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November 1989



Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract

Final Supplement to the
Environmental Impact Statements
for the 1981-86 and 1986-90
Operating Periods

Consolidated Appendix: Volume I
ANILCA Section 810 Hearing Record

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Final Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements
for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract

Consolidated Appendix: Volume I
ANILCA Section 810 Hearing Record

U.S.D.A. - Forest Service
Alaska Region
Alaska

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ANILCA Section 810 Hearing Record

Introduction

The ANILCA Section 810 Hearing Record contains the testimony received from the Subsistence Hearings held in accordance with Section 810 of ANILCA. The Hearings were part of the Phase II process in the preparation of the Supplement to the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Alaska Pulp Corporation Operating Plans.

Subsistence Hearings were held in 11 Southeast Alaska communities between July 10-14, 1989. An open house preceded each Hearing to review the Draft Supplement EISs. Members of the Interdisciplinary Team preparing the documents were available for discussion and questions. The Hearings provided additional opportunities for public response to subsistence issues relating to the SEIS alternatives.

For testimony to be included in the Hearing Record, it must have been: a) presented orally at the Hearing, or (b) submitted in writing to the Hearing Officer on the day of the Hearing, or (c) sent by mail to the SEIS team and postmarked no later than the date of the last Hearing, August 12, 1989. Comments relating to subsistence received after the Hearings are considered as comments to the Draft SEIS and are included in the Public Responses.

Oral testimony at the Hearings was limited to 10 minutes per person and tape recorded to assure accuracy. People unable to attend the Hearings were encouraged to submit their testimony in writing. The written testimony and the oral testimony from the Hearings are presented by community in the Hearing Record.

The Hearing Record is used in the SEIS to further evaluate the potential effects of past, present, and proposed timber harvest and road construction on subsistence users.

The Forest Service responds to the Subsistence Hearing testimony in one of two ways: (1) a thematic discussion of generic issues raised in the testimony or, (2) an evaluation of site-specific concerns for proposed activities identified in the testimony. The Final SEIS provides the response for the site-specific concerns. The Hearing Record includes the response for the generic issues. This response, titled, Forest Service Response to Subsistence Hearings, follows the Hearing testimony.

Appendix B-1

Angoon

NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **FOREST SERVICE** ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#

ORDER OF PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONY

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2 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Good evening. My name is
3 John Sherrod, and I've been designated by the Forest Service,
4 Department of Agriculture, as the Hearing Officer for this
5 proceeding. I'd like to welcome all of you, and I appreciate
6 your interest and effort to be here for this hearing today.
7

8 For the record, today is August 11, 1989, and the time
9 is 7:30 p.m. This hearing is being held at Angoon, Alaska at
10 the City Hall. Public notification of this hearing was made by
11 a publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters to
12 individuals and groups, and specifically, in Angoon, through
13 notices on community bulletin boards and announcements on CB
14 radio. A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the
15 official record.

16 The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to
17 get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft
18 Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the
19 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp
20 Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract may affect your
21 subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

22 There are some rules of procedure I'd like to review
23 with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 p.m. If
24 testimony runs beyond this time, I'll continue until everyone
25 that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If

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1 testimony is completed earlier, I will keep the record open
2 until 10:00 to allow opportunity for additional comments. If
3 you have not already done so, please sign in at the door. In
4 addition, there are sign-in sheets for those who wish to
5 present testimony.

6 I will call your name to present testimony, and
7 encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to
8 the point. All testimony will be limited to a maximum of ten
9 minutes. This is to allow all those wishing to speak the
10 opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more information
11 than is possible in the ten minutes allowed, you will be given
12 the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to
13 present their views. Written testimony is also encouraged for
14 testimony that will exceed ten minutes, and a verbal summary of
15 longer written material is recommended.

16 If you should disagree with the views expressed by the
17 individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All will
18 be given the opportunity to testify. Please use the microphone
19 as you testify. The recording is important to get the full
20 testimony into the record.

21 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810
22 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on
23 subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft
24 Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the
25 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp

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4 you begin your testimony, please be prepared to complete your
5 statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to
6 obtain additional information take time that could be used by
7 others wishing to testify.

8 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
9 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
10 wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it must
11 be presented tonight at the hearing. Any written testimony
12 submitted after today's hearing will be considered as a
13 response to the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact
14 Statement for the 1981-86 and the 1986-90 Operating Periods of
15 the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract and
16 not as part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

17 The hearing today will be an informal public hearing.
18 What I mean by informal is that witnesses are not required to
19 be under oath when making their presentations. We are
20 recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript. The
21 transcript is important because it, along with all written
22 submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the
23 preparation of the final Environmental Impact Statement and
24 record of decision for the Supplement to the Environmental
25 Impact Statement for 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for

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1 the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract.
2 That's the final EIS to this document. The transcript of this
3 hearing will be published as an appendix item to the final EIS.

4 As Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn, and
5 reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an
6 informal hearing, there will be no cross-examination of
7 witnesses. Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation
8 operating plan and the various alternatives was provided during
9 the Open House preceding this hearing; therefore, I will not
10 accept questions except those concerning hearing procedures.
11 The only questions asked by me during the hearing will be to
12 clarify your testimony.

13 The purpose of this hearing is to make an official
14 record of your testimony. If individuals have the same
15 testimony as others, I hope the presenter will simply state
16 that they stand with Presenter X or Presenter Y who testified
17 on this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
18 for the record instead of repeating the previous testimony. In
19 addition, written testimony is just as acceptable as an oral
20 presentation.

21 The order of testimony will be as follows: Community
22 representatives as well as local Fish and Game Advisory
23 Committee members will be asked to present their testimony
24 first. After they are done, interested individuals will then
25 testify. Individuals testifying will be called in the order of

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1 the sign-up names that are given to me. Following them will be
2 State and other federal agency representatives. I will call
3 your name; at that time, please come forward, give me any
4 written testimony you may have, use the microphone, and proceed
5 with your testimony.

6 The first testimony will be given by Matthew Fred.
7 Matthew?

8 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MATTHEW J. FRED, SR.

9 My name is Matthew J. Fred, Senior. I'm the Head
10 Cultural Leader for Angoon and Admiralty Island. Really, I am
11 unhappy and angry that this hearing is being held when our men
12 folks are all trying to make a living. Although I tried to
13 change the date by valid reasons, my request was not heeded
14 to. If our lack of attendance to testify is an indication that
15 we are not concerned, I would say that the timing served this
16 well. So much for my frustrations,

17 We object to further logging activities in Sitkoh Bay
18 or surrounding area or using the area for log dumps. This
19 year, sockeye season was very poor. The herring stock also was
20 poor. Our fishermen have to buy herring from Cage's store to
21 fish across that Morris Reef or Chatham area. Shellfish is
22 also becoming scarce in Sitkoh Bay. No longer do you see many
23 buoys being thrown there by the crab fishermen.

24 This is a repetition of Tenakee Inlet which has been
25 logged for many years and that area used for log dumps.

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1 Tenakee Inlet had a reputation for serving all Southeast with
2 its chum, or dog salmon, runs. Now those runs are a thing of
3 the past, only a topic of our reminiscing of when things were
4 good and say, 'Remember when.' This is the only reason why we
5 can talk about Tenakee's early dog runs. Hanus Bay, another
6 area that was destroyed by the logging industry. All the
7 shellfish moved out; salmon is very scarce. The chemical
8 pollution that -- extracted by the bark is so powerful that the
9 shellfish and salmon have to move out.

10 Another thing that logging has destroyed Sitkoh
11 Bay's -- are the fur-bearing animals. We know, from time
12 immemorial, that the forest provides food for the deer, the
13 martin, the mink, the wolverines. Animals is no different from
14 human beings; they depend on certain vegetables, and there
15 again, come back to the chemical extraction that's produced by
16 the bark.

17 The seaweed are also polluted, which gives the deer a
18 very poor grade of venison. A good evidence of what I'm saying
19 has been brought forth at Prince William Sound where the deer
20 have to come down to the beach to lick salt as part of their
21 diet, started to die off. We realize what impact this has done
22 to the fur-bearing animals, which live in the same category as
23 the human beings, living on other foods, living on vegetables,
24 living on salt. In the event, we are aware of the prob- --
25 Prince William Sound.

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1 Let's take the salmon. Whatever few we have left, we
2 try to bring the stock up. We realize that the stock is coming
3 back, but what about the quality? Has anyone ever tried to
4 examine the quality of salmon? We know it is getting better,
5 but this is a poor salmon that is being produced through
6 hatcheries. It's not serving the public well. We remember
7 when there was botulism because of the poor, poor salmon
8 stock. And this same thing is being done to the salmon also,
9 not -- by the chemical pollution that's being extracted by the
10 bark.

11 We are concerned, as much as we are concerned about
12 Prince William Sound. Because that is one reason -- that is
13 one reason that we bring things up, because, in time past,
14 people didn't believe us that we thought animals just lived in
15 their own -- we know. They were made like human, where animals
16 do, and they're different. The only thing is we clothe
17 ourselves and they don't; they're naturally clothed. But they
18 have the same diet as we have.

19 And how many bays have we destroyed already by
20 extensive logging? We try -- we thought we'd bring back White
21 Water Bay, but we didn't. We couldn't. Look at the famous
22 Hoot Bay for its fall chums. What happened to the chums? They
23 didn't come back. And we are doing the same thing. All the
24 salmon that was taken previously by the canned salmon industry,
25 now the only evidence that remains are the pilings that are in

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1 a bay. In every bay was a cannery. We yelled like mad, we
2 yelled like mad, 'This specie will be gone in the future.'
3 'Nature will provide.' The fish is almost gone. Nature didn't
4 provide, but the salmon hatcheries are trying. These things we
5 tried to point out.

6 Let's take the hair seal and the sea otter. We cried
7 about that, and we weren't listened to. Finally, when it was
8 becoming extinct, then we tried to roll up our sleeves to try
9 to protect that specie. We could have protected it by putting
10 a limit on it. A lot of things that we try to tell our State
11 agencies, our federal agencies, are not being listened to.
12 Take for example our coho run in Mitchell Bay. We tried to
13 tell the Department of Fish and Game that the taking is too
14 much. We are not listened to.

15 We have to live with twenty salmons for a family a
16 year. But people that come just to enjoy themselves get more
17 than that per man. And this kind of bothers us because we
18 haven't got no guarantee what kind of economics we're going to
19 have in our future. We have to provide for our children and
20 their grandchildren to come. This is the reason why we try to
21 bring these things up, because we know, we know, that they are
22 going to depend on the natural and subsistence resources that
23 we are trying to protect, that we are rolling up our sleeves to
24 try to whisper into the ears of our State and federal agency so
25 that these things can be protected.

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1 A lot of times we were accused of being stingy with
2 our island. But everybody is coming now, everybody who's area
3 is over-logged is coming to our area to hunt. Now, the same
4 way for the shellfish. People come from different areas for
5 our shellfish -- our clams, our cockles, our crabs. Now,
6 these -- does that give an indication that we are stingy? No,
7 we are sharing. Our people of the past, our Chief of the past,
8 have made oral arrangements, oral agreements, with other
9 communities. In this, they have said, 'Let this island be to
10 you as a dish, but don't break it.' In reality, they were
11 saying, 'We share with you our subsistence resources, but don't
12 abuse it.'

13 We have been conservationists from time immemorial.
14 Our Chiefs of the past told us, 'If you're kind to your land,
15 your land will be kind to you. If you are kind to the sea, the
16 sea will be kind to you. If you are kind to the air, the air
17 will be kind to you.' They were speaking in terms of deer,
18 bear, and the animals they use -- used for monetary purpose,
19 mink and wolverines. And they were thinking of fowls -- when
20 you talk about air -- they're thinking about geese, they're
21 thinking about mallard ducks, they're thinking about different
22 things. And when they say be kind to the sea, they are talking
23 in terms of shellfish and salmon.

24 Now, this is -- now, we have been conservationists
25 from time immemorial. We'll still continue to be

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1 conservationists from time immemorial. We realize -- we
2 realize the importance of money, but we realize more that our
3 country is more important than money. Thank you.

4 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Matthew. Do you
5 have written statement, Matthew, you'd like to turn in?

6 MR. FRED: I told you I requested "Indian, Indian Are"
7 (ph), which is our reader, and I didn't finish it.

8 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you. The next person
9 to testify is Charlie Joseph. Charlie?

10 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF CHARLIE JOSEPH

11 My name is Charlie Joseph. I'm 89 years of age. I
12 stay here a long time. All the people staying here before the
13 earthquake, to the people in the areas then Angoon, and all the
14 village together, without asking. Cal Bay, we used to stay
15 out, a small boy with my grandpa. And they take it. They
16 take it away without question, just take, and then the tribes
17 tried to take them back; they never take them back. In
18 Chatham, we used to stay out at people's -- Uncle's, stay and
19 not enter. Now, no trees -- cut them up. And all of Alaska,
20 we stay here long time before the earthquake, to Angoon, the
21 people.

22 In the modern day, fishing men tried to cross there.
23 They had their staying to people that time. Now, they know
24 it, what's going on. They never told us what they're going
25 to do to people. Just a few years is the white man, is

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1 to hunt 50 years, 60 years, but somehow, they know it, the
2 people, what they're doing. Admiralty Island, before they
3 start on it, it frozen on this island. They can't touch it.
4 Never do, and bothered them in the Washington, D.C. Now
5 they're talking that you take it. We tried to stop it; we
6 never even stop it. The law is on it. Then the -- they take
7 it, hocking it. The -- all the people die from cramp pox (ph),
8 dying off. That's why you get it, that place.

9 When I went on the plane, I see all over the Hallson
10 (ph) Mountain. Now, the -- without question, without asking,
11 all over. That's all I can say. Thank you.

12 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Charlie, for your
13 testimony. The next person to testify is Lydia George.

14 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF LYDIA GEORGE

15 My name is Lydia George. I'm the wife of Jimmie
16 George, which is the killer whale Chief. He's disabled, so he
17 cannot attend the hearings, but as he was explaining things to
18 me today, after we know that there'll be a subsistence hearings
19 in Angoon, he was very upset and very depressed because there's
20 over 600 people living in Angoon, and all of these people are
21 out. They're either commercial fishing or subsistence. People
22 my age group are the ones that really depend on subsistence,
23 and it's our tradition. This is how we live.

24 What we call subsistence in the English language -- we
25 never used the word before -- traditionally, we lived off the

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1 land. The resources, like the fisheries, the game, is what we
2 used for our daily lives. I feel sorry for my people the way
3 we are being treated. Around October, late October, or
4 November, Angoon will settle down, and that's when we gather
5 for very important hearings. We have our own Indian laws that
6 we abide by, and this is what was brought out, a little bit of
7 it, here tonight, that Chief Matthew Fred explained how we use
8 the resources.

9 It's been sad for our people. I am considered the
10 mother of the Raven Tribe of Angoon. And the Raven Chiefs,
11 there was, from each household, was a head man, and we had 14
12 tribal houses, still standing and still in use. And these
13 people made their government in these houses, and it's tied to
14 the land, to the bays where we used to subsist from, and we
15 still do use it. I have four sons that still go out and get
16 fish and game for my family to use, and they go back to an area
17 that our ancestors have always used. Talk about towards Hog
18 Inlet, Puv (ph) Cove area, Fisheries Creek. My people used to
19 have winter and subsistence, shall we say, like a farm. They
20 used the area. That's where they put up their fish for winter;
21 that's where they dried their meat during the early winter; and
22 that's what we lived on. And we still live on these same fish
23 and game that the land provided for us.

24 Now, the logging company has destroyed an area where
25 my husband's family used. It was their bay, Hood Bay. North

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1 Arm of Hood Bay was logged. The coho is not back there yet
2 because of pollution. And this logging was done around 1940s.
3 We still don't get anymore cohos from North Arm. Where my
4 father and his brothers used to get their subsistence fisheries
5 from is gone, through logging. That's the evidence that my
6 husband -- he saw this happen to a fish stream. The pollution
7 caused it. The fish left the area.

8 So our ways is different. I used to work for the
9 National Monument Office as a Recreation Planner. And when I
10 tell -- or my husband comes to help me -- tell the history of
11 an area, the Forest Service people would go out to that area,
12 see if there was remains of a camp. But the way our people,
13 the Tlingit people, protected the land, you do not pollute the
14 area. You try to keep it as natural as you can to protect that
15 fish and game.

16 So where there's logging being done and the camps set
17 up, people make pollution. So we are very unhappy today
18 because look at the handful of people. What can they do for
19 themselves? We're like orphans. There's a lot of leaders
20 that -- from Angoon out fishing trying to make a living for the
21 families, and the elderly people are busy. I myself am trying
22 to put up what I can for a winter supply of food. There's no
23 industry; there's no -- any kind of a project going on over
24 here to keep us alive during the winter. We have to subsist,
25 and that's why we're very careful and we're very protective.

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1 We don't want the land ruined. We want it protected. We don't
2 want the logging industry to come into Admiralty and do away
3 with our lives.

4 It's just like they're -- got a machine gun in their
5 hands and just mowing us down, the way it is. You take our
6 food away, we won't survive. Thank you.

7 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you for your
8 testimony, Lydia. K. J. Metcalf? Thank you.

9 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF K. J. METCALF

10 My name is K. J. Metcalf. I own and operate Angoon
11 Trading Company. I've lived in Angoon since 1982. My
12 association with Angoon goes back to 1962. In the last 27
13 years I've come to appreciate the Angoon people and understand
14 the role that subsistence plays in their diet, economy, and
15 culture.

16 Prior to my moving to Angoon, I was employed by the
17 Forest Service for some 26 years. For 20 of those years, I was
18 on the Tongass National Forest where I was involved in land
19 management planning, and from 1978 to 1982 was a manager of
20 Admiralty Island National Monument. So I can say that I've
21 been on both sides of this issue, and I'm here to tell you
22 that, number one, this is absolutely the worst environmental
23 statement I think I've ever tried to read, and I simply cannot
24 understand it. And if I can't understand it -- and I used to
25 write them -- I can't see how the people of Angoon can

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1 understand it.

2 And I think, number two, that holding this subsistence
3 hearing in the middle of August, three days before a fishing
4 closure, is an insult to the Angoon people and confirms that
5 the Forest Service doesn't have a clue as to what subsistence
6 is all about.

7 Three, the conclusions on subsistence in this document
8 are not true. You continue to state that logging has no impact
9 on subsistence. You ignore past impacts of logging. You
10 ignore the regional aspect of subsistence. You ignore the long
11 periods of time that may pass between uses of an area. You
12 ignore the growing competition for those areas not logged, such
13 as Admiralty.

14 Number four, the fact that this is a massive and
15 confusing document, and the fact that no effort was made by the
16 Forest Service to help local people -- many who know English as
17 a second language -- to help them understand the proposed
18 logging alternatives so that they could provide informed
19 testimony. This is further evidence, I'd say, that the Forest
20 Service has its mind made up and that this hearing is only for
21 the purpose of meeting what the Forest Service sees as its
22 obligation under Section 810 of ANILCA.

23 I'd say that by your actions, you're telling the
24 people of Angoon that their concerns do not matter. In a
25 cultural sense, you've insulted these good people and have

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1 declared war on them. In conclusion, I'd say that I would hope
2 that you would apologize to the people of Angoon, for this
3 document and for this hearing which can only be seen as an
4 insult. I would hope that you would come back in November to
5 hold a hearing on subsistence, but only -- and I repeat -- only
6 if you are really interested in listening to the Angoon
7 people. Thank you.

8 (Applause)

9 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Do you....

10 (Applause)

11 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Do you have testimony to
12 hand in K. J.? Or....

13 MR. METCALF: Well, just what I stated, but I would
14 like that to be....

15 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Would you like this to be an
16 addendum of this hearing?

17 MR. METCALF: Yes.

18 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you for your testimony.

19 MR. METCALF:part of the record.

20 (The following document was submitted
21 but not read into the record at this time)

22
23 "Dr. Jack Kruse

2/22/88

24 "ISER

25 "University of Alaska

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1 "3211 Providence Dr.

2 "Anchorage, AK 99508

3 "Dear Dr. Kruse;

4 "This is a slightly revised letter of one I sent
5 to you 1/20/88, but had the wrong address and I
6 eventually received the letter back undelivered.

7 "I'm writing in relation to the Tongass
8 subsistence study that ISER is doing in conjunction
9 with the Forest Service and Fish and Game. I met with
10 Bettsey Brenneman when she was in Angoon this fall and
11 shared several concerns I had with the study. I still
12 have those concerns and feel it important to document
13 them.

14 "My primary concern is that the survey will not
15 provide adequate data to draw many conclusions on the
16 relationship of logging activities to subsistence
17 activities. I assume that to better understand this
18 relationship is a primary objective of the survey.

19 "My concerns are on two levels. The first deals
20 with the stated premise of the Forest Service that
21 logging has never impacted subsistence nor will it
22 ever likely impact it. This premise has been stated a
23 number of times. In the 1986-90 Alaska Pulp Corp.
24 Long Term Sale Final EIS, the Forest Service restated
25 this belief.

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1 "In order to provide a better basis for drawing
2 conclusions, as a result of the study, I suggest you
3 consider at least one case study of a community where
4 both logging and subsistence are an issue. I believe
5 this would help sort out some of the controversy that
6 will no doubt evolve as a result of this study. I
7 suggest Hoonah as a good candidate. I'm sure there
8 are other communities that would make good case
9 studies. However, Hoonah comes to my mind since it
10 has been a strong traditional subsistence village, it
11 has had recent logging and road building, it has a
12 logging camp adjacent to the community and it has
13 logging activities by both Native land owners and the
14 Forest Service. In addition the Marine Highway serves
15 Hoonah on a regular basis.

16 "There seems to be a lot of emphasis on finding
17 out where people subsist. I sense a great lack of
18 knowledge, on the part of users and managers, on the
19 relationships of resource extraction (logging etc.)
20 and subsistence. It will be very difficult to put the
21 information base of subsistence areas to a practical,
22 use in making resource allocations, without a better
23 understanding of this relationship.

24 "Another level of my concern relates more to
25 design of the study. I believe there is perception by

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1 many that if an area has not been used for subsistence
2 for a period of time, in some cases years, that it
3 does not play an important role in subsistence. My
4 experience as Manager of Admiralty National Monument,
5 in working with Kake and Angoon, convinced me that
6 subsistence must be looked at in a regional sense,
7 rather than just on a community basis.

8 "Some areas are valued as important subsistence
9 areas by the villages, assured through tribal
10 ownership, yet little used. These areas may become
11 very important as subsistence activities are displaced
12 or subsistence resources become scarce in the primary
13 use areas. For instance what happens in Juneau to
14 increase competition, for subsistence resources, in
15 Hoonah impacts Tenakee, which impacts Angoon, which
16 impacts Kake and so on. The secondary areas, perhaps
17 they are harder to get to, then play a more important
18 role in the subsistence life of a community.

19 "My second level of concern is based on my own
20 observations in Angoon. Talking to some of the local
21 people about areas they hunt I realize that some
22 people do not recognize older clear cuts. The people
23 I'm referring to do not hunt in an area because its
24 not productive, but they do not recognize it as an
25 older clear cut.

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1 "I'm also concerned about how willing people will
2 share hunting information. People in Angoon believe
3 that every time they provide information on gathering,
4 hunting and fishing they receive more regulations. I
5 believe there is a very basic mistrust of government
6 "interest" in their subsistence activities.

7 "I appreciate the opportunity to share these
8 concerns. My hope is that your efforts will provide a
9 better basis for land management decisions.

10 "Sincerely, [/s/] K. J. Metcalf

11 "Box 10, Angoon, AK 99820

12 "cc Fish and Game

13 " Forest Service"

14
15 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: The next person to testify
16 is Gabriel George.

17 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF GABRIEL GEORGE

18 Good evening.. My name is Dokstinau (ph). I'm
19 Dasheton (ph) from Angoon. My mother and father are here; my
20 grandfathers were here; and their -- my -- their grandfathers
21 before them.

22 We appreciate your coming tonight; appreciate coming a
23 long time ago before a lot of the clear-cuts were made. We
24 wish that you -- I think, from what I hear people saying and
25 also from what I've heard from other -- you know, to you, and

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1 what I also have heard from them when I was working for the
2 State Subsistence Division for six and a half years, that I
3 wish you would listen. And when they do say something like
4 they depend upon the subsistence resources, the salmon, the
5 deer, throughout Southeast and in many parts of Southeast,
6 that's what they mean. They don't mean that they depend upon
7 just the salmon of Goose Inlet or Hood Bay or Chieek (ph) or
8 White Water Bay or Sitkoh Bay or Basket Bay or White Water Bay,
9 you know, go through a process of elimination with them and
10 names -- or the game of playing -- of game -- games of names of
11 streams that somebody else has named and that someone else
12 knows.

13 But the people that use that area aren't using -- you
14 know, I mean, we speak English. I don't know how many of you
15 speak Tlingit, but we're doing our best to communicate with
16 you, and I think we ask of you, you know, to listen. And I
17 think that the Tlingit people, for the most part, see the world
18 holistically. They don't see one part of the world and say
19 that everything's -- you know, if you take this part, you know,
20 it's not going to affect the rest of our subsistence uses.

21 So the impacts that clear-cutting has and logging has
22 on the Angoon people is tremendous, and some parts, at least in
23 the research that I've done, not everyone in Angoon uses
24 certain areas. And that's culturally and historically true.
25 Some -- things change, but it -- all those places are

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1 important. And some of the most important places are Sitkoh
2 Bay, Basket Bay for sockeye. And nature has done some of her
3 work in that area, but that doesn't mean that the Forest
4 Service can go in or, you know, Alaska Lumber and Pulp, can go
5 in and decimate the area.

6 I think you've heard testimony that the people of
7 Angoon are opposed to logging and clear-cutting. They're not
8 just opposed to logging and clear-cutting on Admiralty. Many
9 of the people that I've talked to, when I've done my research,
10 have said they wish they could do something about Catherine
11 Island and Kelp Bay and Sitkoh Bay. And I know the
12 bureaucratic process, and I know the games that the bureaucrats
13 play. I've worked with the Forest Service; I've worked with
14 the State. And I know the strangleholds that you have in terms
15 of what you can do and can't do, and I know the word games that
16 you play. And I know that you're probably not aware that
17 you're playing it, but, I mean, subconsciously you must know
18 because you're talking about people's way of life, and it's a
19 subsistence way of life.

20 And people of Angoon have changed, but they've held,
21 for a long time, not only individually but as a people as a
22 whole, have seen that Admiralty and all the islands, Baranof
23 and Chichagof -- which isn't the names that we gave them --
24 have always given us a way of life -- I mean, our life. We've
25 gotten our deer, our salmon, shellfish and all -- has always

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1 provided us with our livelihood. And I think what they're
2 saying is that if we continue to get -- I mean, if we can take
3 care if it, it always will.

4 The Forest Service has come in and tried to give us
5 jobs, and I thought that was great. Unfortunately, it did it
6 when limited entry was coming into being, and the greatness of
7 that one-summer job, at minimum wage, was offset by losing a
8 hand troll permit because all those young people that, you
9 know, that we thought were doing them a favor -- and we were --
10 were eliminated from the hand troll industry.

11 But anyway, I think there's a cultural gap here which
12 kind of reminds me of a story of a -- of when the Pope was
13 coming to the United States, and he was going to Canada. And
14 one of the old Indian Chiefs wanted to see the Pope. So he
15 went outside to the city limits where the Pope was coming in,
16 on the road that he was supposed to come in on, and he set up
17 his teepee. And he waited, and he waited, and he waited. And
18 finally, the Pope came along, and the Pope saw the Chief
19 sitting there, you know, in the road -- highway in, and he
20 stopped and looked, and he talked to the man, and he went like
21 that (indicating). And the old Indian went out, tore down his
22 teepee, and started to move it. And the guy says, 'What you
23 doing?' He says, 'That guy told me to tear my teepee down and
24 move it aside.' And I think it's sad that this has always gone
25 on, you know, with the Western -- our Western brothers and

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1 friends that -- and others that moved into the area and have
2 taken control and have had a lack of communication. And it
3 continues.

4 I know I've worked with the Subsistence Division; I've
5 read the papers; I read things that many of the people in
6 Angoon only have knowledge of their -- the -- of -- or have the
7 names of those people that once testified to other people who
8 came here and asked what was going to happen, 'cause we've
9 fought these battles before. At one time, the whole west side
10 of Admiralty was going to be clear-cut -- the whole west side.
11 That would have been the end of the Angoon people, then and
12 now -- and in the future.

13 And your EIS's are supposed to address current uses
14 and you -- and current means what's happening today, not what
15 was happening when I did my research -- which means you have to
16 put more effort into subsistence research. And that's not a
17 popular issue. And you have to know what's going to happen
18 tomorrow and the day after tomorrow and when our grandchildren
19 are around. And the only thing I can see is that our
20 grandchildren are going to be sitting here, and someone else is
21 going to be sitting over there who says, 'I'm sorry. I'm new
22 to Alaska, and I don't really know what's been going on, but
23 I'm going to listen,' which is the same story that we heard,
24 that my great-grandfather heard and testified. And he spoke in
25 Tlingit, then he spoke in English.

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1 And I hope, someplace along the line, that the Forest
2 Service will someday start speaking Tlingit and understanding,
3 you know, the way of life of the Tlingit people of Angoon,
4 Hoonah, Kake, and other places. And maybe we are not all the
5 same, but we do all depend upon the subsistence resources of an
6 area. And I think it's really important.

7 And I know, when I listen to people talk, that they
8 speak in a holistic sense of -- of -- sense. They're not
9 specifically interested in one creek, unless, of course, it's
10 Sitkoh -- Basket Bay and Sitkoh Bay Creek with sockeye, which
11 many of the people that live in Angoon have used since
12 childhood. And some have been born -- were born in those
13 areas. They had fish camps in those areas, and some of our
14 people were born along those streams. And those fish gave
15 their mothers and their brothers and sisters and uncles and
16 aunts sustenance and gave them a way of life; otherwise, they
17 would not be here today.

18 And we only hope that those trees and those areas will
19 continue to be in the wilderness state and continue to give us
20 our livelihood and our sense of being. And maybe you folks
21 too. For if we destroy it, we've destroyed all. Not just --
22 you don't just destroy us, you destroy the rest of the world.
23 Thank you for your attention, and good luck in your endeavor.

24 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Gabriel.

25 MR. GEORGE: And no, I don't have a written testimony.

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: That's fine. We have it on
2 the tape. Thank you. We appreciate that. The next person to
3 testify is a Frank Sharp.

4 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF FRANK SHARP

5 My name is Frank Sharp. I am a resident of the Angoon
6 area for -- through the family for 57 years. I was with the
7 Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of
8 Public Safety for a total of 20 years, as a Game Warden. I
9 worked all areas of Southeastern, from the Canadian border all
10 the way up to the Yukon and the Kuskokwim Rivers. I've
11 observed logging and subsistence, and actually, logging and all
12 types of the resource uses, and I have never seen where the two
13 were compatible.

14 I have to tell you that I have lost all faith in
15 government agencies. They seem to be in the back pocket of
16 industry, and the dollars' what's count. And I agree with Mr.
17 Metcalf that I don't think this hearing is really a hearing,
18 that, actually, what it is is just to carry out the provisions
19 that you have to have public hearings, so you have them here.
20 I've seen it in the past, through my own experience, where the
21 books were already printed in the back room, they were having
22 public hearings, and they never changed. So, like I say, I've
23 lost almost all faith.

24 I don't think the people who don't live our lifestyle
25 really know what the world is about, and I think they're really

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1 dumb. They live in their cities, and they live in their -- the
2 way the modern times are, and they really don't know what the
3 real world is, that they live in a fog. I've seen both. I
4 have lived in the cities, and I have lived in the wilds, and I
5 just have made that conclusion, that most people are highly
6 educated but have no common sense whatsoever.

7 And they cannot say logging doesn't have an effect on
8 subsistence. I know there's been many, many studies. One that
9 I am aware of -- I don't remember the title of it by the Alaska
10 Department of Fish and Game, but admitted to by the Forest
11 Service, it was on deer, that at the present cutting rate and
12 the things that they were doing that, virtually, it was
13 possible that we could lose every deer in Southeastern Alaska
14 through the cutting of the old-age forests. I know there's a
15 little booklet out on it; I don't remember the name of the
16 booklet. I see a gentleman shaking his head.

17 But the people here really depend on subsistence. I
18 think the people as a whole in Alaska depend on subsistence.
19 I've heard people in Anchorage that are testifying at meetings
20 that made \$60,000, \$70,000 a year that said they were
21 subsistence people too on the use of deer, fish, and other
22 resources. So who was really a resource user?

23 I think the loggers get both worlds. We all own the
24 timber; all citizens own the timber, but they make a buck out
25 of it. So it's very important to them when they testify and

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1 everything because they're -- it's where their meals come
2 from. And then they also, through the environmentalists
3 protecting areas, they're avid sports fishermen and hunters
4 also, so they always -- they take advantage of both. They're
5 making the dollar; they want to keep on making the dollar off
6 of somebody else's resource. And it is; it's ours too.

7 There's been 14 communities, I believe, in
8 Southeastern Alaska -- the majority of the communities have
9 come out against logging as such now, and yet, when you hear
10 the testimony, only two or three communities, the ones who are
11 involved in making the money, are the ones that have the most
12 clout. I think that's pretty well evidence that it is. So I
13 wasn't -- I was -- just came in to see what was going on here
14 tonight. I wasn't going to testify, but the livelihood of
15 people, especially in the villages, depend on fish and game
16 resources. And to me, logging is not compatible with
17 subsistence, clear-cut logging as it presently exists.

18 I'm not anti-logging as a whole. I know there has to
19 be logging. You have to build houses, and you have to do these
20 things, but enough is enough. You don't need to take it all
21 wantonly just because it's there, and that it should be taken
22 out cautiously with all regard to the fish and game resources.
23 And if there's any risk to the fish and game resources, you
24 don't do it at all.

25 I thank you for the time, and that's -- be my

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1 testimony.

2 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Frank. Cooney
3 Starr?

4 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF COONEY C. STARR, SR.

5 My name Cooney Starr, from Ketchikan. Been married
6 here 1941. I have six children. They are scattered all over,
7 and subsistence is the food that we eat on the land and on the
8 sea. God put us on this land, from way up north, through here,
9 down the state, down to South Pole. God give us our needs,
10 what to eat. It's like the little birds flying around up
11 there. They don't work for it or struggle for it, but God put
12 it there for them to eat.

13 I'm quite sure everyone knows what is going on in our
14 land. How many years ago we're talking about logging across
15 there? How many years ago? That the loggers are destroying
16 our food on the land and on the water. Where does Angoon
17 people eat from? We all understand what the logging is doing
18 to our food and all the fishes. We eat from the creek. Where
19 the log falls, barks and whatnot from the tree laying all over
20 the ground. When the sun comes up, it forms into acid, and it
21 gets more stronger. When the rain comes, all the water and the
22 acid goes in the creek. What fish eats in the creek and the
23 river where they are logging kills all the fish food in it, and
24 it turns different, different color in the river. Where the
25 fish spawns, the loggers' the ones that destroying all our food

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1 subsistence.

2 We've been talking about that for many years now, but
3 they don't seem to understand. But now they do, what
4 destroying our subsistence. Angoon people will be fighting for
5 this island. There will be no logging on this island. But the
6 people that's logging on that side and the Forest Service went
7 with them instead of listening to us, and we're trying to stop
8 them from logging. Now they begin to find out what destroying
9 our food up in the woods and down in the water. We live on
10 subsistence, fish and all kinds of food we've gathered from the
11 water and on the land.

12 One time, they were frightened to have a church plane
13 in the field where you take off. You wouldn't want to fly over
14 us; you wouldn't want to fly crossways. And they show us where
15 they want to put that air field. And I thought about that,
16 what the logging started doing. When a jet flies, I told them,
17 over our land, it will destroy our food, even get cancer from
18 that jet that's flying around, destroy our food. Still they
19 put it up where they're going to put the field. When I began
20 to speak to them, I would hear that field, two fields. And
21 finally, they stopped talking about it.

22 I knew, for a long time, us -- I been staying out in
23 the camp all my life, since I was a child. There'll be a food
24 from on the beach, fish and all that, and on the land where we
25 get our meat and medicine. There's all kinds of medicine we

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1 can get, but we don't use it. So I guess everyone knows and
2 understands about our food, how we live, and how we are brought
3 up on that food. Subsistence we get from our land.

4 I know most of them have been talking about what
5 subsistence is. Look at the Eskimos. They can't get along
6 without the whale. They got to have it. They got to have it.
7 And the Indians that live in the Interior, there's some kind
8 of a food they got to have in order to live a little longer.
9 It's the same thing with us. We know our food. When we go
10 to Juneau on the ferry or on the plane, all we see is
11 McDonald's come up. And when we come back, we want our food
12 again to eat.

13 I'm quite sure everybody understands how we all live.
14 I'm quite sure. There's some more speakers coming that will
15 tell more. What I know is just what I brought out to you
16 people to understand why the subsistence, we don't want them to
17 destroy our food by logging on this island.

18 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you for your
19 testimony, Cooney. Are there other folks here that would like
20 to testify?

21 (No response)

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Is there anyone who would
23 like to add to their original testimony or say some
24 additional -- make some additional comments?

25 (No response)

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Matthew?

2 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MATTHEW J. FRED, SR.

3 The year 10,000 seems to be a favorite number of how
4 long we've been here. We have been here from the time of
5 creation. We have survived the Ice Age. Ten thousand years is
6 just about a drop in the bucket in how long we've been trying
7 to preserve for the future. Ten thousand years is just a
8 number where the soil began to regenerate itself and have ample
9 supply to accommodate artifacts that this state could be
10 found. That's how long that it took for -- how long did it
11 take for the soil to regenerate to hide the artifacts is
12 another num- -- a mysterious number that cannot be found.

13 The reason why I'm bringing this out is us protecting
14 this island and preserving it for the future. If we can be
15 successful that long, and the Caucasians who come and taking
16 over, not quite 150 years ago, almost depleted our resources.
17 We must know what we're talking about. And I think it's high
18 time that what we say should be heeded to and say 'Those people
19 were on the island this long, and their resources are
20 plentiful. Let's listen to what they have to say.'

21 This is the only thing I want to add because that's
22 quite a long time for us to manage this island and protect our
23 resources because we watched it very close. We didn't try to
24 overdo anything. We always looked for tomorrow. And that
25 word, 'tomorrow,' is the word our ancestors have used in

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1 talking of terms of the future, our grandchildren and their
2 grandchildren to come.

3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Matthew. Are
4 there other folks who would like to testify at this time or who
5 would like to add.....

6 MR. SHARP: Sir, just a little humor.....

7 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Please.....

8 MR. SHARP:if I can.

9 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Could you please -- would
10 you like to come up and identify.....

11 MR. SHARP: I don't often (inaudible). I forgot an
12 Indian joke, and Dave told one, so.....

13 (Whispered comment)

14 MR. SHARP: I very rarely tell jokes. It's not really
15 a joke. I think it's the issue of what we're talking about
16 here.

17 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Let's see. This is Frank
18 Sharp; right?

19 MR. SHARP: Frank Sharp.

20 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay. I want to get that
21 right for the record.

22 MR. SHARP: The.....

23 (Inaudible comment from the audience)

24 FURTHER TESTIMONY OF FRANK SHARP

25 I'm a Tlingit. I qualify under the Alaska Native

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- 34 -

1 Claims Settlement Act.

2 Anyway, the old Indian was telling about when the
3 white man first came. He says, First he came and he got all
4 the big trees, take all the big trees. Then he went away a
5 long time. Pretty soon he came back again. He took all the
6 small trees. Now he go away, and then he come back. Now he's
7 taking all the rock. Pretty soon, nothing left. And that
8 story was told about in the '50s when they were after uranium,
9 and I think that's the way it really is. They just keep coming
10 back, coming back, and then there's nothing left. So.....

11 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Frank. Anyone
12 else who would like to make comments at this time?

13 MR. FRED: We forgot to laugh to that humor.

14 (Laughter)

15 MR. FRED: For the tape, the machine. Ha ha ha ha.

16 (Laughter)

17 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: If there's no one else who
18 would like to make comments at this time, this hearing will not
19 adjourn before 10:00 o'clock, but we will take a recess until
20 such time as we have some other folks who would like to make
21 some comments. So we'll have an indefinite recess. There's
22 coffee and cookies back here. So we will reconvene when some
23 other folks come or when you have some other comments to make.
24 Thank you for your testimony up to this point.

25 (Off record)

EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084

- 35 -

(No further testimony was offered, and the meeting
adjourned at 10:00 o'clock p.m.)

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EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Cindy S. Carl

Cindy S. Carl, CCR

8-18-89

Date

#1

Charlie Joseph
(Elder)

89 years old

#1

Matthew J Firden
(Cultural Leader in
Angelen)

1000 ...

Salmon runs

p. 100

...

Matthew Firden

made ...

#2

D.

Gabriel George

(Previous employee
Subsistence Division
ADE&G.)

Holistic view

#2

K. J. Metcalf

Steve ...
Board of Directors
SEAC

Paul E. S.

#2

Frank W. Sharp
(previous employee
ADF46 Protection
Officer)

Hearings are not real

#1

Lydia M. George
(Subsistence leader)

Cuba case

Drug info

House info

#2

Conney C Starr Sr.

Appendix B-2

Gustavus



NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the
1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **FOREST SERVICE** ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#

1 UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

2
3 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

4
5
6 GUSTAVUS , ALASKA

7
8 August 12, 1989

9
10 Hearing Officer

11 Ken Mitchell, Monument Manager

12
13 Other Forest Service Personnel Present:

14
15 James Pierce, SEIS Team Leader

16 Gary Lehnhausen, Wildlife Biologist Planner

17 Linn Shipley, Wildlife Biologist

18
19
20
21 Court Reporter
22 Irene Shuler



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PROCEEDINGS

HEARING OFFICER: Good evening. My name is Ken Mitchell. I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the hearing officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here today for this hearing.

For the record, today is August 12, 1989, and the time is 7:08 p.m. This hearing is being held in Gustavus, Alaska, at the School.

Public notification of this hearing was made by publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters to local individuals and groups and, specifically, in Hoonah, through notices on community bulletin boards and public service announcements on radio and television.

A copy of this notice will be included as part of the official record.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale

1 contract affect your subsistence use of the Tongass
2 National Forest.

3 There are some rules of procedure I'd like to
4 review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until
5 10 p.m. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will
6 continue until everyone that wishes to speak has had the
7 opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier,
8 I will keep the record open until 10 p.m. to allow
9 opportunity for additional comments.

10 If you have not already done so, please sign in
11 at the door. In addition, there are sign-in cards for
12 those who wish to present testimony. I will call your
13 name to present testimony.

14 I encourage all persons presenting testimony to
15 be precise and to the point. All testimony will be
16 limited to a maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow
17 all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If
18 you wish to provide more information than is possible in
19 the ten minutes allowed, you will be given the
20 opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to
21 present their views. Written testimony is also
22 encouraged for testimony which will exceed ten minutes
23 and a verbal summary of longer written materials is
24
25

recommended.

If you should disagree with the views expressed by an individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to testify. Please use the microphones you see here as you testify.

Although there is an independent stenographer, the sound recording is important as backup to insure we get the full testimony into the record.

Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale contract.

In the interest of expediting the hearing, limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use. Once you begin your testimony, please be prepared to complete your statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to obtain additional information take time that could be used by others wishing to testify.

The record for this hearing will close at the end of testimony tonight. If you have any written

testimony that you wish to have made part of the record of this hearing, it just be presented today at the hearing. Any written testimony submitted after today's hearing will be considered as a response to the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale contract and not as a part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

The hearing today will be an informal public hearing. What I mean by "informal" is that witnesses are not required to be under oath when making their presentations.

We are recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript. The transcript is important because it, along with written submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the preparation of the final environmental impact statement and record of decision for the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale contract. The transcript of this hearing will be published as an appendix item to the final environmental impact statement.

1 As hearing officer, I will call recess and
2 adjourn and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since
3 this is an informal hearing, there will be no cross-
4 examination of witnesses. Information about the Alaska
5 Pulp Corporation operating plan statement and various
6 alternatives was provided during the open house preceding
7 this hearing. Therefore, I will not accept questions
8 except those concerning hearing procedures. The only
9 questions asked by me during the hearing will be to
10 clarify your testimony. The purpose of this hearing is
11 to make an official record of your testimony.

12 If individuals have the same testimony as
13 others, I hope the presenters will simply state that they
14 stand with presenter X or presenter Y who testified on
15 this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
16 for the record instead of repeating the previous
17 testimony.

18 In addition, written testimony is just as
19 acceptable as oral presentations.

20 The order of testimony will be as follows:
21 Community representatives, as well as local Fish and Game
22 Advisory Committee members, will be asked to present
23 their testimony first. After they are done, interested
24
25

1 individuals will then testify. Individuals testifying
2 will be called in the order the sign-up cards are given
3 to me. Following these will be state or other federal
4 agency representatives.

5 I will call your name and at that time please
6 come forward and give me any written testimony you may
7 have, use the microphone and proceed with your testimony.

8 The first testimony will be given by Morgan
9 DeBoer. Would you please sit over here. The microphones
10 are sensitive enough to pick up your testimony. Also, to
11 keep the tape straight, will you state your name and
12 address for the record.
13

14 **MORGAN DeBOER**

15 My name is Morgan DeBoer, Box 51, Gustavus. I
16 am President of the Gustavus Community Association. I
17 have prepared a brief statement reiterating our position
18 on the Tongass.

19 The community association is our closest form
20 of government without legal powers, whose purpose is to
21 be a nucleus for disseminating information and as a voice
22 of the community.

23 It is important issues such as the management
24
25

of the Tongass Forest that we address.

It has consistently been the position of the GCA to oppose the current forest management of the Tongass. Not only are we dissatisfied with the situation where Washington and Oregon loggers are cutting timber where we work and live, that the government loses money on the deal, that the product is shipped overseas for processing, but we also lose prime fish and wildlife habitat.

We feel that logging in the Mud Bay region would drastically affect the deer population there. This could affect our community because as we grow, there will be more hunting pressure put on the deer population of Pleasant Island and the Homeshore and North Chichagof areas.

With increasing evidence of the harmful effects of eating factory-raised beef, with respect to the relatively high fat content and chemicals, we feel that deer meat should remain an alternative to the community and its subsequent health.

This concludes my statement on behalf of the association.

Personally, I myself hunt Mud Bay drainages.

I'm the fourth generation of my family to do so. I am very strongly opposed to this. We are constantly being hemmed in as far as areas to hunt. There is extensive logging go now on Homeshore. We're surrounded by the Park Service in Glacier Bay National Park. We have extensive logging on North Chichagof.

Last year I was hunting in Mud Bay and was bringing down a nice buck and realized I was stumbling into ribbons which I assume was marking the edge of the beach timber. And so the area where I got this buck will be logged off, the way it stands.

I think there should be some areas that are set aside. The Indians are heavily logging their land.

I'm kind of disappointed that more people didn't show here tonight, because there are a lot of my buddies that hunt. I would say that probably from this community there are probably twenty to thirty hunters who hunt that area from time to time.

We, as an average, according to a survey done by the Forest Service a couple of years ago, get approximately two hundred fifty pounds of subsistence meat every year per person and that averages, I would think, that that averages probably one hundred fifty

1 pounds of deer meat and one hundred pounds of fish.

2 That's all I have to say.

3 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. DeBoer. Next
4 to testify will be Mr. Chuck Rice.

5 MR. RICE: I just wanted to give written
6 testimony.

7 HEARING OFFICER: All right. I want to point
8 out that it's equally acceptable to give an oral
9 presentation. We have a court stenographer here that's
10 taking dictation. We have a recorder that's making a
11 voice backup. So either type of presentation is
12 acceptable.

13 As a point of clarification, Mr. Rice, both of
14 these letters are one submission, right?

15 MR. RICE: No. Those are two separate ones.

16 HEARING OFFICER: All right. So, for the
17 record we have a letter here from Charles Rice and one
18 from Heidi Robichand.

19 MS. ROBICHAND: What is the latest date that
20 these letters can be presented?

21 HEARING OFFICER: For this hearing--you may
22 have come late for the instructions--you have to submit,
23 for this particular testimony on subsistence, tonight at
24

25 10

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BOX 438 - SITKA, ALASKA 99761

1 the hearing.

2 You can still submit written testimony or
3 written comment on the draft EIS. That is due by August
4 15th, so it's getting close.

5 MS. ROBICHAND: And I do have some testimony to
6 present.

7 HEARING OFFICER: All right. I have you next.
8 Heidi Robichand will testify next.

9 **HEIDI ROBICHAND**

10
11 I'm speaking as secretary of Alaska Reform,
12 which is an organization of conservation-oriented hunters
13 and outdoorsmen and we've been working predominantly on
14 issues that relate to bears and garbage.

15
16 Most of our studies over the last year have
17 been focused on northeast Chichagof and the brown bear
18 situation in relation to the dumps there.

19
20 Last year we surveyed hunters that had killed
21 brown bear, sport hunters that had killed brown bear in
22 the northeast Chichagof area and we found that over
23 eighty percent of those bears that were taken were taken
24 at the dump or within a quarter mile of the dump.

25 So we went to the legislature with this bill

11

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BOX 438 - SITKA, ALASKA 99761

1 and got the dumps closed for the hunting of brown bears
2 throughout the state, within a half of a mile of the
3 dumps.

4 And at the same time we did a lot of research
5 on the impact of the timber industry, particularly
6 large-scale clearcutting on different wildlife, but
7 mostly on brown bear. And we found a direct correlation
8 between the amount of timber harvested and the number of
9 bears that were killed for sport and in defense and
10 illegally. The number of bear killed was directly
11 related to the amount of timber being harvested.

12 And that's not exactly a new idea to people
13 that have been following this for a while, but it is the
14 first time that I know of that it's been actually
15 documented.

16 The bears are more able to use a wide variety
17 of habitat than the deer, and so they can move around and
18 use different resources at different times. The deer are
19 much more tied into the old growth habitat for their
20 sustenance.

21 The problem on the island areas is that the
22 areas that the deer and the bear require to survive the
23 year round are the best commercial timber are. There is
24

1 a conflict there that we have been aware of for a long
2 time.

3 The subsistence uses of this area are dependent
4 on being able to have access to local areas that are
5 close by. Where it's reasonable to jump into the skiff
6 and go to Pleasant Island or North Chichagof, it goes
7 beyond reason to expect someone from Gustavus, say, to go
8 Montague Island to hunt their deer.

9 The reason people live here is because they
10 have chosen this lifestyle. And a lot of times the cost
11 of providing a family with meat is phenomenal. We
12 subsistence hunt for a number of different reasons.

13 As the other areas, the other islands
14 (Chichagof mostly) get logged, the loggers and the
15 hunters are pushed to the remaining habitats and the
16 pressure--the pressure has generally been ignored in
17 Southeast Alaska. For the Gustavus people, it means more
18 pressure on the areas of North Chichagof and on Pleasant
19 Island. Pleasant Island is the closest for deer. I
20 don't see any long-term protection for Pleasant Island,
21 and that's about the bottom line for deer hunters in our
22 area.

23 I've been a Gustavus resident for just this
24

1 summer and we are property owners and intend to live here
2 for a long time.

3 So as far as Alaska Reform is concerned, as a
4 hunter conservation group, we are opposed to the logging
5 of old growth anywhere in Alaska because there is very
6 little of it remaining and without it we would have very
7 little of the diversity of species that we have now. As
8 an arctic, as a northern ecosystem, we already have a
9 very limited number of species compared to a southern, or
10 tropical ecosystem.

11 If we lose one species, it's a major impact on
12 all the interconnecting other species.

13 So there's not a log of support from hunters
14 for any of the extensive clear cutting practices, and we
15 recommend that more effort go into converting the pulp
16 mills so that they can log marginal stands and make use
17 of that rather than the resource that a lot of other
18 groups depend on.

19 Thank you.

20 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Heidi.

21 MR. RICE: Can I make a comment?

22 HEARING OFFICER: Why don't you come up and
23 testify. This is an informal hearing and this is the
24

1 place where people in the communities have a place to say
2 how they feel and their concerns about the pulp company
3 logging plan, about subsistence, I hope.

4
5 **CHARLES RICE**

6 I work with Heidi with Alaska Reform, and she
7 left out some points. I'd just like to add to that.

8 HEARING OFFICER: Can we have your name for the
9 record:

10 MR. RICE: Yes, Charles Rice. I live in
11 Gustavus.

12 We found out, when we were looking into the
13 garbage issue, we found out that brown bear are just
14 incompatible with timber, that about eighty percent of
15 the bears that were killed were killed by people in the
16 timber industry, Forest Service, contractors and sub-
17 contractors. And most of them were killed near logging
18 camps. I think that's pretty important. Northeast
19 Chichagof is now closed.

20
21 HEARING OFFICER: At this time if anyone wants
22 to extend their comment, or anyone else wants to comment,
23 the record is open. And what we may do--we're going to
24 be here until 10 o'clock. We may temporarily close the
25

1 hearing until someone wants to testify.

2 Does anyone wish to add to testimony or
3 testify?

4 MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I'd like to just
5 comment that you may get more people. There's quite a
6 few things happening this evening.

7 SECOND MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: I know of at least
8 several people who said they were going to show up for
9 sure. Maybe they thought it started at 7:30.

10 HEARING OFFICER: Yes, that's a possibility.
11 What I'll do at this time is, I'll recess the meeting
12 until others come. As I said, we're going to be here
13 until 10, so as people come, we'll open the record.

14 RECESS

15 HEARING OFFICER: The hearing will come to
16 order. We're going to reconvene the meeting as we have
17 someone who wishes to testify. The first to testify is
18 James Mackovjak. If you'd take a seat here. We have the
19 microphones here so that you can be heard.

20
21 JAMES MACKOVJAK

22 Well, right off I'd like to say that in
23 principle I'm completely against the Forest Service's
24

25 16

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1 activities in Southeast Alaska. I feel it's raping the
2 land, and in particular as it pertains to Point Adolphus
3 and Gustavus. As everything gets closer and closer to
4 home, I feel more strongly about the Forest Service's
5 actions.

6 And what they do in the manner of having a few
7 meetings and then start cutting, then it is that way for
8 the rest of my life, and probably his life, too (my son,
9 here).

10 We're not living in a place like Gustavus
11 because we prefer to go to supermarkets all the time.
12 And yet our options are diminishing by the clearcuts.
13 The habitats are being ruined and it's being ruined for a
14 long time.

15 And because of that I feel like we're
16 suffering; that it's not working. The few jobs that are
17 created, very few of which, I believe, are true Alaskan
18 jobs, we're just selling everything we have cheaply.

19 I feel like the people of Gustavus and of
20 Southeastern Alaska (and, really, of the United States)
21 are being cheated. And I'd like to say that.

22 I'd additionally like to say that this is an
23 awful time to have a meeting. We buy fish commercially
24

25 17

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1 and I can think of one person that has a limited entry
2 permit that's here in Gustavus that would be available to
3 testify tonight. And I suppose there are ten permits
4 around, ten or fifteen permits. And these people are,
5 you know, they are outdoorsy people. They are active in
6 hunting, fishing and subsisting. And I know for a fact
7 that one of the areas which they hunt, because I've
8 hunted with them there, is over by Point Adolphus. And
9 based on that, I think we're losing a lot of testimony.
10 I hope that what I'm saying will make somebody aware that
11 this thing has been skewed to start with there.

12 That's really the basis of what I'd like to
13 say. Just that we're losing our options, we're selling
14 our resources too cheaply, way too cheaply, considering
15 what they can be used for in terms of recreation and
16 subsistence.

17 I think things are--as I said, as they get
18 closer to home, it gets to be more and more of an issue.

19 That's all I'd like to say. Thank you.

20 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much. At
21 this time is there anyone else who wants to testify? If
22 not, I'll recess the meeting until someone comes again,
23 and we can discuss issues, if you please.
24

25 18

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BOX 438 - SITKA ALASKA 99875

1 RECESS

2 HEARING OFFICER: Is the tape on now?

3 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes.

4 HEARING OFFICER: All right. The meeting is
5 now reconvened. And we will hear testimony from Mr.
6 Jimmie Rosenbruch.

7 If you'll take a seat over here. We have the
8 mikes on and they're set so that we can record your
9 testimony. We also have a court reporter here to take
10 your testimony, as well.
11

12 JIMMIE ROSENBRUCH

13 My name is Jim Rosenbruch. I own and operate
14 Glacier Guides, Inc. We have for the past twenty-four
15 years been residents of Alaska and for the past fifteen
16 years have been residents of Gustavus.
17

18 We're permitted by the Forest Service as
19 special use holders to operate our business. We utilize
20 forest lands extensively in May and September in our
21 hunting concession and we use them in June and July and
22 August as a part of our National Park Service concession.

23 We have a new seventy-two foot vessel which we
24 have a million dollars invested in that we utilize to
25

19

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BOX 438 - SITKA ALASKA 99875

1 conduct our business.

2 Primarily Mud Bay, for the three summer months,
3 is the focus of our use, with the exception, of course,
4 of the park. We do one-week trips in the park and we
5 include Mud Bay in every one of those trips.

6 Our use isn't high, in terms of numbers. We
7 probably take about from six to ten persons there during
8 each trip.

9 Mud Bay is unique in that it provides, really,
10 a diversity of opportunity. It has (and I speak from
11 twenty-four years experience)--in the twenty-four years
12 we've lived here, with the exception of the first few
13 years when I worked for the federal government, I've
14 worked full time guiding, and we've earned our living one
15 hundred percent off the forest, and I probably know it as
16 well as any individual there is north of Sumner Strait.

17 And Mud Bay is a rather unique area in terms of
18 its estuary. It has the largest grass flat that exists.
19 There are some others that approach it in size, but are
20 not as large.

21 Our operations are geared to a wilderness
22 experience. When we have been in areas where they were
23 cutting, if it was audible and you could hear the chain
24

25 20

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1 saws, we would not go in there until after 5 p.m. when
2 they had shut down. We would just hold out in the bay,
3 to have this compatible with our Glacier Bay experience.

4 As you know, the impact of what you're
5 proposing here has significantly impacted other forest
6 lands, i.e. the entire northeast Chichagof. We have a
7 closed brown bear season for the first time ever for this
8 fall and it encompasses those lands of northeast
9 Chichagof that have been extensively harvested.

10 And that will take place on the balance of
11 Chichagof if it continues to be logged to the extent that
12 is proposed.

13 Not only is the brown bear season closed, there
14 is a point system when it opens in the spring, depending
15 on the sex of the bears harvested. I think they're
16 allowing six points there, five points for a sow and one
17 point for each boar. That is the northeast portion of
18 Chichagof bounded on the north by Port Frederick and on
19 the south by Tenakee Inlet.

20 They have also curtailed the Sitka Blacktail
21 Deer harvest extensively. You all have litigation over
22 that and I'm sure you know what's going on there.

23 And we're looking at exactly the same thing
24

25 21

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1 here. This is contiguous to that large Native withdrawal
2 which comprises more or less from Adolphus back through
3 Flynn Cove and ends about Humpback Creek. That is just
4 scalped. There won't be a living thing left in there
5 when they get through with that.

6 And I would really strongly recommend that that
7 not take place. There is also federal legislation
8 pending, and this is one of the twenty-three key areas in
9 that pending federal legislation that, hopefully, by
10 federal mandate will be set aside and not logged.

11 I hope, and I don't know what the time frame to
12 do this is, but I would hope that in the spirit of that,
13 the Forest Service will consider the uniqueness of this
14 area and refrain from that proposal.

15 Idaho Inlet sits contiguous to it, and that
16 does have some non-commercial harvest as far as timber
17 goes.

18 I will address Point Adolphus in terms of every
19 cruise ship that comes into Glacier Bay stops at Point
20 Adolphus to observe humpback whale. And it would
21 certainly be inappropriate for the thousands of visitors
22 who sit in close proximity to Point Adolphus, and Mud
23 Bay, if they can avoid that visual impact, which we all
24

1 dislike, of logging.

2 From the subsistence standpoint, there's no
3 need of me rehashing over what impacts clearcutting has
4 on subsistence. It makes it accessible when a road
5 system comes in there. And the Fish and Game has
6 testified that this opens up the interior of the island.
7 When you beach harvest bear and deer that's one thing,
8 but when you make accessible those area that have been
9 pure before, that really adversely impacts it.

10 If the plan proceeds, the cut proceeds, we
11 will, I know, experience a closure there in terms of
12 fishing and hunting opportunity, or certainly a
13 significant reduction of season. That is inevitable.
14 That will affect subsistence.

15 I have addressed our commercial use of that
16 area. We also utilize it for subsistence use. We take
17 deer out of there. It's an excellent waterfowl habitat,
18 waterfowl hunting. There's fishing; there's three
19 species of salmon in there, coho, chum and pinks readily
20 available. Again, if a road system makes that
21 accessible, just looking at the short term, those
22 seasons and bag limits will be reduced because of
23 accessibility, to say nothing of the increased siltation
24

1 that logging affords, etc., etc.

2 I appreciate this opportunity to address this
3 panel. I don't know what effect this all has, but we are
4 on the mailing list and we appreciate that. We comment
5 in writing to everything, but this is the first time
6 we've had the opportunity--we're always out on a trip on
7 the boat. Anyway, we appreciate having this opportunity.

8 I think that's all I've got. I guess this is
9 not open for questions. We just state our case and
10 that's the end of it.

11 I'm addressing my wife: Would you like to
12 speak? Can you think of anything I have missed?

13 MRS. ROSENBRUCH: I think you have covered
14 everything I had in mind. The only thing I would add is
15 that it has an atmosphere like what Neka Bay used to
16 have, if you've been in Neka Bay recently, that's no
17 longer there.

18 MR. ROSENBRUCH: Just one more thing--you may
19 not want to hear about this--I have a son who's nineteen
20 now who's in Argentina on a mission for the Mormon
21 church, spending two years there. He likes Mud Bay
22 better than any place in Southeast Alaska. It affords a
23 pristine environment for every species there is, for
24

1 brown bear, for three species of salmon, for char. You
2 can take larger char there than any place that I know of,
3 in terms of stocks.

4 I could draw you a map of every creek on ABC
5 islands, and that is the largest char you could catch
6 anywhere. They are slow-growing cold water fish and if
7 those are accessible, we won't have that any more.

8 Those grass flats offer tremendous
9 waterfowl--there is no public use facility there, so you
10 can go there without having someone in a cabin that is
11 already there ahead of you. It's a very poor anchorage.
12 It's subject to westerly winds in Icy Straight. It's not
13 an easy place to lay. You have to put a stern anchor
14 out; you have to go through a lot of trouble to lay
15 there. So it really isn't a place that everybody goes.

16 And you can say, well, we'll cut Mud Bay and
17 there's fifty other places--no, there aren't. On
18 Admiralty Island they have five or six bays of that size.
19 Just get a map out and look and see how many places we've
20 got like that left. There are very few. Once we cut it,
21 then we don't have the option to cut or not cut; it is
22 gone for all of our lifetime and our children's and our
23 children's children. That old growth is gone.
24

1 I could sit here for ever talking about this.
2 I appreciate the opportunity.

3 MR. GARY LEHNHAUSEN: Although we have the ten
4 minute rule, since there is no one else here who wishes
5 to testify . . .

6 HEARING OFFICER: Yes, the ten minute rule is
7 so that everyone can have a chance to be heard.

8 MR. ROSENBRUCH: Well, you hear this song and
9 dance from everybody, but, you know, we really are
10 qualified to comment on this. Every American has the
11 same vested interest in this as we do, but the point is
12 the uniqueness of Mud Bay compared with other areas.
13 It's special.

14 If you cut it, it impacts subsistence on this
15 community as well as others.

16 Thank you very much.

17 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Rosenbruch.

18 MR. ROSENBRUCH: Is the testimony going to
19 appear . . .

20 HEARING OFFICER: Let me recess the meeting so
21 that we can hold some semblance of the rules I'm supposed
22 to uphold here.

23 The meeting is now recessed.

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25 26

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IRENE SHULER
BOX 438 - SITKA ALASKA 99835

1 RECESS

2 HEARING OFFICER: At this time we have Greg
3 Streveler to testify.

4
5 GREG STREVELER

6 My name is Greg Streveler. I am a twenty-two
7 year resident of Gustavus. I have worked over the years
8 in a variety of capacities from wilderness guide,
9 carpenter, park biologist, biological consulting.

10 I'm pretty intimately familiar with the Icy
11 Straight region. Most recently, my family and I spent
12 the week in Icy Straight, and we visited in some detail
13 the places listed for potential logging.

14 I studied your maps a little bit this afternoon
15 and I would like to speak briefly to the specifics you
16 have there and then at somewhat greater length of the
17 general nature of the undertaking.

18 When you look at a map that shows five years
19 worth of logging and there is an innocuous looking series
20 of roads and cuts on hillsides, my tendency is to say
21 that a few hillsides is no worse than a few blowdowns.
22 And the few roads, as you folks were saying this
23 afternoon, will, in the course of time, if left alone, go
24

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IRENE SHULER
BOX 438 - SITKA ALASKA 99835

1 away.

2 But then I'm persuaded to think about southern
3 Southeast Alaska. For instance, on Prince of Wales there
4 are hundreds of miles of roads that have not gone away.
5 And there are some places, I think, that could reasonably
6 be described as a moonscape left behind. And I see the
7 possibilities of that coming here, if not probabilities.

8 This is the first five-year plan that you folks
9 have showed me that shows logging around Point Augusta.

10 Icy Straight has been a place where these folks
11 and us have both made a living and filled our hearts
12 from. You can step outside our house and you can hear
13 the ravens. You can walk on the beach and you can look
14 across and the country is basically the way it has always
15 been. It's a rare luxury and it's one I wanted to put my
16 two cents in for.

17 I will say that I expect logging to come to
18 this country. I caught just the tail end of what Jim was
19 saying, and I would like to put two cents with him in the
20 same direction.

21 We're here tonight commenting on a few little
22 details on a very large and very protracted policy run
23 for purposes that, for the life of me, I can't
24

25 28

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IRENE SHULER
BOX 438 - SITKA, ALASKA 99821

1 understand. I can't see any sense in turning forces
2 loose in a piece of country which is one of the world's
3 crown jewels.

4 I think it's wrong. I think that the policy
5 that the Forest Service is pursuing is wrong. And I
6 think the forces that have been allowed to come to the
7 top here are the wrong forces. And, as with many other
8 people in Gustavus, I feel very strongly that the logging
9 that has been forced on my friends in the lower part of
10 Southeast comes to us I feel a rising sense of urgency to
11 speak out as is being done in Congress right now.

12 Please realize that this place has values that
13 are absolutely paramount. We don't need to scalp five-
14 hundred-year-old spruce trees as fast as we possibly can.
15 We need to save those trees.

16 The plans you folks have set up are never going
17 to regrow those five-hundred-year-old trees; you're going
18 to get poles back. I'd like my kids to see those trees
19 and I'd like to see my kids be able, if necessary, to cut
20 them down to make a piano. It's a fantastic resource.

21 This country treats us all well; it has
22 treated our ancestors well and it's treated the people
23 who have lived here before us well. And I wish we'd
24

25 29

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IRENE SHULER
BOX 438 - SITKA, ALASKA 99821

1 treat it with respect.

2 Thank you.

3 HEARING OFFICER: Is there anyone else that
4 wishes to add to their testimony at this point?

5 JUDY BRAKEL: I signed the sheet out there.

6 HEARING OFFICER: Did you want to testify?

7 JUDY BRAKEL: Yes.

8 HEARING OFFICER: I'd like to get your name on
9 a card, if we can get that. Judy Brakel will now
10 testify.

11
12 JUDY BRAKEL

13 I strongly second the sentiments that were just
14 expressed by Greg. I'll try to keep my comments closer
15 to the subsistence issue.

16 We don't have deer here in Gustavus, so people
17 who live here to go places like Mud Bay, for example, or
18 Point Adolphus, to hunt.

19 We went over there this spring, to Mud Bay, and
20 we got some, my sons got some ptarmigan and we saw that
21 the deer had survived the hard winter pretty well. We
22 were surprised when we saw deer sign. We said, "Oh, we
23 should come here and hunt this fall."

24
25 30

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BOX 436 - SITKA ALASKA 99835

1 It's really distressing to think that there
2 will be roads built in there, and logging. The record is
3 really clear; the Department of Fish and Game has been
4 doing studies of the importance of old growth high volume
5 timber to the survival of the deer. And, of course, this
6 is exactly what's going to be logged in that river
7 valley.

8 The experience of the northern end of Chichagof
9 Island has been pretty clear as far as both deer and
10 bear. The logging and building of roads has decreased
11 the populations of deer and bear. They've had to cut
12 back the allowable harvest of deer considerably.

13 Over in Juneau we were sitting in a cafe and
14 the people next to us were talking about, "Well, we're
15 sorry they built those roads over there, but since they
16 did, we've got this vehicle and we can go over there."
17 And I guess a lot of that is happening.

18 The bear have been, the brown bear, which are
19 pretty precious in this world, have declined to the point
20 where they have had to stop the hunting. I have heard
21 that things do not look good for that brown bear
22 population as a result of the roads and the dumps that
23 attract bears which are shot whether they are legally
24

25 31

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BOX 436 - SITKA ALASKA 99835

1 allowed to be or not, at the dump sites.

2 Subsistence is important to us. I grew up in
3 this country and I raised my kids to try to live off the
4 country, and they do it, they go hunting and fishing.
5 It's a very important part of our diet, very important.

6 I'm just very close to this whole plan. It's
7 very hard for me to talk about it in detail because the
8 whole thing is a terrible mistake in my mind.

9 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Judy. Is there
10 anyone else who wishes to testify? The next person to
11 testify is Mary Ann Rosenbruch.

12
13 **MARY ANN ROSENBRUCH**

14 I'm Mary Ann Rosenbruch. My husband and I
15 operate Glacier Guides, Inc. and as he earlier stated, we
16 have been here for twenty four years. And we dearly love
17 Southeast Alaska.

18 I, personally, have very strong feelings about
19 the logging industry. I realize that timber is very
20 necessary for all of us and I enjoy the use of timber
21 very much, but I don't enjoy the clearcutting and what it
22 does to Southeast Alaska.

23 The subsistence use is very important for all
24

1 of us. We very, very seldom--in fact, the only time that
2 we eat any meat that we haven't hunted ourselves or
3 caught ourselves through fishing, is when we have clients
4 aboard. Some of them aren't too keen on game meat.

5 I look at Mud Bay, in particular, and it is
6 unique; there aren't any other Mud Bays.

7 As I stated earlier, I recall when Neka Bay was
8 not at all like it is today. We don't go to Neka Bay or
9 Humpback Creek anymore because of the logging and
10 devastation that has taken place there.

11 And I think that it behooves us all to really
12 look around and see what this is doing to Southeast
13 Alaska, and to each one of us.

14 Thank you.

15 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much, Mary
16 Ann. Is there anyone else here who would care to add to
17 their testimony? If not, we will recess.

18 (No further testimony was given and the meeting
19 was closed at 10:00 p.m.)

20
21 END OF RECORD
22
23
24
25

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
2 STATE OF ALASKA) ss.

3 I, IRENE SHULER, a Notary Public and shorthand
4 reporter, of Confidential Secretarial Service, Box 438,
5 Sitka, Alaska 99835, do hereby certify as follows:

6 That the foregoing transcript of a hearing in
7 Gustavus, Alaska, on August 12, 1989, was taken by me in
8 shorthand and later transcribed by me. The transcript is
9 a true and complete record of all testimony given at said
10 hearing.

11 Dated at Sitka, Alaska, this 18th day of
12 August, 1989.

13
14 Irene Shuler
15 Irene Shuler
16 Notary Public for Alaska
17 My commission expires 2/25/92
18
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SUBSISTENCE HEARING
GUSTAVUS SCHOOL
GUSTAVUS, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 12, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>MAILING ADDRESS</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>	<u>X-TO TESTIFY</u>
Lorne Matkin	Box 122	Dona R Matkin	X (with)
Morgan DeBoer	Box 51	Morgan DeBoer	X
Martin Jensen	Glacier Bay N.P.	Martin Jensen	
Rob Bosworth	ADFG Div of Subsistence, AK		
Chuck Rice	Box 16	GUSTAVUS AK	X
Heidi Robichaux	Box 116	GUSTAVUS, AK	X
Chris Stark			
JAMES R. MACKOVJAK	Box 63	GUSTAVUS AK	X
ATM's mackovjak	Box 63	Gustavus, AK	write X
Robert L. Semel	Box 61	Gustavus, AK	
Mary Kishku-Stark			
Timothy C. Rosenbush	Box 66	Gustavus, AK	X

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
GUSTAVUS SCHOOL
GUSTAVUS, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 12, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Mary Ann Rosenbruch	Box 66	Mary Ann Rosenbruch	X
Angie Rosenbruch	Box 66	Angie Rosenbruch	X
Greg Streveler	Box 94	Greg Streveler	✓
Judy Brakel	Box 94	Judy Brakel	X



Testimony
August 12, 1989
Gustavus, AK.

As a 12-year Gustavus resident
I have seen a tremendous
amount of subsistence use
of the surrounding area
by Gustavus residents. Pleasant
Is., Lemesieur Is., Point Adolphus
Mud Bay and Idaho Inlet are
used as the prime deer hunt-
ing areas for local residents.
This old growth forest is prime
habitat for deer and the
destruction of that habitat
by the construction of roads
or by logging, (other than
selective logging which so far
has not occurred in Southeast)
will over the years result
in less deer by loss of
habitat and possibly over
harvesting due to any roads.

I am adamantly opposed to
limiting the few nearby
hunting options for Gustavus
residents and request that
Pt. Adolphus/Mud Bay, Idaho
Inlet, Pleasant Is. and
Lemesieur Is. be removed
from any logging plan
proposed by the Forest
Service.

Respectfully
Submitted,
Ann E. Mackoyjak
Ann E. Mackoyjak
Box 63
Gustavus, Ak.
99826

August 12, 1989

To: Michael Barton
US Forest Service

From: Heidi Robichaud
Box 116 Gustavus AK 99826

As a landowner in Gustavus and a subsistence user for over 10 years on the Gulf of Alaska, I am deeply saddened and enraged by the insidious conversion of this lush, diverse rainforest into a biologically sterile tree farm. altho I've lived in Gustavus for only one summer, I have witnessed first hand the devastating impacts of clearcutting on many aspects of life.

As our leading conservationists create new ways to involve local peoples in sustainable forest use and preservation, U.S. leaders promote the wholesale giveaway of our last remaining stands of virgin rain forest to Japan, whose appetite for natural resources will continue long after ours are gone. The key to sustainable economies in S.E. Ak, as elsewhere, is a balanced natural system producing fish, wildlife, timber and minerals every year. Many of the F.S. plans include managing for old growth conditions until 1990. Many of us expect to live long after that. Current forest plans ignore the future of all industries other than the pulp mills and Japans trinket market.

Subsistence is more than simply gathering wild foods. It is a way of life dependent on the non-destructive use of renewable systems. In a very real sence, it includes many commercial endeavors such as fishing and tourism.

In Gustavus, a major proportion of the community is dependent on some part of this forest, Pleasant Island, Point Dolphus, Home Shore, Mud Bay and many parts of North Chichagof and along Icy Straights. As the destruction of Northeast Chichagof continues, residents of Hoonah and Tenakee will have to go farther for their subsistence. More pressure on areas used by Gustavus residents.

Since subsistence uses are under siege in the Park, these areas are the only practical subsistence areas for us. People here catch and smoke salmon, produce spruce tip syrup, pickle kelp and rent kayaks. I am an artist totally dependent on the tourists for my income. Pleasant Island not only

provides deer, but an abundant ~~density~~^{diversity} of edible plants and mushrooms and shellfish. Such a small Island would be unable to support deer if it were clearcut. This is our only economical deer hunting area. Buying commercial meats here is extremely expensive due to the remote location.

As secretary of Alaska Reform, I am committed to doing whatever is necessary to preserve the productivity and life sustaining qualities of the Tongass.

Sincerely,

Heidi Robichaud

Heidi Robichaud

GUSTAVUS, AK.

Aug. 12, 1989

To. Michael Barton
U.S. Forest Service

From: Chuck Rice
Box 116 Gustavus, AK. 99826

It's difficult to find any merit in clearcutting any coastal old growth rain forest. Multiple -use has been made a farce and is an insult to our intelligence and yours that the issue is even being debated.

Pleasant Island, our only source of deer (without a dangerous skiff crossing of Peril Straights) is not protected from clearcutting in the current forest management plan. As deer winter habitat is destroyed on Chichagof Island, Hoonah residents and sportsmen and subsistence users from other areas will put more pressure on tiny Pleasant Island. Point Adolphus and Mud Bay are also important areas to Gustavus residents. Optimum carrying capacity for most species requires the same trees coveted by the F.S., Japan and their two pet pulp mills.

Where is the subsistence line drawn? Customary and traditional use, Much of the local income, including my own, is dependent on tourism. Only a sick voyeur would visit a clear cut wasteland intentionally, or try to penetrate a sterile second growth thicket.

Fish, fish processing and marketing is also integral to our economy. These fish are not separate from the land. They originate in and return to the forest. To jeopardize this perpetual source of food and income for the sake of a one time only clear cut is ludicrous.

The conspiracy does not allow competitive bidding. Consequently local millers cannot supply local needs for building materials. We pay top dollar for lumber barged in from outside while from my front yard I can watch the train of Japanese log ships en route to Japan with our logs.

Every aspect of rural life in AK is contingent in some way upon a continuous supply of living trees. One hundred years or more of near sterile habitat cannot offset the hypothetical value of a second cutting. Wake up. A century from now, if this Earth will still support life, Any intact and balanced ecosystem will be priceless. Why should we continue to Pay to expedite the removal of these ancient forests?

The Forest Services "plan" offers fewer jobs, a burden on taxpayers, frustration for Alaskans and death of the Tongass while corporate greed and beurocratic inertia condemn us to a mindless commitment to a breached contract.

Charles Rice

GUSTAVUS, AK.

C. Rice



7. Mary Ann Rosenbruch
Wild Day Logger

6. Gustavus Hearn
Jimmie Rosenbruch
Wild Day Logger
Wild Day Logger

8. Greg Streveler
NPS Consultant

9. Judy Brake /
Wild Day Logger



Gustavus Heating

1. ~~Ben~~ Matkin

2. Morgan De Boer

Pres. Gustavus Heating
Assoc.

3. Chuck Rice ~~member only~~

4. Heidi Robichaud As Refers
Pleasant To important for for

5. James Mackorjak

As Refers
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Pelican Herring

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Vivian Max

Elizabeth Olanson

Appendix B-3

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the
1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods
for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#



1 UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

2
3 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

4
5
6 HOONAH, ALASKA

7
8 August 10, 1989

9
10 Hearing Officer

11 Ken Mitchell, Monument Manager

12
13
14 Other Forest Service Personnel Present:

15
16 James Pierce, SEIS Team Leader

17 Henry W. Newhouse, Fisheries/Wildlife Planner

18 Gary Lehnhausen, Wildlife Biologist Planner

19 Joe Giarella, District Ranger

20
21
22 Court Reporter
Irene Shuler

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PROCEEDINGS

HEARING OFFICER: Good evening. My name is Ken Mitchell. I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the hearing officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here today for this hearing.

For the record, today is August 10, 1989, and the time is 7:03 p.m. This hearing is being held in Hoonah, Alaska, at the City Hall.

Public notification of this hearing was made by publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters to local individuals and groups and, specifically, in Hoonah, through notices on community bulletin boards and public service announcements on radio and television.

A copy of this notice will be included as part of the official record.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale

1 contract affect your subsistence use of the Tongass
2 National Forest.

3 There are some rules of procedure I'd like to
4 review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until
5 10 p.m. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will
6 continue until everyone that wishes to speak has had the
7 opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier,
8 I will keep the record open until 10 p.m. to allow
9 opportunity for additional comments.

10 If you have not already done so, please sign in
11 at the door. In addition, there are sign-in cards for
12 those who wish to present testimony. I will call your
13 name to present testimony.

14 I encourage all persons presenting testimony to
15 be precise and to the point. All testimony will be
16 limited to a maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow
17 all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If
18 you wish to provide more information than is possible in
19 the ten minutes allowed, you will be given the
20 opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to
21 present their views. Written testimony is also
22 encouraged for testimony which will exceed ten minutes
23 and a verbal summary of longer written materials is
24
25

1 recommended.

2 If you should disagree with the views expressed
3 by an individual giving testimony, please do not
4 interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to testify.
5 Please use the microphones you see here as you testify.

6 Although there is an independent stenographer,
7 the sound recording is important as backup to insure we
8 get the full testimony into the record.

9 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA
10 Section 810 hearing is to obtain your views on the
11 possible effects on subsistence uses of the alternatives
12 presented in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental
13 Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating
14 periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber
15 sale contract.

16 In the interest of expediting the hearing,
17 limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use.
18 Once you begin your testimony, please be prepared to
19 complete your statement. Breaks in testimony to check
20 references or to obtain additional information take time
21 that could be used by others wishing to testify.

22 The record for this hearing will close at the
23 end of testimony tonight. If you have any written
24

1 testimony that you wish to have made part of the record
2 of this hearing, it just be presented today at the
3 hearing. Any written testimony submitted after today's
4 hearing will be considered as a response to the Draft
5 Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the
6 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp
7 Corporation's long-term timber sale contract and not as a
8 part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

9 The hearing today will be an informal public
10 hearing. What I mean by "informal" is that witnesses are
11 not required to be under oath when making their
12 presentations.

13 We are recording the hearing so that we can
14 prepare a transcript. The transcript is important
15 because it, along with written submissions, will be used
16 by the Forest Service during the preparation of the final
17 environmental impact statement and record of decision for
18 the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for
19 the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska
20 Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale contract. The
21 transcript of this hearing will be published as an
22 appendix item to the final environmental impact
23 statement.
24

1 As hearing officer, I will call recess and
2 adjourn and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since
3 this is an informal hearing, there will be no cross-
4 examination of witnesses. Information about the Alaska
5 Pulp Corporation operating plan statement and various
6 alternatives was provided during the open house preceding
7 this hearing. Therefore, I will not accept questions
8 except those concerning hearing procedures. The only
9 questions asked by me during the hearing will be to
10 clarify your testimony. The purpose of this hearing is
11 to make an official record of your testimony.

12 If individuals have the same testimony as
13 others, I hope the presenters will simply state that they
14 stand with presenter X or presenter Y who testified on
15 this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
16 for the record instead of repeating the previous
17 testimony.

18 In addition, written testimony is just as
19 acceptable as oral presentations.

20 The order of testimony will be as follows:
21 Community representatives, as well as local Fish and Game
22 Advisory Committee members, will be asked to present
23 their testimony first. After they are done, interested
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1 individuals will then testify. Individuals testifying
2 will be called in the order the sign-up cards are given
3 to me. Following these will be state or other federal
4 agency representatives.

5 I will call your name and at that time please
6 come forward and give me any written testimony you may
7 have, use the microphone and proceed with your testimony.

8 Joe, do you have cards for me?

9 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes. And here are two more
10 written statements.

11 HEARING OFFICER: All right. I've received
12 three written statements. I'll read the names of those
13 statements into this record at the end of the meeting
14 along with any other written materials that I receive.

15 The first testimony will be given by George
16 Dalton. If we can move the microphone near him, please,
17 he will be on the record.

18 **GEORGE DALTON**

19 testified as follows:

20 MR. DALTON: I would like to say a few words in
21 English. First, I'd like to call my sons Dan and Richard
22 over here.
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1 I'm pretty weak now, but I heard about
2 something, a little bit about Glacier Bay.
3 I not come over here to hurt anybody. I want
4 to say a few words about Glacier Bay, about our Tlingit
5 food. I'm not Indian. In Southeast, it's all Tlingit.
6 But down south it's "Indian."
7 So we carry on in Hoonah. I live here. I want
8 everyone to hear me. They always forget I'm pretty weak
9 right now.
10 I'm going to say a few words in honor about
11 Glacier Bay. I always forget what I'm going to say. My
12 head is not right. I try to respect everyone.
13 Our Grand President is the one protecting us.
14 That's Richard Stitt. I wish you'd come out here,
15 brother Grand President, please.
16 (Whereupon, Mr. Stitt came to the witness table
17 to sit with Mr. Dalton.)
18 The ANB was organized in Sitka in 1912 to talk
19 for our land, and to carry on, the Grand President. This
20 Grand President is the one to protect us. There are all
21 the camps from Ketchikan up to Yakutat.
22 I want to honor Glacier Bay. We call it
23 (Tlingit name). I want the young lady over here to tape
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1 record it. Glacier Bay before the ice went, was Shoowee,
2 Shoowee (phonetic). All the way from Johns Hopkins
3 Glacier down to (Tlingit name).
4 The way they make laws--I should mention here
5 that I'm ninety-three years of age, born and raised in
6 Hoonah. I tried to make honor to everyone. I never
7 thought I'm going to have to first speak.
8 Glacier Bay, I'll come back again to it. There
9 are a lot of Hoonah people who belong to Glacier Bay.
10 John Hinchman, [Mr.] Wright, Jim Austin, Jr. Come here.
11 (Whereupon, Jim Austin, Jr. joined Mr. Dalton
12 at the witness table.)
13 His grandfather (Tlingit name) carried on and
14 they own it, Freshwater Bay. I want to honor Freshwater
15 Bay. And now Jim Austin carries on. His name is
16 (Tlingit name). At the time of the ice, they came
17 paddling out. They had a song about this. Glacier Bay
18 (Tlingit name). His grandfather's house way up, by the
19 river. The river's still there yet. And us, we lived
20 close to them.
21 They got the head of Glacier Bay, Park Service,
22 George Hall at Sitka, at the Post Office . . .
23 HEARING OFFICER: Mr. Dalton, I would
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1 encourage--there's two minutes remaining in your time for
2 testimony. If you have anything that concerns the Alaska
3 Pulp Corporation's sale area around Hoonah, I'd home in
4 on that right now.

5 MR. DALTON: All the Tlingit own that property
6 (Tlingit name). I claim that island from that time.
7 Folks want to buy it off of me, but I say no, it's going
8 to hurt my grandchildren. I need the money now. But to
9 make a short cut, (Tlingit words), they call it. They
10 carry on.

11 I talk about the subsistence now. They want to
12 close it up now, but the people make money out of that.
13 But I own Garforth Island; my boys going to have it. But
14 now United States, the old people they don't even say yes
15 or no. Every time the flag going up, they put their hand
16 right on their chest. The Tlingit people respect that
17 island. The United States has an honest president, so I
18 respect it yet.

19 They can't take our food in Glacier Bay, they
20 can't take our seagull eggs away from us. I need it. I
21 could put ham and eggs on the table.

22 So I want to work on the project canoe. I
23 never charge anything. My grandchildren (the Grand
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1 President knows it) up to now I never get anything out of
2 it. But I make it up to my grandchildren up to now.

3 That's all I have to say. Glacier Bay belongs
4 to Hoonah. Thank you for giving me the honor.

5 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much, Mr.
6 Dalton. If you have any additional testimony after
7 everyone who has signed up has testified, we'll be here
8 to receive more. Thank you.

9 The next person to testify is Julia Thomas.

10
11 JULIA THOMAS

12 I am Julia Thomas. I'm born and raised here,
13 full Tlingit.

14 And I only came here to listen to what's going
15 on. I'm pretty well aware of the Forest Service and why
16 they are having this meeting.

17 But the only thing I am sorry is that things
18 like this always come up when our men are out of town.
19 They are all out in Ketchikan, and when they come back
20 they're going to say, "They did this while we're gone,
21 why didn't they wait?"

22 This was brought up at the senior citizens
23 today and there was a lot of comment, which I'm pretty
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1 well aware there's some people here that were up there
2 listening to what we have to say.

3 But this is all I want to say is why does this
4 have to come up when our men are gone?

5 I have relatives that are working on this
6 logging. I have grandchildren that are working here and
7 a lot of other distant relatives, but we're all united,
8 all one. We don't say that that person belongs to
9 someone else. No, we're all one. We hurt with each
10 other when we get hurt.

11 And I'm really sorry to say that. Our men are
12 not here to be speaking for themselves.

13 I live in Juneau and now because of my sickness
14 I'm bouncing back and forth, because this was my home. I
15 really get homesick, so I come out.

16 This really concerns me also, because, like I
17 say, my grandchildren are all working, and my relatives
18 are working there, on this log ship.

19 And one thing I would like to add to this,
20 these trees and everything, they are blaming. Even
21 before the logging started there was this Game Creek crew
22 came in, moved in here, they have a big village over
23 there. They started all those things and now they're
24

1 blaming just the logging. The loggers aren't digging up
2 all our cockles and clams. I know the pulp is ruining
3 the water, polluting the water, but this started way
4 before the logging started.

5 Thank you for your time.

6 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mrs. Thomas. The
7 next person to testify will be Jim Austin. I'll be glad
8 to receive your written testimony.

9 Written testimony, by the way, receives the
10 same weight as oral, and we're happy to have it.

11 JIM AUSTIN

12 My name is Jim Austin. I'm currently president
13 of the Hoonah Indian Association here in Hoonah.

14 This hearing on subsistence reminds me of the
15 old man that was told, old Indian who was told he was
16 going to Washington, D.C. He got so happy he ran around,
17 got his Sears Roebuck suit, his Salvation Army shirt, tie
18 from his brother-in-law, and lard on his shoes. He got
19 to D.C. and after a whirlwind of this office and that
20 office and so on, that evening he was tired and he wanted
21 to eat. He found a restaurant. Lo and behold, he
22 couldn't pronounce any of the items on the menu, so he
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1 pointed at one and said, "I want meat." They gave him a
2 porterhouse steak and he's never seen a porterhouse steak
3 before, you know, but he figures this is the way the
4 white man lives, so he tackled it. By and by some of the
5 men he met came by and looked. "Boy, look at this man,"
6 they said, "All that meat and so forth. Sure wish I had
7 his appetite." "You've taken all of our rights away, to
8 fish, to hunt, to subsist, and now you want my appetite."
9 The same thing holds true over here.

10 We're talking about logs and so forth and
11 sacrifice any subsistence way of life. I tried to look
12 at the word subsistence. Lo and behold, it's kind of a
13 demeaning word to me, but yet when you look at the word
14 subsistence itself, you go find a job, you go to work,
15 you toil all day, week, and you get paid, and you go to
16 the store and you buy all the food you need for your
17 family, and you don't call it subsistence. To me, it's
18 the same.

19 The documentation I have is in your hands. Mr.
20 Chairman, I am Jim Austin, elected president of the
21 Hoonah Indian Association, which is the federally-
22 recognized tribal government duly established pursuant to
23 the Indian Reorganization Act. As an IRA we represent
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1 all the Tlingit tribal interests of Hoonah.

2 The territorial boundaries of the Hoonah area
3 are well known. It is enumerated in the 1946 Interior
4 Department document commonly referred as the Haas-
5 Goldschmidt Report. I submit a copy of said report into
6 your records. An aerial map details the Hoonah use
7 and/or occupancy of the land, islands, waters and
8 waterway systems. The map pretty much details the
9 current use for subsistence purposes.

10 I might add that our use and occupancy
11 antedates the arrival of all others.

12 As to the timber harvest within our area, we
13 are not opposed to logging as long as several protective
14 measures are adhered to. I might enumerate some of
15 these.

16 We support buffer zones along bona fide salmon
17 spawning streams. We are concerned about the habitat
18 areas of the deer, fur-bearing animals and birds,
19 permanent or migratory.

20 We ask adequate protection of the beaches and
21 submerged lands. Thus we are concerned about the bays,
22 inlets or coves that may be used for log rafting and
23 storage.
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1 We ask control of disposal areas. If a timber
2 harvest is going to occur, we ask replanting or
3 transplanting of the same type of tree that was removed.
4 And we ask mobilization areas, logging camps, to be
5 restored to its original state as a part of any workable
6 plan.

7 If the environmental impact statement is
8 adhered to and there are safeguards to protect that area
9 for habitat where it is used for subsistence purposes,
10 then we would be satisfied.

11 As regards the economic factor of logging
12 operations, we ask the following: That preferential
13 treatment be given to Hoonah IRA members for employment.
14 That Hoonah Indian Association be notified of employment
15 opportunities well in advance. That Hoonah-based vessels
16 or businesses be utilized where possible. That we be
17 provided with employment records.

18 Now to the primary purpose of this hearing,
19 that of subsistence.

20 Subsistence is the very culture of the Tlingit
21 of Hoonah and is therefore customary and traditional. It
22 is not only a dietary necessity, but it is customarily
23 used in ceremonial activities and events. Implements are
24

1 derived, as well, as part of our culture.

2 Subsistence dependency is predicated upon
3 adequate protection of the habitat areas and the bona
4 fide salmon spawning streams as well as the beaches and
5 submerged areas.

6 I would like to take this opportunity to
7 express our strong feeling about the Tongass Forest that
8 we designate the Inian Islands, Lemesurier Island,
9 Pleasant Island, as well as this area and any other area
10 within the Hoonah territory, placed in restrictive
11 status. We abhor such designation.

12 If anyone can tell you of restricted use, it is
13 Hoonah. Since 1925 our customary and traditional use of
14 the Glacier Bay National Park for subsistence dependency
15 has been restricted. Today the Hoonah IRA will assert
16 its rightful role of negotiating on behalf of our members
17 on the beneficial uses for subsistence uses. While the
18 park management is adequate for environmental protection,
19 likewise you will see that subsistence dependency and
20 development can be compatible.

21 We are not averse to timber harvest so long as
22 adequate protection measures are adhered to.

23 Going back to the Inian Islands, Lemesurier and
24

1 Pleasant Island as well as Glacier Bay, the people in
2 Hoonah came from Glacier Bay from the town called
3 (Tlingit name). There were other villages further down
4 like (Tlingit name) which is called Bartlett Cove now,
5 and also Gustavus, (Tlingit name). The Hoonah people
6 lived there. We submit that these areas, Point Adolphus,
7 which is known as (Tlingit name) in our language, Pinta
8 Cove, (Tlingit name), Inian Islands, and Lemesurier.
9 Lemesurier is (Tlingit name) and Pleasant Island is
10 (Tlingit name).

11 All these areas hold a special place in our
12 hearts here in Hoonah, not only is it the area where we
13 got our traditional foods, it is also a burial ground
14 where people from Hoonah have been buried there, or laid
15 to rest.

16 Not only in these areas, but along Swanson
17 River and over to Whitestone Harbor. (Tlingit name) is
18 the correct name for it, in case you're interested.

19 All these areas have been, these areas have
20 been suggested to be logged out. The areas towards
21 Whitestone Harbor are where the deer do not have adequate
22 protection for winter. I understand that. During the
23 wintertime, the deer, most of the deer died off. It
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1 wasn't wanton killing by man now, it's wanton logging by
2 man and taking their homes away from them, their food,
3 that's killed them off.

4 We submit that economically the logging has
5 been good, but not for us Natives in the Hoonah area. It
6 has never been good for us.

7 I do not wholly disagree, but I do think that
8 restrictive control should be placed on it, especially in
9 the stream areas. I know in places it was logged right
10 up to the stream, in several areas, and spawning has been
11 restricted and there has been no fish and even our waters
12 went down.

13 * So that's my presentation to you tonight.

14 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much, Mr.
15 Austin. The next testimony will be from Carlin Lohrey.

16
17 **CARLIN LOHREY**

18 My name is Carlin Lohrey and I think that the
19 forest should be managed so that it's available for the
20 use of many, not just for a few with extreme views of the
21 environment. There's enough land out there and enough
22 trees out there for logging and for subsistence living
23 both.
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1 My husband and I are kind of past the age where
2 we can throw a backpack on our backs and head out across
3 the open forest anymore. And we like having a few roads,
4 at least, where we can go out and still enjoy. We don't
5 think it should be restricted only for the young and fit
6 and the able-bodied, but should be available, at least
7 part of it, for everybody. And there's still lots of
8 acres out there where if you want to put your backpack
9 on, you can head out and not see anybody for a long time
10 if you just leave the road.

11 We don't think that logging does ruin the
12 environment. We think it's more like farming where
13 loggers harvest the trees and they keep on cutting
14 because the timber keeps on growing.

15 That's why we pay the Forest Service people to
16 plan and to oversee it, so that it doesn't ruin the
17 forest. And I think that that's what they are doing now
18 under the plan where they are to allow logging to keep on
19 going so that there's very minimal damage to the
20 environment, and, in some cases, there's even a benefit
21 to subsistence living because where they have cut trees
22 and the sunshine has got in, there's a lot more bushes
23 growing, berry bushes and browse for deer, so I say that
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1 that increases subsistence.

2 I don't think Ms. Hanlon speaks for everyone in
3 Hoonah. I've got a lot of friends in Hoonah, and quite a
4 few of them are very concerned about what would happen if
5 the logging were to shut down completely. And that's not
6 just businesses, but just ordinary people.

7 If the logging is shut down, we have to leave.
8 We really love Alaska, but there's just no jobs. My
9 husband's a little old to be retrained for something and
10 there's nothing, really, around here, except logging or
11 fishing, and so that would mean that we would have to
12 leave, and we're taxpayers now and we really like Alaska
13 and would like to stay here, but you can't support a
14 family unless you have a good job. And I think that we
15 need to keep logging going to give people jobs.

16 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mrs. Lohrey. Is
17 that the correct pronunciation?

18 MRS. LOHREY: Lore eye (phonetic).

19 HEARING OFFICER: Lohrey. Thank you. I'll
20 take your written testimony, as well. The next testimony
21 will come from Fannie Brown Hanlon.
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FANNIE BROWN HANLON

My name is Fannie Brown Hanlon, from Klawock on Prince of Wales Island. I've worked for Klawock for about 41 years and I still help my people over there even though I've moved here since '75.

I've noticed that subsistence is getting hard, worse than ever. I don't know what they really mean when they say "subsistence." And the other one is our land. We worked on our land all our life, planting potatoes, smokehouses, and then whenever we, we applied for it in 1971 and we were told that we don't have no land, it belongs to the Forest Service.

They ask us if we have legal documents to show that our mother and father used the land. So I asked the Forest Service member a few years ago if he has a legal document that shows that his father and mother worked on the land so that it belongs to them.

So we don't go down south and bother the people down there. We stay here in Alaska. We have been here even before the flood, according to the elderly people.

And I don't know what's going on, but we invite the people from different agencies and departments to come to Alaska Native Brotherhood convention, the head

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people, and they sent somebody that don't know. When we ask questions, they say, "I don't know. I don't know." Whenever--our Grand President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood is here, Richard Stitt. Stand up, Richard, so they can see you. This is the Grand President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood. He knows all our problems and he's been talking for us and we're not getting anywhere.

We leaders of our communities are really fighting for our subsistence and we can't get anywhere.

I don't know what to do. I don't know who to see. Maybe it's the Congress fault down south. They don't even come up here in Alaska and find out what our problems are. They're making the rules, laws, regulations, everything, down there. Up here in Alaska is not the same as down south. So they don't come up here and find out for themselves what is going on. All they do is make rules and that's it. It's not the Golden Rule.

We could protest, it could be amended. And when I'm thinking about it, day in and day out I'm worried about our grandchildren, my great-great grandchildren. Before long we elderly people will be gone. We'd like to have everything taken care of before

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1 we die, but it don't seem this way.

2 So I talked to several people and they talked
3 to me about what's going on. So I told quite a few of
4 them and they told me that the only thing to do is to
5 file suit for the same purpose, loss of use. And we
6 don't even have our father and mother's land that we
7 had.

8 We're not being treated fair. We don't have
9 nothing, simply nothing. I don't think it's fair.

10 I have a lot of grandchildren here, so I'm
11 speaking for them as well as myself, and for my community
12 in Klawock. And I know, I talked to different Native
13 people in the community and they all feel the same way.
14 We're not happy the way we're being treated. I wish it
15 would be changed and we'll be the same, we'll cooperate.
16 But as long as we're not being helped, as long as we're
17 not treated equal, we're not going to agree with what's
18 going on.

19 Thank you.

20 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mrs. Hanlon. The
21 next person to testify will be Wanda Culp.
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1 WANDA CULP

2
3 Mr. Barton, the following is my response to the
4 draft EIS for 1981-86 and 1986-90 Alaska Pulp Company
5 operating period.

6 So many of us watch in horror as the US Forest
7 Service logging operations threaten the remaining
8 untouched hunting grounds so valuable to the local
9 Tlingit people.

10 Already a good portion of the customary and
11 traditional usage areas has been damaged by thoughtless
12 and greedy operations.

13 To discuss the negative impacts on fish and
14 wildlife species dependent on vast, relatively
15 undeveloped areas would be redundant to the numerous
16 reports, testimonies, studies and surveys already
17 documented for the past five years or more, not to
18 mention the fish and game biologists employed by the
19 Forest Service. If they are worth their salt, their data
20 already reflects the obvious impacts.

21 Instead, I wish to express my indignation to
22 having again to go through this process that was
23 originally established to protect individual rights and
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1 liberties.

2 I am referring to due process where all are
3 allowed opportunity to be heard. The opportunity to be
4 heard before a draft or a supplemental draft, or a
5 supplemental to a draft, is set in print.

6 Question: Why is this supplemental draft EIS
7 printed before the subsistence hearing that was ordered
8 by a federal judge in a federal court. The draft EIS was
9 determined inadequate by a federal judge because input
10 from local subsistence users had not occurred.

11 Question: Why is Chichagof Island still
12 targeted as the place to log. Under Public Law 96-487
13 the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, one
14 of the factors to be considered in developing, preparing
15 and revising a plan is "providing opportunities for
16 Alaska Natives residing in the concerned unit in areas
17 adjacent to such units to continue performing in such
18 unit activities which they have traditionally or
19 historically performed in such unit."

20 I researched the purpose of ANILCA and Public
21 Law 96-487 and I'll quote section 101 of the purpose.

22 "A. In order to preserve for the benefit, use,
23 education, and inspiration of present and future
24

1 generations, certain lands and waters in the State of
2 Alaska that contain nationally significant, cultural,
3 scenic, historic, archaeological, geological, scientific,
4 wilderness, cultural, recreational and wildlife values."

5 B of the purpose of ANILCA states, "It is the
6 intent of Congress in this act to preserve unrivaled
7 scenic and geological values associated with natural
8 landscape, to provide for the maintenance of sound
9 populations of and the habitat for wildlife species of
10 inestimable value to the citizens of Alaska and the
11 nation, including those species depending on vast,
12 relatively undeveloped areas, to preserve in their
13 natural estate extensive unaltered arctic tundra, boreal
14 forest, and coastal rain forest ecosystems, to protect
15 the resources related to subsistence needs. . ." And I
16 add this emphasis so that this point cannot be ignored or
17 overlooked.

18 Another note I'll add is that brown bear is one
19 species already threatened by extinction on Chichagof
20 Island, a territorial creature like the Tlingit people.

21 C of the purpose of ANILCA further states, "It
22 is further the intent and purpose of this act consistent
23 with management of fish and wildlife in accordance with
24

1 recognized scientific principles and purpose for which
2 each conservation system unit is established, designated
3 or expanded by or pursuant to this act to provide the
4 opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence
5 way of life to continue to do so. And I again add this
6 emphasis so that this is not ignored or overlooked.

7 D of the purpose says, "This act provides
8 sufficient protection of the national interest in the
9 scenic, natural, cultural and environmental values on the
10 public lands in Alaska and at the same time provide
11 adequate opportunity for satisfaction of the economic and
12 social needs of the state of Alaska and its people a
13 proper balance."

14 Mr. Barton, your office and your entire
15 operation makes a farce out of an act of Congress
16 established for and by the people.

17 It is an insult that your draft supplemental
18 EIS does not even mention the people most impacted by
19 logging, the Tlingits. Your supplemental draft does not
20 tell us the consequences of logging plan areas. Does
21 this inadequacy mean a supplement to the supplemental
22 draft will be required next for us to comment on? Just
23 how far are you planning on taking this process while the
24

1 U.S. Forest Service beefs up the logging operations to a
2 maximum plus? A draft is a preliminary or tentative
3 piece of writing. The first draft was found inadequate
4 and yet you dare to waste our time with a plan basically
5 no different from the draft. Your supplemental draft and
6 the way you went about issuing fifteen pounds of
7 bureaucratic gibberish is still inadequate.

8 Mr. Barton, if I was your boss and conducted a
9 performance evaluation on just the time it takes you to
10 accomplish a very important part of your job,
11 specifically a final EIS, you would have been replaced
12 long ago.

13 I read about the supplemental draft EIS in the
14 July 8, 1989 Sitka Star newspaper. I am a member of the
15 Hoonah Indian Association tribal council and try to stay
16 informed and up to date on concerns of the tribe.

17 The Hoonah Indian Association has also made
18 clear requests that documents such as draft EISs be
19 provided to the tribal office. This was not done. If it
20 wasn't for the Sitka Star's front page article entitled
21 "Draft EIS on Tongass draws threat of yet another
22 lawsuit," we would be ignorant of this comment period.

23 Draft EISs are supposed to be accessible. I
24

1 personally went to the US Forest Service office in Hoonah
2 to obtain a copy of the EIS, but changed my mind when I
3 saw the thick volumes I would have to pack back home on
4 my bike.

5 To have to again know the contents of your EIS
6 plan is a wearisome thought. It is obvious that you are
7 not capable of creating a document easily understood that
8 really outlines what the proposals are, giving us
9 adequate time to review, understand and respond within an
10 acceptable time frame.

11 Even this date, August 10, to hold this hearing
12 is offensive and shows gross bad manners. A lot of our
13 people are seining, troll fishing, or working in
14 Excursion Inlet Cannery and not able to comment.

15 There are no fishing boats here in the harbor
16 now. This is the peak of the season.

17 You could have planned this hearing in the
18 winter when the Hoonah Tlingits have time and the loggers
19 are back in their respective states, Washington and
20 Oregon.

21 As it is, I am losing out on fish and berries
22 and probably wasting my time and breath again.

23 The bottom line here, Mr. Barton, is you are
24
25

1 wasting too many valuable trees making them into draft
2 supplementals. Let's get on with fair and sensible
3 methods of operation before all that the act of Congress
4 set out to protect is forever gone.

5 Sincerely, Wanda Culp, Hoonah, Alaska.

6 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Ms. Culp. And
7 you're giving me this for the record, your written
8 testimony. Thank you.

9 Do we have additional cards?

10 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes.

11 HEARING OFFICER: The next person to testify
12 will be Mary Johnson.
13

14 **MARY JOHNSON**

15 My name's Mary Johnson. I was born in Hoonah.
16 My husband and I, when he retired, we used to go up the
17 hill. He retired in '74 and he passed away in 1982. We
18 used to go up the hill to white Alice and we used to see
19 all the deer, all the animals there. Everything was
20 running around, bears and all. And he used to look for
21 the best flock of deer. When it opens, he shoots one.

22 Now, every Monday and Friday they take the
23 seniors out for a ride on the roads over there and
24
25

1 haven't seen a deer but one, just last week, where we
2 used to see quite a bit of deer around here, just all
3 kinds of animals. Bear, there's no bear in here. What
4 is happening?

5 There is no big trees where the deer can stand
6 underneath wintertime. We had a big snow last winter
7 over here, piles and piles of snow. There's no deer now.

8 And the hunters from Juneau they used to come
9 over here. They hunt us out.

10 And this road they're talking about, who is
11 going to maintain the road after the Forest Service
12 leaves? Who is going to take care of the long roads
13 they're talking about?

14 In two or three years those roads will run over
15 with weed. I can see that. I have seen it. Excursion
16 Inlet, they've been logging here all the time. Now you
17 can't see where the roads are. All the alders and
18 everything covered it up.

19 We have these two streams, Game Creek and
20 (unintelligible) that are dead to us. That was our
21 closest fish streams right here. We can't get up to Game
22 Creek. People are living there and they don't allow us
23 there, and there's no fish. You go to the mouth of that
24

1 bay, you'll never see no jump. We just went there
2 yesterday. There was no jump, no ducks. Usually there
3 was lot of ducks there. Now there's not a thing there.
4 There's only one squirrel running around, brave little
5 squirrel. Everything is gone from here and we don't have
6 one duck, one grouse up there. Before we used to see all
7 kinds of animals around here; now there's nothing.

8 That's why we're so concerned about this
9 clearcutting. All our hills are now bald hills now. It
10 looks pitiful. People are making fun of us.

11 Sure, this logging is bringing money in, but I
12 wish they'd leave something there so that everything can
13 be protected.

14 There's one time we saw a big den there, a bear
15 den. Next time we came through, there was stumps piled
16 right in front of that big den so the brown bear don't
17 get in there. I thought it was a poor thing to do.

18 Our beaches down there where that Long Island
19 is, used to be a lot of cockles and clams all along
20 there. Now they're dead. You go there, you might pick
21 up one, but it's skinny.

22 The crabs, we used to get a lot of crabs. They
23 used to run around on the beach down here. And sometimes
24

1 the deer used to come around down here. There was one
2 time a man was chasing a deer with a knife on the beach.
3 Now we got nothing over here. That's why we're
4 talking.
5 I'm sorry to take up your time, but that's the
6 way I feel.
7 If my husband was here, he would tell you the
8 same thing. We can't get our lands, like Mrs. Hanlon
9 said. I've got land at False Point where I can't get
10 title to it yet, fourteen acres over there. That's the
11 way it is. Just because there's few little trees back
12 there, skinny little trees. I don't know, I think they
13 expect them to get fat.
14 This clear cut is killing us. There's no trees
15 around here now. It's going to take many years.
16 Somebody has to weed it out. They're growing too close
17 together, what little trees that's coming up. They'll
18 choke one another. They're not going to get big. That's
19 all I have to say.
20 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much, Mrs.
21 Johnson.
22 The next person to testify will be Ernestine
23 Hanlon.
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1
2 ERNESTINE HANLON
3 My name is Khahsawyahdeh (phonetic). I am dog
4 salmon and raven and I'm Wooshketaan Yuhtee (phonetic)
5 meaning my dad is Wooshketaan from this area forever.
6 I'm a lifetime resident of Moonah for thirty-eight years,
7 and the way that I was raised was, as I was raised I
8 always heard that this was Tlingit Ahnee (phonetic). It
9 was my surprise when it wasn't. I found out when it was
10 on paper that it isn't actually Tlingit Ahnee (phonetic).
11 Tlingit Ahnee (phonetic) means Tlingit country that
12 belonged to us. Now we're having to fight just for our
13 subsistence.
14 In your EIS little to nothing has been put in
15 about our culture. Just that, it says in there, in one
16 little paragraph, that Tlingit people live in Moonah.
17 This is the first time that you have come to
18 ask us about your plans. You haven't asked us how your
19 resources are important to us.
20 Keith Walker sent out a boxholder letter to our
21 local people. This is so inaccurate. I have a copy that
22 I'd like to put in for the record.
23 In there he says that it's Ernestine Hanlon's
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1 suit. What I'd like to point out is that we have two
2 chiefs that support this. One of them is my uncle, Eli
3 Hanlon, and that's why we named it the Hanlon lawsuit,
4 that's because my uncle is there helping us out with
5 this. So this is not Ernestine Hanlon's lawsuit. This
6 is a combination of people helping two chiefs out.

7 He also says that subsistence is a right.
8 Indeed, subsistence is our right; it is our birthright.
9 And it is not granted by Congress, it was recognized by
10 Congress. I doubt that you would ask the Hawaiians to
11 give up pineapples, or the Chinese or Japanese to give up
12 their rice.

13 Keith states that the roads is a good
14 opportunity for subsistence. I just don't see where this
15 is possible. Once the logging is done, where is the
16 roads going to take us to, stumps? Stumps doesn't
17 provide food for the deer or the wildlife that's going to
18 be there. We're going to see it all diminish.

19 I also have a letter that I wrote to the editor
20 that I'd like to put in for the record, and that explains
21 a little bit more about what I feel about the roads.

22 And I think that all around Hoonah needs to be
23 protected from logging. We have lost enough. If logging
24

1 should be done, we have to protect the watersheds, deer
2 habitat, the rivers, and the tributaries. Not just the
3 river, because the tributaries also sustain all species
4 of salmon.

5 Also, until you completely understand the
6 indigenous people of this land, our culture, and what the
7 resources mean to us, I think then maybe you can make a
8 decision on us and our land.

9 Again, I'd like to state that this is the most
10 inopportune time to have a hearing. We don't have a true
11 representation here. We have some good speakers and we
12 have lots to say, but we don't have the fishermen.

13 The sixteen areas that were brought out in the
14 Hanlon lawsuit is very critical to us and increasingly
15 more important as clearcutting goes on, so we really need
16 to look at those sixteen areas and protect it,
17 definitely, along the whole northern tip of Chichagof
18 Island.

19 I'd like to state that subsistence is not a
20 matter of adjustment or a thing of the past. This is a
21 traditional and cultural way of life and we are
22 responsible to hand this down through the generations.

23 (At this point, Ms. Hanlon went to the front of
24
25

1 the room, to use maps as reference.)

2 I'd like to talk a little bit about the deer.
3 This information is from the, prepared by the Division of
4 Wildlife Conservation, State of Alaska, in 1989, and the
5 figures are based on habitat capability to sustain deer
6 harvest from the Forest Service SEIS Phase 2 and this is
7 a result of the 1987 hunter surveys collected by the
8 Department of Fish and Game. This is around Hoonah.

9 For habitat capability, we're talking about the
10 area around Mud Bay and Point Adolphus, which is this
11 area. For 1988 the habitat capability, the number of
12 deer that live in this area between Point Adolphus and
13 Mud Bay is 2353 and the number of deer taken in 1987 was
14 284. And of the 284, 130 was taken from Hoonah and 63
15 was taken from Juneau residents. And the population
16 needed to sustain the deer that was taken in '87, we need
17 to have 2840. So just in the Mud Bay-Point Adolphus area
18 we're already lacking in deer.

19 And Port Frederick, the habitat capability is
20 3139 and the harvest level out of that area was 1066 was
21 taken in 1987. And in that area, I'd like to point out
22 that 369 was from Hoonah and the deer from the Juneau
23 hunters was 420. So obviously the Juneau hunters are
24

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1 outhunting us.

2 In Spasski and Whitestone Harbor, which is
3 right in here (indicating), we need 987 and 261 was
4 killed in '87. And this really shows that we're going to
5 lose big time on just our deer habitat.

6 And I'd like to present this for your records.

7 HEARING OFFICER: I'd appreciate if we could
8 pin the information with the maps.

9 MS. HANLON: It will be with it.

10 HEARING OFFICER: Okay, thank you.

11 MS. HANLON: I'd also like to present the maps
12 from the Department of Fish and Game, Division of
13 Subsistence on the uses, subsistence uses of the Hoonah
14 people. And this map shows pretty much and it is pretty
15 close to the things that we use around here. So this I'd
16 like to enter for the record, too.

17 I'd like to let you know that I agree with Jim
18 Austin and with Wanda Culp. And when logging comes to an
19 end, we're the ones that's going to be here and that's
20 why we're speaking now. Thank you.

21 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Ms. Hanlon.

22 The next person to testify is Gary Johnstone.
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GARY JOHNSTONE

My name is Gary Johnstone. I live in Hoonah.
I work for Whitestone Logging.

I think our road system is probably the best
thing that can happen to a small community. I see so
many people in here. They own a lot of boats, but a lot
of the older people have no chance to go anywhere.
They're just stuck here.

With the road system--and I'm working out here,
and I'm going back and forth to work, and I see so many
men and women and children being able to use this.

I used to be able to tell people about my boat
trips, the older people around here, and they'd say, "Oh,
we've never seen this in our lives. We'd love to go see
it, but we don't have a chance." And the road system is
the only chance that they have to get out of Dodge just
for a little while.

Subsistence, if I live in Hoonah, I get
something called subsistence. I'm allowed six deer for
myself. I don't need it, I don't use it. I feel
subsistence should be just for our Natives here.

As for the Juneau people coming in and maybe

for myself also, I feel that this area may be, maybe
change the laws for forked horn or better. I don't like
the Juneau people coming in and shooting a bunch of
towheads, little small deer that I see them packing out
and stuff.

But the road gives us a little measure of
freedom. Our streams are still full of fish. I still
see lots of deer every day going to work and coming back.

That's all I wanted to say right now.

HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Johnstone.
The next person to testify will be Tom Christy.

TOM CHRISTY

For the record, my name is Rev. Thomas C.
Christy. I'm the pastor of the Hoonah Presbyterian
Church.

I have been here just a little less than a
year, but I feel that I cannot stand up on Sunday morning
and preach the gospel to a congregation in Hoonah,
especially after a year, without having gained some
sensitvity toward their concerns, their needs, and
especially for their concerns for their children and
their children's children.

1 I feel that we need to go slow here. I, too,
2 share their concern for this being the only opportunity
3 for them to have their testimony recorded for a federal
4 court.

5 And I would like to comment briefly that one
6 economy does not have the moral right or authority to
7 overcome another, one group's gain cannot without long-
8 ranging detrimental effect supersede or ignore the needs
9 of all others.

10 One culture's aims and desires cannot devour
11 the resources needed by all without destroying, perhaps
12 forever, that which is God's gift to all of us.

13 I have been with area fishermen on a few
14 occasions, one of which sticks in my mind of having
15 trolled all day long from early morning light until after
16 dark and not catching a single fish.

17 I also recall going out to pull crab pots time
18 and again and being told that it wasn't always like this
19 when all we would pull up was some scrawny little crabs
20 and starfish.

21 And I have driven with a hunter on a couple of
22 occasions most of the day just to see a few isolated
23 tracks, through vast areas of clearcut.

1 So I want to conclude simply by saying that we
2 do need to take the time to listen to one another for we
3 can't manage these changes in culture and economic needs
4 unless we take the time to listen to one another and
5 allow for the future of all our people.

6 We're dealing here with a situation where a
7 culture has lived here for and coexisted with the
8 environment for centuries. It seems to me a little
9 audacious for us to hurry now. Thank you.

10 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Rev. Christy. The
11 next person to testify will be Keith Walker.

12
13 **KEITH WALKER**

14 My name is Keith Walker. I'm a forester for
15 Whitestone Logging Co.

16 In about 1981 I was hired by Huna Totem
17 Corporation as a forester and resource manager to
18 develop, harvest (whatever you want to call it) the
19 timber resources on Huna Totem Corporation land.

20 Native corporation land completely surrounds
21 Hoonah. Just about as far as you can see, it's Native
22 corporation land.

23 At that time I was directed by my superiors, my
24
25

1 bosses, that the primary concern of the corporation was
2 to develop economic opportunity for the shareholders of
3 the corporation. That was the primary concern at the
4 time.

5 And we went into a couple of real heavy logging
6 ventures at the time. We went into these logging
7 ventures at the precise moment, just about, that the
8 whole bottom fell out of the timber market. We borrowed
9 a lot of money and the timber market went down and we
10 were constantly in a battle with the bankers and what
11 have you.

12 It's still a corporation and two of my bosses
13 at the time, during those hard times, are still here, in
14 fact in this room.

15 They never put that particular thing behind
16 them. They always told me that we have to have economic
17 opportunity for our people. And that was the primary
18 concern at the time.

19 The corporations have survived the devastating
20 effects of that time. The corporations now have, are
21 financially secure and their shareholders have an asset,
22 a real asset. They have assets in the bank. They have
23 assets on the ground.

1 Out of Huna Totem's timber assets, 5,000 acres
2 were logged. There still remains approximately 20,000
3 acres. Probably half of that remaining timber is
4 commercial. The corporation has assets. This was all a
5 result of logging.

6 The Native people, my Native bosses, did a
7 pretty good job, I think.

8 Subsistence at the time was not that important.
9 Subsistence was, at that time, not as important as
10 economic opportunities, as jobs, and wellbeing for this
11 town.

12 I have seen the corporation through some pretty
13 hard times. I don't work for them anymore. I have a lot
14 of respect for what they did. But I think that if you
15 look around this country you'll see that people say hey,
16 they clear cut this, they clear cut that. But if you
17 look at it pretty hard, you'll find you hear a lot of
18 abuse about Spasski River. If you take a look at the
19 high altitude elevation photos that are available from
20 the Forest Service, you will find that 80% of the stream
21 site was never logged within 150-200 feet. If you wish
22 to check that, you can go right ahead and do it.

23 You'll find that out of the twenty-one miles of
24
25

1 land that Huna Totem--twenty-one miles of beach front
2 that Huna Totem owns, you'll find that 400 feet were
3 logged to the beach, and this is because of a concern of
4 my employers at that time of the deer and shellfish
5 populations along those beaches. We were instructed not
6 to go near the beach. Because the people, my employers
7 at the time, did not want their beaches to be logged, and
8 we didn't do that. We did not log in the estuaries. We
9 logged one place in Spasski that blew over. We were
10 going to save it, but it blew down.

11 So in the surrounding areas you might not like
12 the looks of it, but actually the corporation has done a
13 very good job.

14 We go to the Forest Service. The Forest
15 Service's primary goals are not necessarily economic
16 opportunity, but I believe that the Forest Service has a
17 job to do. The Forest Service has a job to provide
18 certain things to the local people, but they also have
19 jobs to provide to the nation. These are public lands
20 and they are owned by the citizens of the United States.
21 And the Forest Service is there to manage that land for
22 the greatest good for the greatest number, if I may coin
23 a phrase.
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25

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1 I wrote an article about a year ago that's made
2 a lot of people mad, so I'll read it again. And this
3 concerns the Hanlon case.

4 The decision of the district court not to shut
5 down logging in the Hoonah area was a victory of sorts
6 for the timber industry. However, the problem with any
7 judicial victory in the arena of public resources is that
8 the management of these resources becomes more inflexible
9 and the victory becomes a public burden.

10 The court's decision (this is von der Heydt's)
11 castigated the Forest Service for not analyzing the full
12 range of impacts of logging on subsistence resources in
13 their '86-'90 environmental impact statement. The Forest
14 Service has been instructed to make long range decisions
15 on resources that are only partly under their control.

16 In regard to deer, the Forest Service controls
17 the access on the habitat while the State of Alaska
18 manages the deer population as to the length of seasons
19 and bag limits.

20 In recent years, judicial interpretation of
21 environmental legislation has made resource management
22 decision making absolutely inflexible. Any changes to
23 the approved management prescriptions will not be made.
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1 If, for example, 50 or 100 million feet of
2 timber should blow over in an area outside of an EIS
3 planning period, it would be bug food before it was
4 harvested. Nature does not follow five year plans. It
5 is not possible to factor into a plan a Mt. St. Helens or
6 a Columbus Day storm, yet these catastrophes happen and
7 they call for management flexibility.

8 When there is no flexibility, the public is the
9 loser.

10 Fires in Yellowstone were allowed to burn out
11 of control, damaging the park and the surrounding public
12 and private property. This was a result of adhering to
13 the policy of letting natural forces operate
14 uncontrolled, and when firefighters were finally called
15 in, they were not allowed to use heavy equipment. This
16 is dogmatic management in action.

17 I'll skip to the meaty part here. And this is
18 the part that I was criticized for several times.

19 Subsistence is a chosen lifestyle. Very few
20 Alaskans, if any, live off the land with no cash
21 resource. While Native Alaskans should have the right to
22 pursue their traditional and customary lifestyle, to what
23 extent should the public resource be allocated to non-
24

1 Native subsistence users?

2 The point I would like to make is that I do not
3 believe that the subsistence laws, as they're standing
4 today, are correct. I believe that customary and
5 traditional use by Native peoples and native-born
6 Alaskans, white or Native, they should be allowed to have
7 subsistence resources. I do not think people like myself
8 that come in from out-of-state that do not have a
9 customary and traditional use of the resources should
10 have any special privileges other than sports hunting and
11 fishing and the normal ones allocated to other forest
12 users. I believe these subsistence laws should be
13 changed, but I do not think that logging and road
14 building is harming the subsistence resource, especially
15 on north Chichagof Island.

16 I would like to submit these for the record.

17 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Walker. The
18 next one to testify will be Daniel Neal.

19
20 DANIEL NEAL

21 Good evening. My name is Daniel Neal, for the
22 record.

23 I just come to say I'm kind of sick in the
24
25

1 stomach about what's been going around in my home. I say
2 enough is enough. We're bleeding and we're going to be
3 bled to death pretty soon.

4 I have records that my ancestors roamed around
5 here for ten thousand years. I hear people coming up
6 here saying that these little shrubs are going to feed
7 the deer. That's baloney.

8 We see our deer leaving here in numbers. When
9 I grew up as a kid we used to walk around the corner out
10 here and get the deer. We took what we needed. We
11 didn't take more than we needed.

12 I've never taken a deer off these logging
13 roads. They're no good for nobody.

14 I have records that a couple years ago there
15 was 4500 deer that were taken out of here on the ferry
16 boat to Juneau to Haines, Skagway, wherever the hunters
17 came from. That's not any deer that anybody got here in
18 town.

19 I hear these roads are good for our people to
20 go out and get all the deer you want. You got to go way
21 out there. You got to go miles out there, ten or fifteen
22 miles. We used to go out a mile out here and we'd take
23 the big deer that we needed. We didn't take the small
24

1 Bambls that you drive out the road now and see just the
2 hindquarters gone. The white spots are still on the
3 deer. That's what's been going on around here. Our home
4 is getting raped. I'm sick and tired of it. Something
5 has to happen, has to change.

6 My ancestors didn't survive here ten thousand
7 years by taking all these logs out of here.

8 When my fathers fought for our land, they
9 didn't fight for our land so that we could come in and
10 log it. They fought for it so that we could have our way
11 of life and live it as we did in the past. We grew up in
12 the community here. We were forced out of Glacier Bay.
13 That's where most of us are from, Glacier Bay.

14 I'll just say one thing, that it is hard to
15 watch it all go down. We've got pictures of it around
16 here, you can look around and see the place where there
17 are trees still there. Take a picture. A picture is
18 worth a thousand words. Crawl around the mountains here.
19 The trees are all down, there's no trees standing up.

20 Spasski, on a good rainy day, if you take a
21 boat ride out on the outside, it used to be green water.
22 It's brown. It's brown water. Our hillsides are eroding
23 away and just going into the bay.
24

1 Everything that's happening around here, they
2 say that it's all good. Good for what? Is there any
3 trees left on the east coast? That's where this all
4 started, from what I understand, by a guy named Columbus.
5 It's just, it's horrendous. It's stupid, whoever's
6 letting it happen.

7 I'm here to let my voice be known that I don't
8 appreciate it happening in my home town.

9 It hurts. It makes you want to cry. Sure, a
10 few guys make a few dollars here and there. When I grew
11 up, we didn't need money. We were able to go out here
12 and harvest all that we needed to eat. We don't have
13 Safeways here. We don't have a McDonalds or a Wendys
14 where you can go in and buy yourself a hamburger. We go
15 out and get our hamburgers out there. They're deer
16 burgers. We made deer jerky, we hunted seals, we were
17 able to gather seagull eggs. Now they want to shut us
18 off on that, too. I mean they're squeezing blood out of
19 a turnip. We don't have any blood left.

20 Here are all these things, the deer, they say
21 all that is good for them; no way. When it snows, the
22 deer can't walk through that snow. They've got no
23 overhead over them. If you take the roof off your head,
24

1 you're going to get wet. That's what's been happening
2 with all this logging here. When it's all done and gone,
3 I heard somebody say the roads are going to be grown over
4 with weeds and stuff. That's exactly what's going to
5 happen. We're still going to be here, maybe another ten
6 thousand years, if you guys let us. Whoever's running
7 this operation are letting it all get torn down. People
8 are happy; for what?

9 The original people that lived here, they're
10 crying, they're hurting.

11 I think this meeting was called at the wrong
12 time. There is a lot of our people that aren't here.
13 The whole fleet, the harbor's empty. Everybody's out
14 fishing, doing their thing for the summer so they can
15 make a buck and try to survive for the winter. Because
16 you can't just go out here and get a deer anymore like
17 you used to. All the way of our life has been
18 destroyed, just about, from what I see. Inch by inch,
19 you're taking it away.

20 I put in a claim for some land that my
21 grandfather used to harvest off of there, salmon, deer,
22 and had a smokehouse right there. They said I can't
23 claim it. Have you ever harvested on that land before?
24

1 They said it was put aside. Who has the paperwork on
2 that? They said it was put aside in 1902. I wasn't even
3 born in 1902. I don't have any ancestral rights. They
4 say, "Well, you weren't harvesting it then, so we can't
5 help you."

6 This little bit of land you see out here, we
7 used to go out anywhere and get a deer, up the bay,
8 across the bay. Now they're coming in every weekend.
9 I've heard a thing called the "weekend warriors." They
10 used to be out on the fishing grounds. Now we've got
11 these weekend warriors that are coming here on their cars
12 and stuff and driving these miles of road they have here.

13 I see that they've got a little armada of
14 loggers in here. All our guys are out fishing, trying to
15 make their way of life. I can understand a man trying to
16 save his livelihood one way or the other. I also ask
17 them to try to understand that I want to save some of my
18 home so that when my son grows up, when my son gets to be
19 a little older to an age where he can go out and hunt by
20 himself, that there will be something left there for him.

21 But when you see 4500 deer leave town, you kind
22 of get your gut wrenched. And you go down there and they
23 have ten little Bambis sitting there, with white spots on
24

1 some of them yet, that's a little bit ludicrous. I think
2 there should be a stop somewhere. Wherever you guys
3 could draw a line, I say now, draw it now, before it's
4 too late, because everything's going to be gone from us.

5 And we don't have a Safeway here. That's our
6 life out there.

7 When I grew up--that's my dad, right here
8 talking, talking about our way of life. He's the one I
9 used to go out in the skiff with, row out there. I was
10 taught never to take anything that I didn't need. I was
11 taught never to take any of those little ones. We took
12 all bucks. We never took the females or the Bambis. It
13 would destroy it. It's like if they took all the women
14 off the earth, what would us menfolk be doing, huh? We'd
15 have nothing. There'd be none of us pretty soon. And
16 slowly, I think we're doing that to ourselves anyhow, the
17 way this world is turning.

18 I'd like to see our home saved a little bit.

19 I appreciate your time. I hope that you think
20 about what I said that our home is being strangled and
21 we're bleeding to death here. And I'm sick and tired of
22 it and I hope something can be done and changed some way
23 or another. Thank you.
24

1 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Neal. Do we
2 have other people wanting to testify?

3 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes.

4 HEARING OFFICER: The next person to testify is
5 Richard Dalton, Sr.

6
7 **RICHARD DALTON, SR.**

8 For your record and my record, my name is
9 Richard Dalton, Sr. I have resided in Hoonah for the
10 last sixty-three years. My dad is ninety-seven years.
11 He's resided in Hoonah. My grandmother died at the age
12 of 115 years. And there isn't anybody recorded in my
13 recollection and my grandparents, that subsistence is out
14 of style.

15 I honestly don't believe that it is our wish
16 that subsistence be out of style. I don't even know what
17 the word "subsistence" means. The only thing I do
18 understand is our food (Tlingit word). And this is what
19 is getting damaged by several other means. I feel that
20 this is getting to the point where it has done some
21 damage to fisheries, to game, and that's the time when
22 Hoonah people should be heard.

23 We don't even know what Hoonah is to the
24
25

1 federal and the state and yet we sit on the beach as a
2 fisherman. But the other species type of fishermen are
3 out there trolling and making a killing. And yet Hoonah
4 people is on the beach. What for?

5 Now our territory is getting raped. We know
6 what has been going on. If those state and federal
7 workers depend on the meat and the fish like I do--I'm
8 unemployed. My wife was happy that I went down to
9 fifty-eight on the log ship. My name is fifty-eighth on
10 the list. That's the only thing that I do depend on, as
11 far as making money is concerned.

12 And this is my home, this is where we live. I
13 don't know how to do anything else but fish and hunt and
14 survive by that. Presently I'm engaged with teaching our
15 younger generation for what tradition is all about.

16 Culture, everybody can exercise it. You've got
17 your own culture, I've got mine. But tradition is
18 something that's important in our life, and history.
19 1925, when the federal government took over Glacier Bay,
20 making a monument, they said, "We will take care of you.
21 Don't worry about anything. It will be just like it is.
22 You can come and utilize your food." What happened to
23 that 1925 statement? Now it became a park and preserve.
24
25

1 Just recently they tried to eliminate us from subsistence
2 fishing in there.

3 And recently I was approached in Glacier Bay
4 for the subsistence. Hoonah people was going to go over
5 there and claim their food. That is our food. This is
6 something we need. It means medicine to our bodies. And
7 this is what we'll be teaching up in Game Creek, and
8 we're being sponsored by Fairbanks University of Alaska
9 and the Hoonah Spiritual Development, Inc. Here's my
10 grandpa from Angoon. He's giving us a total history what
11 that is all about. And we want to pass this to our
12 younger generation.

13 But then when I go hunting and I find eleven
14 Bambi with just the hindquarters taken. I don't believe
15 anybody here in Hoonah is starting that, taking eleven
16 Bambi just to take the hindquarter.

17 And then we count the trucks going from here.
18 We don't know where those people are coming from. Those
19 federal and state workers must be starving to death if
20 they're going to go like that.

21 Here, we're happy if we get lucky with two or
22 three deer for my little family. And that's about all
23 sometimes we utilize. And then we try to manage other
24

1 means, like maybe dried fish, maybe half-dried smoked
2 fish.

3 There isn't anybody that can sit before me and
4 tell me that we don't utilize our traditional foods. We
5 even talk to the spirit of the water and talk to the
6 spirit of the spirit of the tree and talk to the spirit
7 of the fish, because our people was in that allocation
8 several thousands of years ago.

9 According to anthropologist's findings,
10 twenty-five years of the exercise of the traditional and
11 the lifestyle of the Tlingit has been food; fish, meat,
12 berries, cockles, clams, and crabs, all the shellfish.
13 Because it was the great raven that made those things and
14 did it for our benefit. Now all we do is share it with
15 you people. And then pretty soon, laws are taking over.
16 And I can't understand. This is my grandfather's land.
17 I have a right to voice my opinion according to the sixth
18 amendment of the United States code. They tell us that
19 we can exercise our traditional way of living. If
20 anybody has the intelligence, he can look at it.

21 And all the promises and all the litigation and
22 the legislation that has been made is to eliminate us,
23 and I don't think that is right. I think that's a wrong
24

1 law. That's not the kind of law I want to live with.
2 If I go to Japan, I live by their law. I don't
3 live by my law or the United States law. If I go to
4 Paris, with those French, I live by their law. And I
5 don't make any laws saying that if you come to my neck of
6 the woods, the Tlingit territory, the few that is here,
7 sixteen thousand, perhaps, enrollment, you have a right
8 to live by our law.

9 The state constitution, when it was first made
10 in Fairbanks, they said that your fishery is going to be
11 good, it's going to be great for you, vote for the
12 statehood. I was there. I voted against it, because we
13 were not prepared. Because I didn't believe those white
14 people when they were telling us those things.

15 Today, if that was true, I wouldn't be talking
16 face to face with you across the table. I don't like to
17 work underneath the table. I like to have my hands
18 across the table, because then there's a lot of truth to
19 that.

20 So what it amounts to is that if we're not
21 treated right, we're going to be up in arms. This is
22 where we're going to be at, I'm pretty sure.

23 I hope I've made my statements clear. I know I
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1 have talked this way. Now, we are going to teach our
2 children in the spiritual camp we have started over there
3 and we're going to show those kids what this survival is
4 all about, and that's a subsistence style of living.
5 That's what the white man's law is going to call it. We
6 call it (Tlingit word). That's all we're taking. We're
7 not trying to take more, like what they've taken out of
8 here.

9 If I had a job that I was getting \$60,000 a
10 year, I wouldn't bother that subsistence style of food.
11 I would probably cut steaks in my house. But at this
12 point, it is necessary for me to take exactly what amount
13 I need as far as hunting and fishing is concerned. And
14 fishing hasn't been that great for us in this area
15 because of regulations. They're not regulating human
16 beings, they're regulating the fish, they say, according
17 to the state Board of Fish and Game. Now, it's the other
18 way, they're regulating the people, and the fish are
19 going to other species like the gillnetters and
20 trollers, and the seiners from Hoonah are still sitting
21 on the beach. Two days, three days opening. They're not
22 making any money, I don't believe.

23 So right now this is my feeling, and I'm sure
24
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1 that many will probably make a statement to what I'm
2 saying. For simple reason, the reason why I talk this
3 way is when we talk to the fish, we want that fish to
4 return because according to the life story of that person
5 that lives in that fish told us what that was all about.
6 Suddenly he became a spiritual man. And this happened in
7 Sitka. That is the story.

8 The biologists that is in the state right now
9 is beginning to find out what this is all about, the
10 spirit of the fish, don't hurt that fish. Now the law is
11 passed, and they've done away with the fish here.

12 I don't like the idea of fishing on closed
13 areas, because that's what you call terminal fishing, the
14 spawned out fish. American woman buys that spawned out
15 fish, there's nothing in there, there's no valuation in
16 there, in that food.

17 Thank you.

18 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Dalton. The
19 next person to testify will be Thomas Mills.

20
21 THOMAS L. MILLS

22 My name is Thomas Mills. I was born and raised
23 in Excursion Inlet and grew up in Viet Nam. I'm a
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1 disabled Viet Nam veteran and all the time that I've been
2 gone, a lot has come over.

3 We used to have a smokehouse over there on
4 Pleasant Island. And one year we went over there and it
5 was burned down by the Forest Service. They said it was
6 an eyesore. They said we couldn't live there anymore.
7 But that is that.

8 Over here, I'm kind of concerned about this one
9 notice that I read over in Excursion Inlet that was
10 posted up there by the Forest Service, talking about
11 their proposal to log off Point Adolphus. Now, that is
12 prime deer hunting, prime deer country, prime fishing
13 country. And every time you change the temperature a
14 couple of degrees, you're not going to get the fish in
15 the creek. And every time you cut the timber down,
16 you're not going to get the deer over there. You're
17 going to get all the deer concentrated in what little
18 timber is there and people are going to come around with
19 their rifles and slaughter everything and say, "Wow,
20 there's a lot of deer out there." And that's not true
21 any more. All that's already shot.

22 The other concern in my mind, as a Tlingit, we
23 always learned to share and to help each other out. And
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1 now, with this big oil spill up there, the Exxon Valdez,
2 everything up there in Prince William Sound and Kodiak,
3 the Native people up there don't have any subsistence at
4 all. So some of the Native coalitions up there in
5 Kodiak--I travel up there to load log ship--are asking us
6 if we can find some way for us to get some subsistence
7 foods to them for this winter, because they don't have
8 anything. And it's going to be many years from now
9 before they do get something up there.

10 And if you guys just go out there and take all
11 the trees over here, that's going to affect all the
12 subsistence down here and a lot of people locally will be
13 out, just like those people with the oil spill. And we
14 can't afford it. And you guys make a mistake and you go
15 in there and take out everything, and you say, "Well, we
16 made a mistake." But where would that leave us? We'll
17 still be holding an empty bucket.

18 Hoonah, for many years now, is still a Native
19 village. It's one of the biggest Tlingit Native villages
20 around. And out that way there's still a lot of burial
21 ground of our people. Nobody honors that and nobody
22 seems to care. You guys don't seem to know where it's
23 at. And there's also places where they have medicine men
24

1 that are buried. And we don't touch that. You'll never
2 get a Tlingit to touch it. But you still see all the
3 artifacts from medicine men in museums where it was
4 stolen, because Tlingit people won't touch it. Bad news.

5 Now you walk out there and you'll see some of
6 these places where it's logged all the way down to the
7 creek. Maybe they got the okay to do it, but there and
8 then they knew they were wrong, but they still did it.
9 Stuff like this, you have to prevent it. You can't just
10 go in there and butcher.

11 Most of our fishing now, we have to have
12 permits to do everything. Even dig clams, a sports
13 fishing license to dig clams. And you go to the Fish and
14 Game and ask the guy if it's sport to go out there in the
15 middle of the night when it's ice cold, and dig clams.
16 That's no sport. It's fun to eat if it's clean. A lot
17 of the clams you get now, they're not very clean and
18 they're all small, where in the past they used to be nice
19 and fat.

20 Crab pots, I had a couple of subsistence crab
21 pots out there, but I don't have any more pots. They
22 took everything. I think that's kind of a little bit
23 personal.
24

1 I do make some money from you guys, because I'm
2 working with logs and stuff, loading these log ships.
3 But those are logs that are already down, there's no way
4 you can stop them from cutting it down once they're
5 already down. Might as well get something out of it.
6 But I still do feel bad about it.

7 If you look around, you'll see all the bear.
8 They're all up at the dump. And when a bear is up at the
9 dump, he's eating garbage. And it's not going to be too
10 much longer and that bear is going to come down to the
11 village and relate garbage to houses. Any time you get a
12 brown bear that finds a source of food, that's his food.
13 He'll defend it. He'll kill anything that comes near it
14 and takes that food. And that's what's going to happen.
15 Some kid's going to be walking down the street near his
16 cache and the bear's going to get him. And you guys are
17 going to go over there and say, "They've got a mean bear
18 up here." So you'll shoot him.

19 And I've also read some articles about some of
20 them bears over in Glacier National Park where they've
21 used angel dust to tranquilize them. Everybody seems to
22 know what angel dust does to human beings, and when
23 you've got a bear that's been tranquilized two or three
24

1 times with the stuff, he could go crazy either in town or
2 in the logging camp. He's not prejudiced.

3 I think we should really take some time out and
4 not limit it to just ten minutes to speak and ten minutes
5 to put it together.

6 It's like the people have been saying this
7 afternoon, or this evening, a lot of our people are out
8 fishing. A lot of them have a lot more to say, because
9 they depend on it, as their life. That's their
10 livelihood.

11 I'm going to have a child, maybe October 15,
12 and I won't be able to teach him how to hunt in the woods
13 anymore. The only thing I can do is teach him the fine
14 art of hand-to-hand combat and get him ready for school.
15 And that's not very nice, either.

16 But the bottom line is, when logging is
17 through, we're still going to be here. And we still want
18 to be able to eat some fish, eat some venison, some bear
19 meat, some deer, seal, goat, and not beef.

20 I don't have very much to say, because I'm kind
21 of burned up inside and I can't hardly put anything in
22 words. I usually get tongue-tied in front of people.
23 I'm sorry, but I thank you for giving me some time.
24

1 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Mills. The
2 next person to testify will be David B. Wright.

3 DAVID B. WRIGHT

4
5 My name is David Wright. I am a logger and
6 right now I am working at Whitestone.

7 One thing that caught my mind was Mr. Austin
8 saying that subsistence for Natives was the same as us
9 going to the store for bread and milk. I agree. There's
10 no difference. They are challenging my subsistence, my
11 livelihood.

12 I've been a logger all my life. I'm from a
13 logging community, a small town. And the people seem to
14 downgrade me from being from somewhere else. Well, yeah,
15 I am from somewhere else, but I've been up here for six
16 years. I live here. I call this my home. I have four
17 kids here.

18 And one thing that gets me is when someone says
19 Native Alaskan. Well, great, I was taught a long time
20 ago that we're all the same with our pants down. My boy
21 means just as much to me, and should mean just as much to
22 anybody, as anybody else. I don't see any difference.

23 And as for subsistence use, there's the road
24
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1 use and people have brought up a lot about the logging
2 roads, whether it's good or bad for it. Well, we can
3 argue that back and forth. Obviously, it's good for
4 hunting. If we have a problem with that, I think that
5 would be going through Fish and Game, not through the
6 Forest Service, because there's obviously overharvesting.

7 I'm from a small town in the Cascades. I
8 dislike seeing people from out of town, out of state,
9 come up and take deer from my area. I think they ought
10 to be regulated, but like I say, I think that's through
11 the Fish and Game, not necessarily through the Forest
12 Service. And that's where I wish people would direct
13 things a little more often instead of trying to blame the
14 Forest Service and the loggers for something that's not
15 necessarily in their control.

16 There were a lot of people talking about the
17 timber harvesting and overharvesting and what not. I'm a
18 logger and I want to do it for a long time. And
19 sometimes I agree with some of the things that people
20 say. I want to make sure that there's timber for a long,
21 long time. I want to have a livelihood for a long period
22 of time. I'm as worried about it as anybody else and
23 that's where I feel the Forest Service's job comes in, to
24
25

1 make sure that we have a good rotation and plenty of
2 timber for a long time to come.

3 Speaking about the road usage again, I work in
4 West Point, which is a Sealaska holding. I don't have a
5 whole lot to do with the Forest Service, since I've been
6 here, actually. And there I can testify heavily. I've
7 been on both sides, I've gone deer hunting quite a bit on
8 this side. The deer are heavier in West Point. It's a
9 well-known fact. We don't have the road traffic or the
10 town traffic or the out-of-town traffic. And there's
11 quite a few there. We see them all the time. There's
12 numerous more deer over there than here and, like I say,
13 I think it goes back to game management.

14 And as far as timber recreation, I love the
15 mountains, I love fishing, I love hunting. I've done it
16 all my life. I was raised, not necessarily in the
17 traditions of the Alaska Natives, but in a sense--I use
18 the land all the time, since I've been a young boy. And
19 I use it probably as much as anybody. And I don't want
20 to see it go. And, again, I see everybody pointing the
21 finger at logging as being the bad guy here. That's
22 where I wish people would look up and say hey, you know,
23 there's other ways around this than like, saying to take
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1 my livelihood away from me because someone says (one
2 person or two people or twenty people or whatever)
3 loggers are causing the whole problem, eliminate them.
4 Well, great, you'll cause a whole lot more problems than
5 just maybe trying to figure out another problem.

6 A lot of people I've heard tonight have come up
7 and complained about the view and what it looks like from
8 Hoonah, all the bald hills. Well, I see different. I
9 see timber harvested and money generated, jobs created.
10 I see regrowth coming back. But I also see that anything
11 you can see from here, from the bay, I'd say that 75% of
12 that is Native property. Because, see, I work for
13 Sealaska, which is a regional Native council, or
14 whatever, in this area. It has all been from Native-
15 managed timber. I work hand-in-hand with Sealaska over
16 there and they are very concerned with the environment,
17 they are very concerned about the fish coming back, with
18 the protection of the streams. We're under constant
19 scrutiny from the Fish and Game to make sure that we do
20 things properly.

21 And like Huna Totem Corporation harvested the
22 timber in this area, which was controlled, I would
23 suppose, by the people of Hoonah.
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1 And then they say that we're at fault. Well,
2 we're hired to come in here and do something for the
3 people that own this land, which is the people of Hoonah.
4 And you come back and say, well, you guys are the bad
5 guys. I'm not. I don't like to have a finger pointed at
6 me saying that I'm the bad guy. This is my life and I'm
7 not ashamed of it one bit. We need to work together.

8 And the same goes, a lot of people also said
9 that there's not enough time, that it's not at the right
10 time. It's hard for me and a lot of people that I work
11 with to give you their feelings, and it's also three
12 hours for what's going on here is not a whole lot of
13 time; it's not near enough time. I was hoping that we
14 may get more chance to testify so that everybody, not
15 just the people of Hoonah, but everybody gets a chance to
16 voice their opinion.

17 That's it. Thank you for your time.

18 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Wright. I
19 want to point out that we are willing to stay here beyond
20 10 o'clock. We've stayed with the ten minute time limit,
21 trying to give most folks to have the opportunity to hear
22 other's testimony in the three hours. But we are willing
23 to stay later tonight.
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1 The next testimony will be heard from Louie F.
2 White.

3 LOUIE F. WHITE

4
5 My name's Louie F. White. I was born here and
6 raised here. I really don't want to, you know, it's kind
7 of like being between a rock and a hard place for me,
8 because if I say anything good about logging, the elders
9 here won't think very much of me. But it's a living.
10 I'm young, there's lots of advantages, you know. You go
11 out on logging and like anybody else, I don't like to see
12 any other vehicles coming in from out of town. And I've
13 seen license plates from Haines, from Juneau, coming from
14 all over the place, hunting deer. And I've seen
15 truckloads of deer go out.

16 That's not caused from logging. It's the game
17 warden. I mean, it's not all his fault either, but we're
18 not totally at fault here. They should put a limit, a
19 bag limit on the number of deer you can take out. They
20 could lower that for out-of-towners. That would help.
21 They could close off some of the roads out there, you
22 know, and let them grow, let the deer come back there,
23 not allow any hunting out there. These are just some
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1 suggestions that could help.

2 Logging here in Hoonah has given me a head
3 start, actually. I'm going to be buying a home this
4 year. This is my home. I'm going to live here, like
5 everybody says. I'm going to be here long after
6 logging's gone, but I'm buying a home. It's given me a
7 chance to get a good start in life.

8 I'd just like to say logging's been good. I
9 got out there, I see a lot of deer. They may say it's
10 not enough. I'm not going to argue, you know. This is
11 where I'm going to be. This is where I live. But I do
12 see a lot of deer.

13 You hear a lot of stories about bear. I've
14 been logging, actually setting, in areas where bears walk
15 around in there, and we have to shut down logging and
16 everybody gets up on the landing or something until the
17 bear leaves. But like I say, it's not all--we're not the
18 bad guys. I don't like to be labeled a bad guy.
19 Everybody likes to be, you know, they don't want to be
20 wrong.

21 It's not just between the Forest Service, you
22 know, all this. You could contact the game warden and
23 make some suggestions to him about the limited deer that
24

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1 can be taken out. Maybe it will help; I really think it
2 will, to close off some roads, or something.

3 I'm a logger. That's my lifestyle. If fished
4 for eight years, but logging was just something that I
5 liked. I came right out of high school and I started
6 doing it. I even went to college in Fairbanks because of
7 logging. It gave me a chance, see. I'm not ashamed of
8 what I do. It's given me a good start in life and I just
9 don't see it as being all at fault.

10 We drive over bridges, three or four bridges,
11 and I see that it's just full with salmon. I mean really
12 full. You drive out there you can see a whole bunch of
13 salmon out there.

14 That's all I've got to say.

15 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. White. Next
16 testimony is from Wes Tyler.

17 **WES TYLER**

18 My name is Wes Tyler. I've lived here near
19 Hoonah at the Whitestone logging camp for the past seven
20 years. I've worked for Whitestone Logging as a logging
21 superintendent for the entire time and during those years
22 I have observed many things that go on concerning hunting
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1 and fishing in the Hoonah area.

2 Hunting and fishing are two major aspects of
3 this important issue of subsistence.

4 First, a few comments about subsistence
5 fishing. We as loggers are vitally concerned with the
6 proper management of our state's fish habitat and the use
7 of this natural, renewable resource. We, over the years,
8 have always worked very hard to protect the streams and
9 the rivers that support fish. We have complied with
10 every known agency's regulations or demands regarding the
11 protection of fish habitat.

12 I know of no place that anyone can go to and
13 say that the loggers here at Hoonah have decimated fish
14 habitat resulting in a depletion of the fish supply. All
15 the major rivers that I'm aware of around this area still
16 support the runs of fish that normally come and go.

17 Logging cannot be factually proved to be
18 detrimental to fishing in part or in the whole.

19 I have observed that, if anything, the road
20 system has increased opportunities for rural Alaskans in
21 this area to do subsistence fishing.

22 There has never been a lack of fish concerning
23 subsistence.
24
25

1 Logging simply does not have an adverse effect
2 on subsistence fishing.

3 Second, some comments concerning subsistence
4 hunting and hunting as a whole. Before logging came to
5 the Hoonah area there were about ten miles of road
6 connected to Hoonah. Now there's a vast network of roads
7 over the north end of the island.

8 I've observed throughout the years here that as
9 an area is roaded, it is hunted. The greater part of the
10 time it is hunted illegally. People shoot deer right in
11 the road or they shoot them at night with a spotlight.
12 Be that as it may, the roads are hunted very hard. I
13 have seen in the past where people have shot does and
14 fawns and just drove off and left them. Anything that
15 moves gets shot at.

16 Now, I ask, does that have anything to do with
17 logging? No, it has to do with people and how they are
18 regulated in regard to hunting.

19 Yes, the roads do open up areas previously
20 unavailable for hunting. It's a rare person who will
21 hike five or ten miles into the center of this part of
22 the island just to hunt deer. Most hunters are reluctant
23 to go more than two thousand feet from any road or beach.
24
25

1 It is a fact that as soon as the roads became available,
2 more people began to use them.

3 Because the roads are public roads, anyone can
4 use them. We have all seen how people from out of town
5 have come in by the ferry load. I have watched pickup
6 loads of deer go back out of town via the ferry. Again,
7 is this a problem related to logging? Or is it a people
8 management problem, and how they are regulated with
9 regard to hunting.

10 If hunting around the Hoonah area road system
11 were properly regulated, then there would not be a
12 depleted deer population.

13 I have for several years thought the bag limit
14 for deer is far too high. I know that to restrict doe
15 season to a few weeks would result in a comeback of the
16 deer population. I believe that an overall shorter
17 season would likewise result in an increase. Also, I
18 believe that the Forest Service should close off many of
19 the non-mainline roads to any kind of wheeled vehicles.
20 Certainly this would slow down the taking of many deer
21 from cars and pickups just out for a spin to see if they
22 can surprise an unsuspecting deer on the road.

23 If these management steps were taken in part or
24

1 in the whole, I believe that there would be an adequate
2 supply of deer for those who do subsistence hunting.

3 Finally, I would like to say that I do not
4 believe logging directly interferes with subsistence
5 hunting. There are very few places where timber
6 harvesting has occurred on Forest Service land that was
7 adjacent to beach areas which are primarily used for
8 subsistence hunting. Most all the timber harvested is
9 away from the beach areas far enough to provide adequate
10 cover for wintering deer. Habitat management can
11 continue to be coordinated with timber harvest
12 management. Certainly we can provide rural Alaskan
13 residents with continued opportunity of subsistence.
14 This does not mean that we have to do away with the use
15 of one of our country's greatest renewable resources,
16 timber.

17 We can use our timber resources and our wild
18 game resources at the same time if they are managed
19 properly.

20 I remain convinced that the road systems around
21 Hoonah are a means that, properly used, can help
22 subsistence.

23 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Tyler. The
24

1 next testimony will be from Richard C. Bean, Jr.

2 **RICHARD C. BEAN, JR.**

3
4 That sounded like a blatant lie. Logging is
5 affecting the area, the fish, the shellfish beds, the
6 deer habitat, the bear habitat. The deer die, too, when
7 they don't have the canopy. They do not survive. They
8 die.

9 Just about everything I wanted to speak on has
10 been said. I really do think the roads are affecting the
11 deer population. There was a buffalo shoot out there in
12 '87 and it's turning into the same thing every year.
13 They don't survive on clearcuts. I just want to make
14 that clear, real clear. And the clam beds, they're being
15 polluted with the runoff.

16 We want this insanity stopped. We speak for I
17 and Ernestine and a bunch of other Tlingit people. You
18 have to deal with the Tlingits. This isn't no wilderness
19 walk in the park out there, as some people have stated.
20 This is our life. This is what is left of our culture.
21 And we would like to preserve it.

22 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Bean. Joe,
23 are there any others?
24

1 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes.

2 HEARING OFFICER: The next person to testify is
3 John Hinchman, Jr.

4 **JOHN HINCHMAN, JR.**

5
6 Thank you. My name is John Hinchman, Jr. I am
7 presently employed as the tribal administrator of the
8 Hoonah Indian Association, the tribal governing body here
9 in Hoonah. I don't have a prepared text tonight. I was
10 hoping that you brought your alternatives and hung them
11 all over the walls so that we could draw funny pictures
12 on them for you.

13 Basically, if you're talking about deer winter
14 range and things like that, it would sure be easy to
15 point it out. From here to the dock up to the head of
16 the bay into the three areas that you offer as entries in
17 the Area Analysis 2, I believe, all of them are in river
18 creek drainages, Humpback, Neka Bay, and in Salt Chuck.
19 All of these areas during the winter are all being run up
20 and down by skiffs with people that are hunting for deer.
21 So if you were looking for a specific deer winter range,
22 it would go even beyond that, beyond Crist Point out to
23 Point Adolphus and further out.
24

1 This has nothing to do, basically, with Native
2 land and/or public land. It's as far as we reach when we
3 need something to eat.

4 This idea of subsistence, to my line of
5 thinking, is a food restriction on our people. A food
6 restriction on anybody is not part of anybody's health
7 plan.

8 I was hoping again there was maps, because
9 there were two or three bridges that if there was a
10 forester, maybe I could point it out that there are some
11 bridges that are on some sensitive soil, according to the
12 book here. And this is just one of the books that we had
13 to try to analyze to see whether they were going to take
14 this area and put it in a smaller area, we didn't want
15 you in this unit, so we want a bridge around this unit,
16 further restricting another unit. We don't want deer all
17 having to congregate in one particular area. That's why,
18 again, a map would have been helpful, at least to show
19 you, to point out. I don't want to spend the time to go
20 through page by page through this thing.

21 Although ANILCA can bring us together on
22 something like this, it works against us in Glacier Bay.
23 We have to deal with another federal agency, the Park
24

1 Service. This is one issue, the subsistence issue, that
2 we have to deal with the Tongass, we have to deal with
3 the Park Service, two government agencies. Then we have
4 to deal with the state agencies.

5 We're just like the forester. When we were
6 cutting trees down, we have to have permits. Again, this
7 idea of constant regulation, it would take one person a
8 full time job to keep up so they could make public
9 comments to this, to that, to these others, to the state.
10 It's a real large undertaking for one person. Maybe you
11 might realize this because how many people on your team
12 to put these things together.

13 Anyway, there should be no food restrictions on
14 unless it's warranted by the diminishing of the natural
15 stock.

16 I just can't believe, and it's confusing to the
17 older people how you manage and regulate even through
18 legal notices in the paper or otherwise. It's just very
19 difficult to explain. And we all understand that we have
20 some kind of communication problem amongst us with you in
21 the Tongass in trying to get us the material, or with the
22 Park Service in trying to get us the material so that
23 comments can be advanced in time.
24
25

1 I just wanted to let you know that the Hoonah
2 Indian Association's in the process of developing a land
3 plan within the traditional bounds with land use codes
4 with the Kanatzie (phonetic) case as well as others. We
5 must begin to prepare to educate the US Forest Service
6 and the US Park Service about food restrictions in our
7 area, full well realizing that it may come to haunt us at
8 a later time. And this relates, certainly, to your truck
9 survey that you made reference to in here that you're
10 asking Natives about how to quantify how much the cost
11 would be for transportation to and from that. It's kind
12 of crazy, that idea. I think it came from the
13 unemployment office. It was the unemployment office that
14 asks us, "Okay, where were you when you weren't looking
15 for a job. You say you were going out for subsistence,
16 you were going out to fish. What time did you go, what
17 time did you come back. We want to know specifically
18 what time you weren't looking for jobs. Where was the
19 employer who you were going to be employed with?" "Well,
20 he was out there with us."

21 I want to just leave you with that. Thank you.

22 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Hinchman. The
23 next testimony will come from Melvin Saxby.
24
25

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1 MELVIN SAXBY

2
3 My name is Melvin Saxby. I work for Whitestone
4 Logging. I've been logging for three years now and
5 logging's brought me a pretty good standard of living
6 compared to what I had before. I've done other things
7 than logging and if logging got shut down, I could
8 probably go find something else to do.

9 I just think that a lot of people are blowing a
10 lot of things out of proportion. I can understand them
11 being worried about their fish streams and stuff like
12 that. I think that maybe they're right about some things
13 about maybe having a little bigger buffer zone between
14 the logging and the creek, between the logging and the
15 beach, or whatever like that. But I don't think that it
16 should be so restrictive that it completely puts logging
17 out of business. I think there's plenty of wood to go
18 around and I think there's plenty of fish and I think
19 there's plenty of deer to go around.

20 But, like a lot of other people have said, I
21 think that the fishing and the hunting (especially the
22 hunting) should be regulated more by the state agencies
23 that regulate it so that we don't get those big
24
25

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1 truckloads of deer coming out of Hoonah by people that
2 don't even live here.

3 I know that there are people that live here too
4 that took way more deer than they should be getting, or
5 that they're permitted to get.

6 As far as other people like loggers and so on,
7 I don't think that I need to get six deer and I don't
8 think that most of the people that I work with need to
9 get six deer and I don't think that most of them do.

10 But I know that there are a lot of people
11 around here who do need to get that amount of deer and I
12 think they should be entitled to do it and I think that
13 the deer should be there.

14 I just don't think that all the blame should be
15 put on the logging, because of the fact that all the deer
16 aren't there or all the fish aren't there, because I
17 think that they can regulate how much deer is being taken
18 out in other ways than just saying to build no more
19 roads.

20 I think that they can shut off roads that
21 aren't being used or they can have stronger enforcement
22 out on the road by the Fish and Game people and there are
23 a lot of other things that they can do.
24
25

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1 And I don't think it's all the Forest Service's
2 fault, either, because I know a lot of the logging that's
3 around here that's already been logged out has been
4 logged out by Huna Totem or Sealaska. And, as far as I
5 can tell, some of the worst offenses as far as logging
6 clear down to the creek or what not, have been done by
7 Huna Totem right out there in Spasski Creek. That wasn't
8 the Forest Service. That was Huna Totem.

9 I think that the people should, instead of
10 trying to go after the government, maybe they should look
11 at what their own corporations are doing. At least they
12 have a way of voting those people out that are destroying
13 their, if they are destroying their property or whatever.

14 I don't know, I guess I really don't have a
15 whole lot else to say. Thank you.

16 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Saxby. The
17 next person to testify will be Dave Owens.
18

19 DAVE OWENS

20 My name's Dave Owens. I work out of
21 Whitestone. I didn't come here to--I don't have a
22 prepared statement. I didn't intend to speak. I think
23 that, some of the things I've heard, I wouldn't try to
24
25

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1 address them all. I think there's a lot of emotions
2 involved.

3 But one of the things that I wish that
4 everybody that's involved in this would really try to
5 consider is to try to stick more to truth.

6 I heard something tonight which I didn't
7 realize and that is, I've heard how the loggers have
8 killed the deer and the salmon, but I didn't realize up
9 until now that they killed the crabs. That's what we
10 were informed, and I don't believe that.

11 I'd like to point out that even though I wasn't
12 here, most of the, a lot of the people that have
13 testified, such as Richard Dalton, were here years ago
14 when Skaflestad logged in this area. I'd really be
15 curious if there was such an uproar at that time about
16 logging as there is now, especially considering that at
17 that time they logged A-frame style logging, a lot of it.
18 They logged from as high up the ridge as they could
19 reach, right to the beach, right across the clam beds,
20 through the deer beds, and so on.

21 Also, they logged Neka Bay, Eight Fathom,
22 Gallagher's, Spasski. The cat tracks are still up in
23 Spasski Bay, the cat tracks are still on Gallagher Flat.
24

1 In the time I've been here I've never heard the
2 complaints about the fish being decimated by the
3 Skaflestad Logging when they logged right up next to the
4 creek in Spasski Bay. I also might add that in Spasski
5 Bay there's still an old trap frame sitting there.

6 These things are not taken into consideration
7 when emotions are running high and the propaganda is
8 against the logging as it is, nationwide.

9 I don't approve of everything the logging's
10 doing. The guys I work with sometimes make fun of me for
11 that. But, be that as it may, I probably have it coming.
12 I work real close with the Forest Service and I get
13 frustrated with some of their things that they demand in
14 fish protection. I think maybe they get carried away,
15 but I would like to state for the record that the Forest
16 Service is very, very--what's the word I'm looking
17 for--conscious about any fish in any streams. They go,
18 if there's any doubt in their mind, they go for the fish.
19 Industry is taking a back seat to the creek and to the
20 fish.

21 My statement doesn't have anything to do with
22 the right or the wrong of it. I'm just telling you.
23 Maybe people behind me are shaking their head, no, I
24

1 don't know. But come out and see. The Forest Service is
2 taking a lot of heat from the environmental community and
3 are reacting to it. Industry is feeling the effects of
4 that.

5 A lot of the testimony tonight, I don't think
6 necessarily hit right on some of the subject at hand. I
7 would like to state, also for the record, that two years
8 ago Keith Walker and I came in here to a subsistence
9 meeting and we said, "Let's close the roads. Let's keep
10 one main line open, and as soon as they're done logging,
11 let's close the roads. Let's stop all this hunting from
12 the cars. Let's go back to the traditional way of
13 hunting from the beach." The motion was stopped dead in
14 its tracks by the people from the town.

15 The logging initially leaves something that is
16 considered unsightly by many, but I also wish that some
17 people would recognize that basically everything you see
18 around here is second or third growth. But over on
19 Humpback Creek, the logging that is down close to the
20 creek was all second growth. I don't know whether it was
21 a blowdown or a combination of blowdown and logging, but
22 the timber was all of a short-term second growth in
23 there. But I doubt if many people realized it. It was
24

1 full of deer. Whether it should have been logged or not
2 is not what I'm arguing about. The point I'm trying to
3 make is that from riding the ferry, riding a fishing
4 boat, sitting in town, that people look out at the sides
5 of the mountains and they see trees and they just do not
6 consider that those trees are not all what is labeled as
7 old growth.

8 Spasski Valley, down on the river, a good share
9 of it blew down in the Thanksgiving Day storm. If it
10 wasn't logged, it would still be down.

11 The comment about Spasski in the heavy rains
12 and the mud out in the bay, I can't agree with that
13 totally. I will agree that it, that there is a stain in
14 the bay, but that is a muskeg creek. Whether it's
15 raining or not, that water is brown.

16 One thing I would like some of the people to
17 know, the logging and the Forest Service are interested
18 in fish habitat, game habitat. We're in the process
19 right now; the Forest Service is designing a fish ladder,
20 several fish ladders to open up miles of brand new fish
21 habitat.

22 The mill, as my understanding is, is going to
23 pay for the roading into it, the necessary rock work and
24

1 all of this, to get this thing going. The Forest Service
2 has been working on this project for at least three years
3 that I know of, to open up this fish habitat. And it's
4 up above Whitestone.

5 Let's see, I guess the only other thing that
6 kind of bothers me is, a lot of the people that testify
7 against logging, I've worked with them, and I've seen
8 that they don't have any problem taking logging money.
9 Okay, I recognize that we've all got to eat. But it
10 really seems to me that the few people that are involved
11 in this suit, if they were honest, they would not touch
12 one cent of logging money. I don't believe in drugs and
13 I wouldn't touch drug money. If I didn't believe in
14 logging to the point that they claim that they don't
15 believe in it, they should have nothing to do with
16 anything that comes from the benefits of logging.

17 That's all I've got. Thank you.

18 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Owens. The
19 next person to testify will be Mrs. Harlena Sanders.

20
21 **HARLENA SANDERS**

22 My name is Harlena Sanders. I have been
23 sitting here and listening to the different people talk
24

1 of this land being raped and how there's no use of the
2 roads, there's no deers where the trees have been fallen.

3 We went out the road last year--I've hunted all
4 my life. I've hunted with my dad all my life. Ever
5 since I knew how to use a rifle, I've been out hunting.
6 I'd like to see how many of this young generation that's
7 so concerned now could honestly and truly say that
8 they've hunted all their life, that they've went out and
9 they've gotten creek fish. I've never, ever known some
10 of these people that come up here to sit down and talk
11 about logging and the roads, ever seen them take a net
12 and go and creek fish.

13 And I know some of the Huna Totem Corporation
14 past presidents that have started this logging, and now
15 that it's started in full force, they have every
16 intention of stopping it because they didn't get hired or
17 because they weren't good enough or strong enough to
18 last. Okay, so the tough last the longest.

19 I know some people were saying, "Well, those
20 Natives won't last." Oh, there's some tough Natives out
21 there, and there's a heck of a lot of them, and they're
22 lasting.

23 And I see the people go out there and they go
24

1 out hunting and I never see them walk in the muskeg, I
2 never see them climb a mountain to go out and get their
3 deer, ever.

4 I go out with my husband every time he has a
5 day off, my brother-in-law, my sister goes out with us.
6 We go out on the road and they drop us off and then we go
7 out on the muskeg, or else we go up a mountaintop.

8 And if you're driving at twenty-five miles an
9 hour and the deer are sitting in the bushes, you're not
10 going to see a deer unless you have an eye for it. If
11 you don't have an eye to see a deer laying down and being
12 bedded down, because he is full, and if you don't know
13 when that deer is going to be moving, what time he moves,
14 what trail to follow, then you're going to say, "Well,
15 there's no deer out here," because you're going fifty
16 miles an hour. Even twenty-five miles an hour a hunter
17 can't see a deer.

18 My husband many times has never, ever seen deer
19 that I've spotted. I say, "There's a deer right there."
20 And many, many times we've sat on the mountainside and
21 watched all the does laying down, all bedded down.
22 Anybody else that saw that probably would have went in
23 and shot them whether it was doe season or not.
24
25

1 And it's really, really depressing that
2 people--they're talking about crabs and I'm sorry that
3 Tom Christy is not here. Maybe somebody robbed his crab
4 pot. Because my sister and I have a place that we call
5 our own private little clam bed. It has clams out there,
6 it has crabs out there, it has cockles out there, it has
7 herring eggs out there when it's herring egg season time.
8 There's big deer out there. And this is out at Long
9 Island, and this is where all the trucks go to. It's
10 going to be ruined? I've never seen healthier cockles in
11 my life.

12 And it's depressing to see that people sit here
13 and they're talking about losing subsistence. I'm
14 teaching my children how to put up deer. I'm teaching my
15 children how to put up smoked fish. I'm teaching my
16 children what to do with seal. How many of this young
17 generation that's here knows that? They're probably same
18 age as I am. There are older people than me that don't
19 know how to do these things. And the reason why the
20 heritage is dying and the culture is dying is because we
21 ourselves don't take it upon ourselves to make it live.

22 And we have to be the ones to say, "I'm going
23 to go and learn how to make fish and I'm going out and
24
25

1 I'm going to go get wet in that creek and I'm going to
2 get my 150 fish that I want." And you're going to have
3 to want it to go out there and get it, because it's
4 surely not going to come to you.

5 And you're going to have to go out and you're
6 going to have to hike those mountains to get those deer,
7 because it's surely not going to come up to you.

8 And I just think it's really, really depressing
9 to see two-sided people. Many, many, many years before,
10 before there was all this, when there was money going
11 into their pockets, they voted for the logging. And now
12 that they're completely out of the picture, they want it
13 to stop.

14 Well, what about the Natives, the Alaska
15 Tlingits that are in there now? They keep on saying,
16 "Well, there's the white Natives here too." Oh, yeah,
17 sure, granted.

18 Well, I'm Tlingit and I'm 100%. My father was
19 raised here, my mother was raised here. I was born and
20 raised here. I didn't go, my mother didn't go to Juneau
21 to have me. I was born here, right on my kitchen table.
22 And I'm going to live here and I'm going to die here.
23 And my children are going to know how I lived, what my
24
25

1 dad did, what my grandfather--my grandfather used to
2 bring halibut in, because he went out there early to get
3 it. Now you have these tide fishermen that just go out
4 whenever the tide is convenient. Well, long time ago
5 they didn't know tide.

6 They seem to forget the time when the Fish and
7 Game was up at Humpy Creek and they went and they killed
8 all those fish, sliced them open, took the eggs and left
9 the fish there. Why couldn't they bring those fish down
10 to the Hoonah people? Why wasn't it thought of that way?

11 They say the loggers have been--but when the
12 Fish and Game goes up there and starts slicing the fish
13 open left and right, why can't they bring the fish here
14 to the Hoonah people and say, "There's fish down at the
15 dock, come and get it." Surely everybody will go down
16 there. They go down there when they're giving fish away
17 when they're doing subsistence for sockeye.

18 I just wanted to state my opinion. That's my
19 opinion. I go out hunting and I go up in the woods. I
20 go out fishing and I go run in the creek. If you don't
21 want to get your feet wet, don't complain about getting
22 any fish, because you're surely not going to get it by
23 casting a line.
24
25

1 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mrs. Sanders. The
2 next testimony is from Mr. George Westman.

3 GEORGE WESTMAN
4

5 Hi, there. My name's George Westman. I am an
6 Alaska Native. I'm here to testify about subsistence,
7 and for creeks that I don't want ruined. The Forest
8 Service is supposed to make buffer zones and stuff, but
9 what about the little tributaries, because cohoes spawn
10 in them, and other salmon, the little tributaries that
11 lead off to the creek, the main creek.

12 I've walked through some clearcuts and seen
13 that they weren't cleaned out or anything.

14 I'm having to go a little further than I used
15 to to get deer. I have a boat, so I can go where I want
16 to.

17 I'm just wanting to protect some areas. That's
18 all I have to say.

19 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Westman. Is
20 there anyone else that we've overlooked? I think we've
21 completed the . . .

22 ERNESTINE HANLON: I have a written statement.

23 HEARING OFFICER: Is the name on it?
24
25

1 ERNESTINE HANLON: Yes, Ernestine Hanlon.

2 HEARING OFFICER: Okay. Thank you. Next we
3 have Mr. Bob Karls to testify.

4 BOB KARLS
5

6 My name is Bob Karls. I didn't come here with
7 a prepared statement. I was just kind of listening to
8 what people are having to say about the logging and stuff
9 like that.

10 As far as subsistence goes, I don't feel
11 logging has harmed subsistence hunting at all. It has
12 opened up more road areas, more places to go hunting and
13 stuff like that.

14 I feel the season is too long, as far as
15 hunting, and the bag limit is too many. I don't think
16 people from Juneau or any other place should be able to
17 come out here and hunt the roads and take pickup loads of
18 deer--with six deer per person, you see four guys in a
19 pickup and you have twenty-four deer piled in the back of
20 a pickup. I don't think outsiders ought to be allowed
21 over hunting, or at least limit their bag limit to two.

22 The people that feel that the logging and the
23 road building have hurt their subsistence, I don't know
24
25

1 how many of them actually start here from town and walk
2 out into the woods and go hunting, or do they drive out
3 there to Spasski or to False Bay or to Freshwater, and
4 start their hunting out there? If I had to walk from
5 here to Spasski, that would probably take me a couple of
6 days.

7 And as far as the regulated area of the Forest
8 Service, I can notice the difference between the Native
9 land on how they went in and logged it. They just--I
10 think Spasski's a perfect example. You drive out there
11 and it's all clear cut pretty close to the creek. There
12 should have been a bigger buffer zone around the rivers
13 and creeks out there. The Forest Service, the way they
14 manage their timber, you can go out to False Bay and you
15 see there's just a little section here and a little
16 section there and there's quite a bit of timber left
17 standing on the hill.

18 I think they're doing a fine job of managing
19 their timber compared to what has been done here in the
20 past.

21 That's just about basically what I have to say.
22 I think they're doing a fine job and I don't feel it is
23 harming subsistence in any way. It might dirty up the
24

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1 streams here and there, but I think that could be
2 corrected with a little bit larger buffer zones. I think
3 they do a fine job of protecting the fish and streams and
4 stuff like that.

5 Thank you.

6 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Karls. The
7 next testimony will come from Mr. Harold Dick.

8 HAROLD DICK
9

10 My name is Harold Dick. I was born and raised
11 in Hoonah and I've been a fisherman all my life.

12 When I started logging eight years ago, the
13 fishing season I had, they cut it down to fifteen hours a
14 week and that was not enough to support my family. When
15 they started cutting us down from seven days to fifteen
16 hours, we fished fourteen days out of a season, and
17 that's three months. And that's not enough to support my
18 family, so when the logging industry came in, I was
19 fortunate enough to get on there. And to me the logging
20 supports this town 100% and there's no harm in what
21 they're doing.

22 The lifestyle of hunting has increased for
23 everybody on account of the roads.
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1 Now, in our fishing days, when they started
2 this hatchery, that's what cut off our season. When they
3 started the hatchery, it cut off everything. They went
4 to the river up in Neka Bay and took four hundred fish a
5 day for three days. And to me, a fish is supposed to go
6 back and spawn from where she was born. Mother nature.
7 Now, for them to take four hundred fish a day and take it
8 some place else. that's fooling with it, and it cut our
9 fishing down and they didn't come back to the creeks.

10 So, as far as fishing, the reason why I'm
11 logging now is it's not enough to support my family,
12 fourteen days out of a season. That's about two thousand
13 dollars in three months.

14 So I've been logging for eight years now and I
15 see them take care of the land, I see them take care of
16 the creeks, I see them take care of everything that is
17 involved with the logging.

18 People say there's harm to fishing, there's
19 harm to hunting. There's no way that I can see that it
20 could harm anything. What it did for this town is to
21 bring jobs for the people who is willing to work and who
22 is willing to stay at it and keep at it and support their
23 family. People that started off didn't finish, and when
24

1 they hire somebody else from out of town, they get
2 offended, and it's not their fault, because they couldn't
3 take it.

4 So I hear these questions about logging ruining
5 hunting and fishing. The people that don't go out, the
6 people that stand there and give advice and point is the
7 one that's causing all these troubles. But they don't go
8 out themselves. They stay home and nudge somebody else
9 to go out and say this and say that.

10 Like I said, I was born and raised in Hoedah
11 and I'm a fisherman and when the logging goes, I'll
12 probably be fishing again.

13 This year is the first time they had a big
14 season because they stopped taking fish from the creeks,
15 they stopped slaughtering them and moving the eggs,
16 moving them some place else. Loggers don't do that. We
17 don't come down from the woods and take some eggs and
18 take them to different waters.

19 Every chance we get we go out and get fish for
20 our home, for our own use. I go hunting for our own use
21 as well as anybody else here in town.

22 So I just want to state that I believe logging
23 is doing a good job here in town, doing very well.
24

1 Thank you.

2 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Dick. The
3 next to testify will be Mr. George Jim, Sr. from Angoon.

4 **GEORGE JIM, SR.**
5

6 You know me very well. That's my boss. I'm on
7 the National Monument Committee from Angoon. My name is
8 George Jim, eighty-seven years is my age. My father used
9 the name of Swanson Harbor Jim, just right across there.
10 He stayed there forty years. I've never put my feet on
11 that ground yet, Swanson Harbor. That's the place where
12 my father raised me up.

13 And my father used to be hunting, traveling,
14 seal hunting. And when I grew up, what my father been
15 doing, I do up to today. I was a tribal hunter. I spent
16 twenty-four years in Hoonah. And the war, when it gets
17 start, I work across first, then they sent me to
18 Anchorage and I signed one year contract with Alaska War
19 Department in Adak, Alaska. I went from here to there
20 and I spent one year and six months. I never finished
21 the six months; four months I worked, the war's over.
22 And I lose my property here at the time I was at Aleutian
23 Islands. When I come back, I stay here for a short time
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1 and then I went to Sitka and then I go to Hoonah. Then I
2 get married and I get a family.

3 My tribe grandson in Angoon, in Hoonah, right
4 here. There's some more, my tribe grandson, and that's
5 why I come in here to talk. My tribe son is here and my
6 tribe grandsons and that's why I want to talk here.

7 And I like you people to hear what I going to
8 talk about it. I don't have any education. If I cause
9 any confusion, just excuse me, or maybe you ask me what
10 that means.

11 In this time I hear the young people come in
12 here, the people in Hoonah, your grandpas was brought in
13 here and they get old and died in here. And the next
14 generation to grow up, the next generation, proper
15 Tlingit, he's got the power to talk to Hoonah. In his
16 right to talk for what's going on.

17 Every year Fish and Game tells us, expenses,
18 you can't run any expenses. And our food, we don't sell
19 it, and they don't have it in the store, our dried fish
20 or anything we use, seaweed.

21 Even the small ones, the kids, sure do like to
22 eat dried fish.

23 And this time, every year, every year, Fish and
24
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1 Game--well, I'll talk something else now.

2 They started out from the Sitka Pass on this

3 side and they had all those trees, to chop it down clear

4 to Sitkoh Bay, Chatham. They're coming to Tenakee now

5 and Freshwater Bay.

6 If they cut all the trees, how the deer going

7 to safe anyway? Anybody, if the strong snow coming down,

8 who's going to sit in the dark on the snow? The deer is

9 just the same, where there's a big tree, they're going in

10 there and take a rest up there. And that's the way, the

11 deer want some place.

12 The Angoon people go to Juneau and stop in

13 Tenakee on the ferry boat. When the season I see them,

14 even the small deer. And even when we come to Hoonah we

15 see them packing up the deer to the car. The people pack

16 up those small deer. I'm surprised. I'm afraid to do

17 that.

18 Just a few years ago I heard that it's against

19 the law to shoot the small deer, but that's why I asked

20 the United States officers what kind of citizen we have,

21 second class? We're all American citizens.

22 I worked for Alaska War Department. I got a

23 paper. I don't think I'm somebody else. I'm citizen.

24

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1 Lots of things white man doing that push us

2 back. I got experience from my own. I don't have any

3 education; I got my own education from way back.

4 We don't want, people don't want anything, if

5 they're not going to use it they don't have to pay it.

6 They like to live just like us. In that

7 logging out there, they're more bad for killing. The

8 young fellow said they never kill nothing. It's mostly

9 the loggers killed bear, the ones that come into Tenakee,

10 loggers. I never forget it.

11 Fish and Game came to Angoon and I listened to

12 them and I got it here. Suppose I talked from a paper;

13 if I lose that paper, I don't know what I'm going to say.

14 But mine is in here in my heart, right here.

15 I seen lots of people, what they're going to

16 talk about, they take the paper. That's somebody's idea,

17 they put it on the paper and use it. Not me. Not

18 Tlingit. Not old people. I'm everybody's grandfather;

19 that's why I talk like that. I'm not afraid to talk.

20 Now this is the idea about the deer; they've

21 got no place to sit in wintertime to get out of the

22 weather. Now this time they're coming on the road by an

23 old stump, and in the wintertime he get's stuck in there.

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1 Just like our people in the cold weather, they
2 want to sit in there. But when they get stuck in the
3 open place, he's a dead deer. I think there's lots of
4 people see the bones in the cold weather, nothing to eat.
5 They eat the branches in wintertime, yellow cedar
6 branches and hemlock branches, the short ones, not the
7 big ones, they eat it. But what they going to eat now?

8 I walk around the street and my feelings were
9 way low. All my friends no more, died off in here.

10 This is my grandpa's land, but I know it myself
11 who's my grandpa, yeah, from way back, from the next
12 generation to the next generation.

13 Look at all these small kids, the boys and the
14 girls that's United States citizens. When these small
15 kids grow up, where are they going to get money? My son,
16 George Jim, Jr. he was working before and then he quit.
17 And I asked him why he quit and he said, "They cut my
18 wages down." I said, "Well, if you work two or three
19 years, your wages will come up, if you keep on your job."
20 That's why he gave up his job in Hoonah. He used to work
21 in here, in Hoonah, in Juneau, in Sitka . . .

22 HEARING OFFICER: I have to interrupt. Our
23 time is up. I'm not sure if we have any other testimony.
24

1 Do we have any more?

2 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes, we do.

3 MR. JIM: Okay, thank you.

4 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Jim.

5 MR. JIM: When I go back, I'll report to my
6 people what I'm talking about.

7 HEARING OFFICER: The next to testify will be
8 Sharon Parks.

9
10 **SHARON PARKS**

11 My name is Sharon Parks. I live in Hoonah; I
12 have lived here most of my life. I was raised here as a
13 child by my father, whose family comes originally from
14 Glacier Bay. His forefathers also were from Glacier Bay.

15 We started logging here and I was directly
16 involved as the chairperson of Hoonah Pacific. That
17 joint venture was formed from Huna Totem Corporation (our
18 chairperson is sitting here now) with another company
19 from Washington.

20 At the time that we started it, what we were
21 concerned with was the economic stability of our
22 community. At that time fishing was down low. There was
23 so much regulation that it was hard for them to get much
24

1 fishing time in. A lot of them were being stressed by
2 the fact that they couldn't support their families.

3 And our goal was to take a lot of those
4 fishermen and have them taught logging. A lot of our
5 shareholders did come forward and they did go into the
6 logging industry, which a couple of the men stated here
7 tonight.

8 In fact, I had a brother who got into rigging
9 and he was very good at it, but I remember him telling me
10 one weekend that he was there slinging rigging and all of
11 a sudden he said to himself, "What am I doing here, I'm
12 not a logger, I'm a fisherman." And he said that he had
13 to think about that because he had an income now. And it
14 made him happy. And to him, it struck his funny bone,
15 because all of a sudden he realized that he was a
16 fisherman and not a logger, but there he was.

17 Now, I've been listening to everyone and I
18 hadn't intended to speak tonight, but I had to come
19 forward, because I need to say something about my own
20 family, who are involved in logging.

21 Just our family alone, different members,
22 there's about seven families being supported just in my
23 own family here in Hoonah.

1 There's a lot of people saying that it's not
2 affecting the people of Hoonah. When they say that it's
3 not adding to our economic stability, it's not enhancing
4 our economy, I say that they ought to take another look,
5 because here, in my own family, not just my immediate
6 family, but cousins, there are seven to eight families
7 directly involved with the logging industry. And my
8 family is one of them and my son, who is also working for
9 Whitestone, and brothers and sisters.

10 What I've heard tonight sounds as though we're
11 having a lot of problems with weekend warriors. That has
12 been stated several times. And I thought to myself, this
13 is not a logging problem, this is not a Fish and Game
14 problem. I mean, this isn't a Forest Service problem,
15 it's a Fish and Game problem. That's where it needs to
16 be solved. We need to put some kind of a limit on the
17 weekend warriors, their bag limit. We need to address
18 that through the Fish and Game.

19 I believe that logging and subsistence can go
20 hand in hand, with the Forest Service help. If the
21 Forest Service would do what they're supposed to, like
22 the buffer zones that we've been asking for around the
23 creeks and the buffer zones down by the beaches. If we can
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1 do that, then we can go hand in hand.

2 I used to go hunting with my father. I was
3 brought up hunting. And before I left here to move to
4 Juneau six years ago, subsistence was a big part of my
5 life. I remember one winter, someone couldn't believe
6 that my income was only \$2,900, but yet I was raising a
7 family. And they said to me, "That must be a mistake,
8 you must have meant \$29,000." And I said no, it was
9 \$2,900. They asked how I lived and I said I put up fish.
10 I put up deer and just did everything I could to get
11 subsistence. And when I moved to Juneau, I took what I
12 had with me. It didn't last very long, and that was the
13 last that I had of the subsistence until I moved back to
14 Hoonah. And I moved back to Hoonah a year ago and
15 immediately got back into the subsistence way of living;
16 the deer, the fish. I'm putting it up just like I was
17 before, and I'm teaching my children that's how they
18 should live too.

19 And it's going to be up to us, our own people.
20 If we want our people to continue to live that way, then
21 it's our responsibility to teach them that. It is our
22 responsibility to teach our children just as we were
23 taught by our fathers, just as we were taught by our
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1 grandfathers. We need to take that responsibility
2 ourselves and teach our families that.

3 We talk about the traditional way of living,
4 the customary way of living and subsistence. Okay, let's
5 keep that way going, let's take that responsibility too.
6 Thank you.

7 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mrs. Parks. I
8 have one more and then, I believe, I can open the hearing
9 for additional comments from those who have spoken
10 before. Dewey Post is the next to testify.

11 DEWEY POST

12
13 I just want to say something about as far as
14 the hunting and fishing, you know.

15 I heard here tonight some people saying that
16 without the old growth trees the deer aren't going to
17 survive and this and that and the other thing. Well, in
18 old growth forest there's not all that much food for deer
19 to eat that I've ever seen. The deer are browsers and
20 the more brushy it is, the better. The clearcutting does
21 more good for the deer population anywhere.

22 You could go take a five hundred acre piece of
23 old growth timber and put a fence around it and look
24

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1 around there and see how many deer are in it and then do
2 the same with one of these clearcuts and I'd be willing
3 to bet that there's more deer in that clearcut.

4 And as far as the fishing, they try to say that
5 the logging cuts down the amount of fish that are coming
6 back into these creeks and this and that and the other
7 thing. And it seems like everybody here, they're talking
8 about the logging, that the loggers are doing it to them.
9 For years and years, not only this state, but every other
10 state where there's a fish, was overfished, you know,
11 abused, you know. The resources were abused for years
12 and years and years before this logging ever came in to
13 it. Now the logging is just a good excuse for the
14 environmentalists and everybody else or whatever to say
15 that there's no fish back in the creeks, you know.

16 And I just don't--the logging isn't hurting the
17 fish. We're already regulated enough. We're leaving
18 more timber so that the fish will have more protection
19 and what have you. But I think if people are worried
20 about where their fish are going, the reason why there's
21 no fish and everything else, they should quit looking at
22 the loggers and go look at the foreign fleet and just
23 everybody. It's not just the loggers. They're just
24

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1 using us as an excuse, you know, Fish and Game and
2 everybody, as far as I'm concerned.

3 The deer population--I go to work every day and
4 I see deer every day, you know. I don't think there's
5 any shortage whatsoever in deer on this island. They
6 could cut down the bag limit all right and there would
7 probably be a few more deer. But as far as the Natives
8 wondering, you know, if we're impacting the salmon and
9 the deer population so much that we're hurting them,
10 personally I think that's ridiculous. I think they've
11 got more opportunities right now than they've ever had to
12 go out and get the deer and the fish and the berries and
13 whatever else they're going to get, because of the road
14 systems and the logging.

15 That's it.

16 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Post.

17 We've gone past our 10 o'clock time. Does
18 anyone feel like we ought to have a recess for a few
19 minutes? (No response.) Okay. I've got two more cards.
20 I'm willing to carry on here.

21 MR. RICHARD DALTON, SR.: I'd like to ask a
22 couple of questions here that would probably last less
23 than a minute.
24

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1 HEARING OFFICER: We can entertain testimony,
2 but we cannot entertain questions here.

3 MR. RICHARD DALTON, SR.: That's true, but one
4 of the things that kind of bothers me at this point is
5 the Forest Service has the privilege of planning a
6 hatchery. The state and the federal found that there
7 isn't the water in this area so they wouldn't allow us to
8 build a hatchery here. I don't know where they got the
9 water for that hatchery. So I would be reluctant to
10 support it. They wouldn't give us any money to build a
11 hatchery here because they said that if and when we did
12 build one, it had to hold hands with hydroelectric. And
13 we still cannot get a hatchery, and we want to build one.

14 HEARING OFFICER: Would you state your name for
15 the record so that we have that on the tape?

16 MR. DALTON: Oh, okay. Richard Dalton, Sr.

17 HEARING OFFICER: I'll let you speak later if
18 you want to have additional testimony.

19 MR. DALTON: I'm on my way out to the spirit
20 camp now, and I just wanted to make that statement.

21 HEARING OFFICER: Okay. I'm pretty sure the
22 microphone can pick that up. We've got all of them
23 turned on.
24
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1 MR. DALTON: I really don't feel that the
2 Forest Service has any more privileges than us as the
3 purse seiners, because I was involved with the hatchery.
4 I was also involved with the limited entry, and every
5 last one of them, I testified against it for the simple
6 reason, when they gave the privilege to the FRED
7 Division, they were taking all kinds of eggs from Neka
8 Bay. Thirty million eggs was taken out of there. That
9 was not for the purpose of Hoonah fishermen, it was the
10 privilege of another gear-type fisherman, gillnetters.
11 That's why they took it to Snettisham.

12 And this is why I cannot see where we're going
13 to benefit out of whatever hatchery is developed in this
14 area because there is no fish creek that was big enough
15 for us to warrant any hatchery. The last word they gave
16 us was that you have to have hydroelectric before you
17 plan any hatchery. On that assumption, we didn't get no
18 grant, nothing.

19 Thank you.

20 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Dalton. Mr.
21 Richard Stitt.
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RICHARD STITT

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am Richard Stitt, the Grand President of the ANB. I'd like to make an observation or two because on the regional leadership level we are confronted by this notion of subsistence and what its future is. And I discovered an interesting word tonight that really is more descriptive. When they refer to it as "our food," I think really that's the term that still could be utilized.

One of the things that I'd like to share, or at least eliminate the notion that the Tlingit testimony may be viewed as exaggeration, and I get the impression from some of the speakers that that's the way they view it.

It would be unfortunate if that was the sum total of their attitude or their impression of our people. But if you look back historically, the Tlingit people or the Alaska Natives have been promised a lot of things through the ages and we've come to the point where we're less, we're more suspicious in our dealings with those outside of our circle.

We never seem to get the better part of the deal. So these comments here are legitimate comments and I think the greater issue is the fact that subsistence is

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being assaulted from all directions. This may be one aspect of it.

In talking with the state Fish and Game people three weeks ago, there's a threat that they may get the people of the state upset; they're going to bring back subsistence and make it a vote again. They're threatening us that if we don't conform to what the state wants, they'll turn it over to the federal government.

We feel that the comments that were made are legitimate comments concerned about the impact of this activity and its impact on subsistence.

The other thing, I suppose people would be concerned or wonder why subsistence is such a traumatic situation with us.

As I think about it myself, there's really no romance or drama or adventure in going to the store and getting a pound of pork chops. There's really no activity there; it's pretty bland. But when an individual goes after deer, there's a story associated--or goes after seal. One of the last times that I went deer hunting, I almost got attacked by a bear, so that's an interesting association.

Recently we hear people try to relate

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1 subsistence or food as a low economic source of food for
2 our native people. If you listen to those people who
3 rely on it or utilize it because of preference--about a
4 month ago I spent \$1,800 to get a motor to get two sacks
5 of seaweed. Now, from an economic standpoint, that
6 doesn't make sense at all, but it's typical of the way
7 that we relate to seaweed. A friend of mine did the same
8 thing from Ketchikan, m and this is repeated over and over
9 and over again.

10
11 Subsistence is probably more expensive than if
12 you just went to the store. My wife was telling me we
13 had king salmon and I asked her how much did it cost.
14 \$2.00 a pound. You know, it would be cheaper for us to
15 go to the store and buy it. But this notion that we've
16 got to go out and try to catch it adds the romance and
17 adventure to it.

18 So, the other thing that I was concerned about
19 is like if I came to Mars and looked at it, I would be
20 stumped as to how am I going to address what's up there.
21 And we have is an unequal battle. You have the United
22 States with all its resources and people and time and
23 sciences who can microscope those issues versus the one
24 individual who's going to be impacted. He really can't

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1 tell his story because he doesn't have the benefit of the
2 resource that the Forest Service or somebody else has.

3 You have an unlimited amount of money in the
4 United States treasury. You can hire an army of people,
5 but the individual who's impacted really has himself, and
6 so he's at odds or he's at a loss to come here and really
7 confine himself and give you a scientific and good
8 argument as to what's going to happen in the various
9 elements.

10
11 And it's almost, it's an unfair situation so
12 what you do is you resort back to suspicion and a
13 defensive posture, saying that they must be after us or
14 they intend to do us harm, otherwise it wouldn't be so
15 complicated. And every time they have anything to do
16 with this, it's always we're giving something.

17 When the Indians meet, when they go into a
18 meeting, they come out with half of what they went in
19 with. That's the story of our people. And that's why we
20 view these things in a very suspicious manner. And it
21 isn't going to let up, and it shouldn't let up. We must
22 constantly be on guard because nobody's going to protect
23 subsistence unless the Indians do themselves. So it's
24 going to be ongoing.

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1 And I don't know if you've achieved your
2 purpose, but if I know the process, you will take all
3 this material and give it to whoever finalizes your
4 operation plans and say, yes, we did talk to the Indians
5 and we're going to proceed.

6 And that's unfortunate. It's difficult to
7 change that, because you have a process that's run by the
8 economic machines.

9 I appreciate this opportunity of speaking and
10 also want to thank you for honoring Mr. Dalton, realizing
11 that he didn't get to the point, but he did raise the
12 notion that subsistence is a very critical item. And it
13 also gave me a chance to see how people in the villages
14 are responding, or what their attitude is.

15 I sometimes wonder if I'm speaking for the
16 people or I'm expressing my own attitude. But coming
17 here and listening to what I heard tonight makes a
18 difference. Thank you.

19 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you very much, Mr.
20 Stitt. Our next person to testify -- and is this your
21 second time, Mr. Austin? This is continuing, right?

22 MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: He asked for a little
23 bit more time.
24
25

1 HEARING OFFICER: That's fine. Now is the time
2 to do that. Mr. Jim Austin.

3
4 JIM AUSTIN

5 My name is Jim Austin the second time around.
6 I have an observation. The people that are coming up
7 here, they left right away.

8 If you're from Hoonah, you'll refer that
9 Spasski is Spass kye (phonetic). But if you're not from
10 Hoonah, without a doubt you'll call it Spass key
11 (phonetic). So that is the way that I was able to tell
12 these new people coming in here, even though they said
13 they've been here seven years or so, they call it Spass
14 key (phonetic). We grew up with that word, Spasski.

15 On the subsistence, one of my mothers is Mary
16 Johnson; she reminded me that during the depression and
17 also after the Hoonah fire in 1944, the Hoonah people
18 lived on subsistence. We had to go and hunt and fish and
19 put up food.

20 When I was growing up in Hoonah many years ago,
21 I went down and they told me, we're going to eat like a
22 white man today. Lo and behold, they had wieners and
23 potatoes and corn. But corn is Indian food. They come
24
25

1 right back to corn. I was interested in reading Felix
2 Cohen's--Felix Cohen was an attorney for the Natives many
3 years ago, but he related the story of the potato.

4 The potato was an item of a court hearing.
5 Only savages should eat potatoes, because the potato was
6 not mentioned in the Bible, so they had a court case
7 about it and they decided that it was not right to eat
8 potatoes, it only belonged to the savages. I'm glad
9 everybody's a savage now so we can eat potatoes, survive
10 by it, have subsistence on potatoes.

11 He also related 42% of the world's food was
12 introduced by the Natives after Columbus wandered upon
13 our shores. We introduced turkey, corn, potatoes and
14 many other seafood that they never knew about. But the
15 introduction of new food came from the Native source.
16 And we probably still have some more roughage that we
17 could introduce to the world, but we have been denied
18 Glacier Bay and denied other places that we regularly
19 subsist from there.

20 Our food source, our bread basket, our big
21 dish, includes Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay, Icy Strait, Black
22 Bay, all through the outside and all through the inside
23 to Freshwater Bay.

1 We do not take a personal affront to the
2 loggers as they assume right now, like Keith Walker. I
3 was president of Huna Totem when he worked for us.

4 Hoonah Totem logged within the confines of the
5 regulations set forth by the Forest Service and I'm sure
6 the other logging companies are doing the same today.
7 One way to protect it now is not to change the logging or
8 the logging people, but for us to change the Forest
9 Service people and change their regulations to more
10 protect the areas frequented by the deer and so forth.

11 We're not trying to change the loggers, we're
12 trying to change the Forest Service. I'd like to point
13 that out as one thing we have been overlooking. We have
14 been looking other places, but we're not looking directly
15 at Forest Service, who are making the regulations or who
16 are allowing it. Thank you.

17 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Mr. Austin. Is
18 there any more testimony?

19 MEMBER OF THE AUDIENCE: I have a written one.
20 My name is on it.

21 HEARING OFFICER: Fine. Anyone who has written
22 testimony, I need to accept it before we close the
23 hearing, so if you have it, let me have it now. And as I
24

1 reach the end of the oral testimony, I am going to read
2 your names and addresses into the record so that it's
3 documented that there is a written record from you.

4 Is there anyone else that wanted to speak?

5 If not, I have a closing statement as hearing
6 officer, and I'm new at this role.

7 I really appreciate the courtesy the people in
8 this community showed to each other. They come from a
9 lot of divergent views, different points of view. I
10 appreciate the courtesy that you showed one another and
11 me, and I think we have learned a lot of valuable
12 information in the way of how complicated the subsistence
13 issues are.

14 I can't make any guarantees how it will affect
15 or change plans that are made out here to satisfy the
16 long-term contract for Alaska Lumber and Pulp, but I
17 think it will change it, that it will be adjusted to
18 accommodate it.

19 And I really appreciate the effort and the time
20 that it took to stay here this long with us.

21 This will conclude the oral part of the
22 testimony. I'm going to go on here for a few minutes. If
23 you want to listen to make sure I've got your letter in
24

25 126

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BOX 438 • SITKA, ALASKA 99835

1 the record, you can stay, or at this time if you wish to
2 go, you may.

3 I am going to read the names of those who have
4 submitted written testimony.

5 I have a one-page letter from Scott Nicholson,
6 Box 389, Hoonah. I have a three-page letter from Bob L.
7 Town, Box 389, Hoonah, Alaska. I have a one-page letter,
8 from Shirley Stewart, on Whitestone Logging, Inc.
9 stationery, Box 389, Hoonah, Alaska. I have a two-page
10 hand-written letter from (unintelligible) Obert,
11 O-b-e-r-t. I have a two-page letter, two sides
12 handwritten, from Randy Deutchman, I believe, and Nancy
13 Deutchman. That's Post Office Box 389, Hoonah, Alaska.
14 I have five pages of notes of Steve Hanlon from Hoonah,
15 Alaska. I have a one-page letter from Paul Johnson. I
16 have a one-page letter from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Starwick,
17 of Post Office Box 389, Hoonah, Alaska. I have a one-
18 page letter from Mr. Lloyd Anderson, no address. I have
19 a statement titled "Statement Concerning Subsistence," by
20 Wes Tyler. I have a two-page letter from Mr. Craig
21 Temanson, of Post Office Box 389, Hoonah, Alaska. I have
22 a one-page letter from Jean Thompson of Whitestone
23 Logging. I have a one-page typed letter from Larry
24

25 127

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1 Jones, from Hoonah. A one-page typed letter from, I
2 think it's Lala, L-a-l-a, Thompson and Tom Thompson.
3 There is a multiple-page submission from Ernestine
4 Hanlon, including all the subsistence area maps, the news
5 article, maps and habitat harvest records. The statement
6 that Ernestine appeared to be reading from refers to
7 Keith Walker.

8 MR. NEWHOUSE: Keith Walker sent a mailer out.

9 THE COURT REPORTER: That's right. She
10 testified that Keith Walker had sent a boxholder notice
11 out and she wanted to put that notice into the record.
12 It is explained in her testimony.

13 HEARING OFFICER: There is a multiple-page
14 document plus information on habitat, a letter to the
15 editor in the Juneau Empire, and subsistence utilization
16 maps from Ernestine Hanlon. And this will be bundled
17 together. Her testimony explains the source of this
18 information.

19 This concludes the record for the hearing at
20 Hoonah. The time is 10:35 p.m.

21 MR. CHIARELLA: Don't shut it off yet. I have
22 a letter which Keith Walker turned in to me about a month
23 ago when the hearing was first scheduled. I've got the
24

25 128

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1 letter in the office; I forgot to bring it with me.

2 HEARING OFFICER: I will accept it into the
3 record. You can get it to me.

4 END OF RECORD
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129

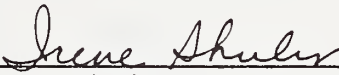
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IRENE SHULER
BOX 438 • SITKA, ALASKA 99535

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
2 STATE OF ALASKA) ss.

3 I, IRENE SHULER, a Notary Public and shorthand
4 reporter, of Confidential Secretarial Service, Box 438,
5 Sitka, Alaska 99835, do hereby certify as follows:

6 That the foregoing transcript of a hearing in
7 Hoonah, Alaska, on August 10, 1989, was taken by me in
8 shorthand and later transcribed by me. The transcript is
9 a true and complete record of all testimony given at said
10 hearing.

11 Dated at Sitka, Alaska, this 18th day of
12 August, 1989.

13
14 
15 Irene Shuler
16 Notary Public for Alaska
17 My commission expires 2/25/92
18
19
20
21
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24
25

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Carlisle Lehman	PLB 389 Hoonah	Carlisle Lehman	X
Wanda Culp	PO BOX 465, Hoonah	Wanda Culp	X
George Dalton	Hoonah		X
Tom Christy	P.O. Box 156	Hoonah Thomas Christy	X
Dan Matthews	Box 389 Hoonah	Dan Matthews	
Dan Matthews	Box 389 Hoonah	Dan Matthews	
Jeannie Lilly	Box 557 Hoonah	Jeannie Lilly	
Anthony Rodarte	Box 446 Hoonah	Anthony Rodarte	
Barry Lilly	P.O. Box 557 Hoonah, AK	Barry A. Lilly	
Earl Lohrey	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah AK	Earl Lohrey	
Julia M. Thomas	" " Hoonah, AK		X
Fannie Brown Harlow	" PO Box 312 Hoonah		X

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Richard STARR	9762 Brady Pkwy Juneau, Alaska	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
Ernestine Hanlon	Box 358 Ernestine Hanlon	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
Jim Gusten	Box 529 Hoonah	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
Keith J. WALKER			X
John Sanders		<i>[Signature]</i>	
Samuel R. Reed	P.O. Box 414 Hoonah, AK 99524	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
John Hunkin Jr	P.O. Box 144 Hoonah, AK 99524	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
Sharon Parks	Hoonah, AK	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
John Parks	Hoonah AK	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Norma Johnstone	Hoonah AK	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Mary Johnstone	Hoonah AK	<i>[Signature]</i>	X
Thomas L. Mills	P.O. Box 259 Hoonah, AK 99524	<i>[Signature]</i>	X

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
John N. Marvin	P.O. Box 336	John N. Marvin	
Victor M. Johnson	Gen. Del. Hoonah	Victor M. Johnson	
David B. Wright	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah, AK	David B. Wright	x
Kenny Wright	" "	Kenny Wright	
Randy Beck	" " "	Randy Beck	
Wanda Beck	" "	Wanda Beck	
COLEMAN HAWKINS	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah AK	Coleman Hawkins	
ALAN FISHER	Box 491 Hoonah	Alan Fisher	
Mary Johnson	Box 102 Hoonah, AK 99829	Mary Johnson	x
Michael J. Pearley	Box 466 Hoonah AK 99829	Michael J. Pearley	u
Louise F. White	Box 455 Hoonah AK 99829	Louise F. White	X
Wes Tyler		Wes Tyler	x

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
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AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Richard Bear Jr	Box 447	<i>Richard Bear Jr</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gott Mickelson	Box 389	<i>Gott Mickelson</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bob Town	Box 391	<i>Bob Town</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nina M. Dick	Box 362	NINA M. DICK	<input type="checkbox"/>
Harold Dick	Box 362	<i>Harold Dick</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mary Ann Dick	Box 373	<i>Mary Ann Dick</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Katherine Grant	Hoonah Alaska	<i>Katherine Grant</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alvin Grant	Seaton Alaska	<i>Alvin Grant</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walter Wenden	Hoonah AK	<i>Walter Wenden</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charles Kaze	Hoonah AK	<i>Charles Kaze</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Richard Patton	Hoonah AK	<i>Richard Patton</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Ken Jim Li	Hoonah AK		X
Dave Owens	Box 389 Hoonah		✓
Mike Carroll	Box 426 Hoonah		
Cliff Walker	Box 389 Hoonah		
Lester Thompson	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah		
CRAIG Tennyson	P.O. Box 289 Hoonah AK		
Michin Saxby	P.O. Box 316 Hoonah AK		X
Paul Jensen	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah AK		
Lloyd Anderson	P.O. Box 359 Hoonah AK 99829	Lloyd W. Anderson	
Robert Atkinson	P.O. Box 389 Hoonah AK 99829		
George Westman	P.O. Box 334 Hoonah AK 99829		X
Paul Knealy	Box 389 Hoonah AK 99829		X

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
HOONAH CITY HALL
HOONAH, ALASKA
for

SIGN-IN SHEET

[illegible]

Attachment to Ernestine Haddon's
 testimony - 8-10-89

DEER DEMAND BY MINOR HARVEST AREA -- APC SALE AREA, CHICHAGOF ISLAND									
Minor Harvest Area	Habitat Capability* 1988	(Number of deer each unit can support) Community Harvest (1987)	Current Harvest Objective (1987)	Harvest Satisfaction (Median Leg Pt. Hunter Satisfaction (1987))	Population Objective (Number of deer needed to sustain harvest level)	Population Objective (1987)	Population Objective (1987)	Population Objective (1987)	Population Objective (1987)
3521									
		All	121	163		1210			1630
		Gustavus	67	87					
		Haines	22	31					
		Juneau	29	41					
		Other Alaska	3	5					
* Mud Bay									
3522	3353								
	1448	All	284	392		2840			3920
		Elfin Cove	11	12					
		Excursion Inlet	3	6					
		Gustavus	12	16					
		Haines	56	78					
		Hoonah	130	182					
		Juneau	63	88					
		Petersburg	5	6					
		Skagway	4	4					
Port Frederick (both sides)									
3523	3139								
	2274	All	1066	1448		10660			14480
		Eight Fathom	24	24					
		Excursion Inlet	6	12					
		Gustavus	8	10					
		Haines	82	115					
		Hoonah	369	517					
		Juneau	420	588					
		Ketchikan	12	19					
		Sitka	22	29					
		Skagway	7	6					
		Tenakee Springs	5	6					
		Whitestone Lk	111	122					

DEER DEMAND BY MINOR HARVEST AREA -- APC SALE AREA, CHICHAGOF ISLAND

Minor Harvest Area	Habitat Capability* 1988 2080	Community	Current Harvest Objective Harvest Satisfaction	Population Objective (Continued)
Spaski & Whitestone Harbor 3524	9448 981	739	261 Haines 17 Hoonah 110 Juneau 102 Whitestone Lk 32	356 24 154 143 35
Freshwater Bay 3625	2310 2088	1548	535 All Freshwater Bay 43 Hoonah 140 Juneau 254 Ketchikan 6 Other Alaska 5 Sitka 11 Skagway 16 Tenakee Springs 20 Whitestone Lk 40	677 13 196 356 10 8 14 14 22 44
Tenakee Springs 3626	801 801	561	252 All Haines 30 Juneau 166 Tenakee Springs 56	336 42 232 62
Goose Flats & Upper Tenakee Inlet only portion of area included on habitat capability calculations 3630	376*		100 All Haines 39 Juneau 44 Tenakee Springs 17	135 55 62 24
				1000 1350

Deer habitat capability figures are from the APC long-term sale SEIS, Phase 1 and Hank Newborne, pers comm.

Document prepared by Division of Wildlife Conservation, State of Alaska, 1989.
Figures based on habitat capability to sustain deer harvest from U.S.F.S. SEIS Phase II;
Results of 1987 hunter surveys (data) collected by ADF&G.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 19

Roads mean problems for Hoonah, too

Dear Editor:

This letter is in response to the Monday, 7-24-89, letter titled, "Hunter responds to Tenakee concerns."

Here are a few of the problems we have to deal with in Hoonah. A direct result of National Tongass management is Rambo-type people hunting on the logging roads in Hoonah. We are having to compete for our food. We find Bambi carcasses, without hindquarters. Our countryside is becoming more littered, while we watch the ferry leave with these weekend warriors.

Some of us don't want the roads connected, like the Tenakee people. We have many negative impacts. I could go on and on. This definitely is not a figment of our imagination.

As a result of the United States Tongass National Forest management practices, Tlingit people face more irreversible damage to the land and waters. Furthermore, saying there is no significant impact on our subsistence way of life. We also get to have the Rambo-types' attitude - such a deal!

As I see it, it is not the Tenakee residents who are inconsiderate.

Sincerely,
Ernestine Hanlon
Hoonah

attachment to
Ernestine Hanlon's
testimony
8-10-89

1. Maps

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Subsistence Division
MAP NAME: Areas of Subsistence Use-Hoonah

Sitka:

- a. for Marine Invertebrate, Plants/Berries, and Salmon
- b. for Bird Eggs, Furbearer, Seal, and Waterfowl
- c. for Bear, Deer, Halibut, and Marine Fish

Juneau:

- a. for Furbearer, and Seal
- b. for Bear, Deer, Goat, Halibut, and Marine Fish
- c. for Bird Eggs, Marine Invertebrate, and Waterfowl
- d. for Plants/Berries, and Salmon

Mt. Fairweather:

- a. for Plants/Berries, and Salmon
- b. for Bird Eggs, Marine Invertebrates, and Waterfowl
- c. for Bear, Deer, and Goat
- d. for Halibut, and Marine Fish
- e. for Furbearer and Seal

2. Map

Wildlife Harvest Areas
Southeastern Alaska

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Wildlife Conservation 1989

Subsistance

Loggings only effect upon subsistance is availability.

Subsistance gatherers can open up much more area, to be harvested. With the logging haul roads areas that were nearly inaccessible were made more accesable, and thus a more even harvest was obtained.

In conclusion, Logging's only effect on subsistance was making it ~~easier~~ easier to gather. With this ease a little tighter regulation will stop the Greedy

Sincerely John Sanders
AK rural resident

Aug. 10, 1989

Dear Concerned

Logging people are not against subsistence
Logging is not harmful to subsistence.

There is alot of other ways to work around
the wild ~~life~~ life. You can always block
the logging roads off once there done
logging. Cut back on deer tags &
limits on fishing.

There is only 10% of the Alaska forest
for logging. It would take 100 years
to log the 10% of forest with the
limits already on logging.

Why in the world do you people
want more & more people homeless
& living on State Aid? Keep taking
more jobs away & you will have
the whole United States homeless &
on welfare.

Logging Company's & family brings
more business to the towns or village
they live around. The schools get
more money for each child that goes
to school in the area they live.

We bring growth where we live.

Dave & Sandra Matthews

P.O. Box 389
Hoonah, AK 9982
August 10, 198

Gentlemen;

I have been logging since I was a child. My years of experience have shown me that logging and subsistence living can operate together amicably.

My father cut trees on our land in a horse logging operation and had a small sawmill. When I took to show her my old home place last year there were trees 60 to 70 feet tall growing where we had cut them down 40 years ago. Trees are renewable!

The main reason I am in logging is because of the lifestyle it offers. My wife and I like to use the surrounding forest area for hunting, fishing, berrying, taking pictures of wild flowers, wildlife watching and plain old enjoying the scenery.

We don't want to destroy the forest. We think there is no longer to suppose logging where there is subsistence living involved. Further more we believe that logging increases the berries and the deer browse, making it better for

subsistence living.

Yours Truly
Earl Honey

POB 389

Hoonah, AK 99829

August 10, 1989

Dear Sirs;

The forest should be managed so it is available for the use of many, not just a few with extreme views of the environment.

My husband and I are past the years when we could throw a backpack on and head out across the forest. We like having roads so we can enjoy getting into the forest too. It shouldn't be available only to the young and fit. We pick berries, fish and hunt.

Logging does not ruin the environment. It is more like tree farming where the loggers can keep cutting because the timber keeps growing back. That's why we pay all those Forest Service people - to plan and oversee so that it does not ruin the forest.

Ms Haulon is not speaking for everyone in Hoonah. She took this legal action on her own. I have many friends in Hoonah who are very concerned that the whole

place would be in big trouble if all logging were to cease. This is not just the businesses, but ordinary people who would be affected.

If logging shut down, we would not be able to stay in Alaska. My husband is a little too old to re-train for another job now - and there is nothing else to give employment which would pay enough to support a family on Alaska prices.

Sincerely,

Carlin Lohrey

Mrs. Carlin Lohrey

CITY of HOONAH

P.O. Box 360
Hoonah, Alaska 99829
(907) 945-3663

*Submitted to
Subsistence Hearings
August 10, 1989
Hoonah AK
[Signature]*

THE CITY OF HOONAH SUPPORTS THE SUBSISTENCE AND CULTURAL WAY OF LIFE OF ITS' PEOPLE, HOWEVER, OPPOSES THE INJUNCTION TO STOP ALL LOGGING ON NORTH CHICHAGOF ISLAND BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT THAT IT WOULD HAVE ON OUR COMMUNITY.

1. We would experience a definite decrease in population (inside as well as immediately outside of the city limits). This would mean:

A decline in revenue for the local merchants and oil companies.

A decline in sales tax revenue for the city.

The school district will lose a large number of students, therefore suffer a cut in federal and state funding.

The municipality's contribution to the school district would then have to increase to offset the decrease in funding.

There would be a decrease in local revenue for the municipality for services provided, i.e. water/sewer/gargage, harbor moorage, etc.

2. Most importantly this injunction would mean the deprivation of employment opportunities for many local residents.

The permit system, changes in regulation and poor seasons has made it difficult for but a few to make a living off of the fishing industry, therefore making it necessary for many to change their way of life, going into the logging industry to support themselves and/or their families.

There are approximately 150 local people employed by the logging industry directly and indirectly. Forty (40) positions directly through the logging and road building and the remainder by the export of the timber, as stevedores through a rotation system.

Logging has provided job opportunities in fields such as: Equipment Operators, Truck Drivers, Rigging Slingers, Hooktenders, Chasers, Cutters and as Stevedores.

With the employment there is also better Health Care as provided in the insurance plan in place for the employees and their families.

A retirement plan is also a benefit for those employees working for the logging industry which was not provided for these people while participating in the fishing industry.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE CITY OF HOONAH OPPOSES THE INJUNCTION TO STOP ALL LOGGING ON NORTH CHICHAGOF ISLAND.

07/28/88
DATE

Liv C. Gray
Liv C. Gray, Mayor

Tom Botts
Tom Botts, Council Member

Bruce Ingram
Bruce Ingram, Council Member

Albert Dick
Albert Dick, Council Member

Trudy Wolfe, Council Member

Neta Jane Mills
Neta Mills, Council Member

Keith Walker
Keith Walker, Council Member



Hoonah Indian Association



P.O. Box 144
Hoonah, Alaska 99829
Phone (907) 945-3600

STATEMENT OF JAMES J. AUSTIN, JR., PRESIDENT OF THE
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION -- AUGUST 10, 1989

MR. CHAIRMAN, I AM JAMES J. AUSTIN, JR., ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION -- WHICH IS THE FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DULY ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO THE INDIAN RE-ORGANIZATION ACT. AS AN IRA, WE REPRESENT ALL TLINGIT TRIBAL INTERESTS OF HOONAH PEOPLE.

THE TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES OF THE HUNA ARE WELL KNOWN, AND IS ENUMERATED IN THE 1946 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT DOCUMENT COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS THE "HAAS GOLDSCHMIDT REPORT." I SUBMIT A COPY OF SAID REPORT INTO YOUR RECORDS. AN AREA MAP DETAILS THE HUNA USE AND/OR OCCUPANCY OF THE LANDS, ISLANDS, WATERS AND WATERWAY SYSTEMS. THE MAP PRETTY MUCH DETAILS OUR CURRENT USE FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. I MIGHT ADD THAT OUR USE AND OCCUPANCY ANTEDATES THE ARRIVAL OF ALL OTHERS.

AS TO THE TIMBER HARVEST WITHIN OUR AREA, WE ARE NOT UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO LOGGING AS LONG AS SEVERAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE ADHERED TO. I MIGHT ENUMERATE SOME OF THESE:

- WE SUPPORT BUFFER ZONES ALONG BONAFIDE SALMON SPAWNING STREAMS;
- WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE HABITAT AREAS OF THE DEER, FUR BEARING ANIMALS AND BIRDS, PERMANENT OR MIGATORY;
- WE ASK ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE BEACHES AND SUBMERGED LANDS. THUS, WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE BAYS, INLETS OR COVES THAT MAY BE USED FOR LOG RAFTING AND STORAGE;

- WE ASK CONTROLLED DISPOSAL AREAS;
- IF TIMBER HARVEST IS TO OCCUR, WE ASK REPLANT OR TRANSPLANT OF THE SAME TYPE OF TREE REMOVED; AND
- WE ASK MOBILIZATION AREAS (LOGGING CAMPS) BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL STATE AS A PART OF ANY LOCATABLE PLAN;

IF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IS ADHERED TO, AND THERE ARE SAFEGUARDS TO PROTECT THAT AREA FOR HABITAT, OR IS USED FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES, THEN WE WOULD BE SATISFIED.

AS REGARDS THE ECONOMIC FACTOR OF LOGGING OPERATIONS, WE ASK THE FOLLOWING:

1. THAT PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT BE GIVEN TO HOONAH IRA MEMBERS FOR EMPLOYMENT;
2. THAT THE HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION BE NOTIFIED OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND ASSURANCES IN PROJECT DOCUMENTS -- WELL IN ADVANCE;
3. THAT HOONAH-BASED VESSELS OR BUSINESSES BE UTILIZED WHERE POSSIBLE;
4. THAT WE BE PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT REPORTS.

NOW TO THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS HEARING -- THAT OF SUBSISTENCE.

SUBSISTENCE IS THE VERY CULTURE OF THE TLINGITS OF HOONAH, AND IS THEREFORE CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL. IT IS NOT ONLY OF DIETARY NECESSITY, BUT IT IS CUSTOMARILY USED IN CEREMONIAL ACTIVITY AND EVENTS. IMPLEMENTS ARE DERIVED AS WELL AND ARE OF OUR CULTURE. SUBSISTENCE DEPENDENCY IS PREDICATED UPON ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE HABITAT AREAS AND THE BONAFIDE SALMON SPAWNING STREAMS AS WELL AS THE BEACHES AND SUBMERGED AREAS.

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR STRONG FEELING ABOUT THE TONGASS BILLS THAT WOULD DESIGNATE THE INDIAN ISLANDS, LEMESIEUR ISLAND AND PLEASANT ISLAND AS WILDERNESS AREAS, OR ANY OTHER AREA WITHIN THE HUNA TERRITORY PLACED IN RESTRICTIVE STATUS. WE OPPOSE SUCH DESIGNATION.

IF ANY ONE CAN TELL YOU OF RESTRICTIVE USE, IT IS HOONAH. SINCE 1925, OUR CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE OF THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK, FOR SUBSISTENCE DEPENDENCY, HAS BEEN RESTRICTED. TODAY, THE HOONAH IRA WILL ASSERT ITS RIGHTFUL ROLE OF NEGOTIATING ON BEHALF OF OUR MEMBERS ON THE BENEFICIAL USES FOR SUBSISTENCE USES, WHILE THE PARK MANAGERS GIVE ADEQUATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION. LIKewise, YOU WILL SEE THAT SUBSISTENCE DEPENDENCY AND DEVELOPMENT CAN BE COMPATIBLE. WE ARE NOT UNALTERABLY OPPOSED TO TIMBER HARVEST -- SO LONG AS ADEQUATE PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE ADHERED TO.

THANK YOU.

Hogwash

The problem here has
absolutely nothing to do with
logging it has only to do with
bad people and game management
IF they want to stop logging
attack the issue itself ~~and~~
~~not~~

Subsistence is an issue by itself
and should be taken to Alaska
fish and game

Scott Mickelson
P.O. Box 389
HOONAH AK
99829

8/10/89

TO: U.S. Forest Service.

Dear Sir

I Feel that Logging operations on Chichigoff Island are in no way harming the natural Resources that are here such as Wildlife like Deer, marten, Mink, or any of the salmon that Run up the streams here.

The clear cuts provide easily accessible vegetation and cover initially and eventually Better Stands of timber. The Sockeye salmon are still going upstream at Basket bay where it was logged heavily around the River and there's no shortage of Bears there either.

What I think the Problem that comes from Logging and Road building

is, is that it provides
Too good of an access
~~to~~ the available resources
so that they are taken
advantage of. I've already
stated that I don't feel
that the Island is being
over logged on Forest Service
land. However I feel that
the roads allow all hunters
Hoonah and Innean residents
alike, to take more deer
than law now should allow.
If the laws regarding hunting
were changed to protect the
deer and other species of wild-
life then you would have no
conflict between logging and
subsistence.

I feel that there is a lot
of prejudice between natives
and white men in general

so that makes loggers and
road builders an easy target
to pick on.

Thank-you



Bob L. Town

Box 389

Hoonah Alaska

99829

Whitestone Logging, Inc.

Box 389
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

August 10, 1989

Several logging units in the current Forest Service plan are being put on hold because there is supposedly not enough research on the effect on the subsistence life style of some of the residents of Hoonah.

Those of us who live here know that the deer population is in good shape, the salmon runs are excellent, berries are plentiful, and there are more spruce roots available than could possibly ever be used. The logging road system has made access to all of these subsistence resources easier than ever before.

To withhold these units, approximately a season's work for many Hoonah residents (loggers, stevedores, Forest Service, as well as support businesses), seems a high price for this town to pay.

I would respectfully request that these units be released to be used for the good of the whole community.

Shirley Stewart
Shirley Stewart

Aug. 10, 1977 - Hoonah, Ak
Subsistence Hearing

My name is Maureen Obert, Tlingit of Hoonah, Alaska. I have ~~not~~ lived in Hoonah for 38 years. And for all of these 38 years I have always used my subsistence rights. Every day meals are with subsistence foods. Fish, ^{crab} seal, deer, berries are things a Tlingit cannot live without. Logging provides and income, it does not support subsistence.

Before logging Hoonah was a very large Tlingit village, no roads, no ferry terminal, no air port, no boat harbor. And most of all no one was starving for all around us was food for us to take or to eat. I and my family have been here since before Alaska became a State. My father was born in Glacier Bay, Alaska.

Most people say they don't live ~~by~~ by subsistence. But if you offered them some smoked strips -

you'll find that they will eat it,
and like it. They wouldn't refuse
it ~~but~~ because it is a subsistence
food. If you offered them some
jam made from berries, and
bread or shall we say fried
bread commonly called Indian bread.
For even fried bread is something
hard to find now in Hoonah.
You'll find loggers also eat these
foods also.

But now because of the
impact of logging in Hoonah
we are in danger of losing
our native rights, our culture.
Most of all our subsistence
rights. No one ~~should~~ ~~lose~~ ~~lose~~
their way of life because someone
wants to buy some trees.

Respectfully,

Maureen D. Abet
P.O. Box 313
Hoonah, Ak. 99829
House #8, Gortner Rd.

8-10-89

Sirs,

First thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Out of 16.7 million-acres of Tongass National Forest only 1.7 million acres are designated for timber harvest over 100 yrs. In the last 10 yrs only 7,600 acres per year have been harvested.

We are all concerned! We feel that logging is not harmful & we contest the Hanlon case! In more ways than not logging is beneficial.

#1. The berries are thicker for animals and man.

#2. The forest is much healthier when thinned out. etc.

Please tell us why we would want for something harmful to befall our forests and wild life when in the end would harm our future - our childrens future? It makes no sense. We live these forests and see first hand the effects on our forests & animals.

Last year 6 deer were aloud per person. Do you realize that for a family of 5 that is 30 deer's You're the ones who sell the tags and make the rules for this sport and yet you wonder why the deer population might be depleted. I'll bet if you cut off logging roads to areas no longer in use & not give out so many tags per person you would see arise in the deer population & an increase of fish. For pete sakes. how many freezers are in one household & how much room is there in one's house to store all of this. We are not super markets!

Before you are done reducing timber harvest there will be a loss of approximately 4,000 jobs or more. On TV we hear about the rise in the jobless, homeless and the rise of people on welfare & State aid and here you are about to add to this. We can't believe it.

The business all of us bring to the towns here would be cut and in turn hurt them & the schools recieve money for our children to attend. That also would be cut. Believe it, it would hurt everyone & everything consumed.

Bandy Deutschman & Nancy Deutschman

P.O. Box 389

Hoonah, AK 99829

Testimony
of Steve Hanlon
Tlingit - age 33
Hoona, Alaska

Keep and maintain a
buffer zone between a ~~known~~ town
salmon river or stream

Find a way to either stop people
from ~~cutting through~~ other cities
to hunt on the roads. Or limit
them to one deer per person.

Stop any ~~plans~~ from logging
Point Adolphus Area's prime deer
habitat area in winter months

In White Stone Harbor - the deer move
to the peninsula like Pt Adolphus
Mud Bay is also pretty large
~~habitat~~ for deer.

As for the road connections
should have $\frac{2}{3}$'s of both
communities must agree - before
any plans are made.

We hunt deer and seal on
the upper Chikof Is.
Bar - Homeshore

P Vasant Is. Sastrow Is
Spaski, Pt Adolphus
Lagge, Bay, Cape Canard
Point Sophia Port French

~~I~~ I have more difficulty
w/ deer - a impact I feel
is w/ the roads and
Rambo type hunters - this
is the beginning of

~~the end !!!~~
~~we need to~~ limiting deer to 1 per person
nothing brought into our
economy

White Stone has been
affected the most - w/
practices of clear cutting
and non protection of
streams

All of N. Chicacof ^{needs to be saved}
the 4 areas are also
extremely important for the
fish spawning areas

~~Again N. Chicacof depends~~
~~on the season~~

All ^{penninsula} ~~peninsula~~ in the ~~fall~~

When you walk into
a clearcut or a flood
make a call ^{deer} a truck
comes rolling down a new road

Protect the
deer, enter
the fall

We are ~~the~~

Harm ~~by~~ roads -
Spaskie logged ~~is~~ is most
harmful to our culture - by
cut to river which supplied
Coho - King - Steelhead - also
a Spruce Pt gathering area.

* No logging activity
around us would be fine

Define points to the destruc-
tion of less game - Cause
there is more hunters -
Locals must have 1st priority

~~There~~ There are more outside hunters
every time the berry comes from
Juneau, ~~usually~~ ^{usually} on Friday there
are at least 1/2 dozen cars ~~at~~
3 to 4 hunters to the ~~car~~ ^{the} car

~~I~~ I have had to change
my hunting locations to get away
from the outside ~~hunters~~ ^{hunters}

Have had to move more
carefully through the woods
so I don't get shot by some
other hunter because the roads -

make it more ^{accessible} ~~available~~ to outside hunters

I hunt by ~~all these~~ skiffs and some times by car every place I try to hunt I always go and walk around in the woods

~~It~~ it dose costs the more money because I have to go farther which takes more time to get there and back.

The roads do scare them at first, but they eventually get use to them

The deer move when an area is logged as dose every thing else such as the martine, bear mink. ermen, ~~last~~ otter and so on.

~~There~~ There are more deer in areas untouched by logging because they have more ~~food~~ food and old growth ~~forest~~ ^{forest} canopy to shelter them in the winter.

log ~~beaches~~^{dumps} do have an affect on
fishing, crabbing, ~~they~~ have the
log rafts in the way for fishing
so. you cant get in to the
beach ~~where~~^{where} the fish is at
and ~~scare~~ from the back
~~scare~~ them to.

Be it we are environmental
But mostly we are Tlingit.

To the people making a stink over
subsistence.

I moved to Alaska in April 1985 I
moved my family here and made
my home because of its beauty and
natural resource. I am currently
a logger for Whitestone and have
seen the so called effects on
the fishing, hunting and so forth
people are complaining about. To
begin with I've seen more deer
in muskegs, logged off areas and
on the roads that are built by
us than I've seen in the timber.
As far as the fish go the
stream we built right up until
they spawn. Anyone can drive up
to a stream or river and see
the thousands of fish that die
after spawning. That should be
proof enough in that area. This
is my livelihood here and my
opinion is the people complaining
don't have a real legitimate gripe
except that they live in the
area and don't want their way
of life such as the quantity of
game taken by others. Thanks
Paul Johnson

To whom it may concern:

I work as a mechanic for a large timber company in Hoonah, Alaska. I am a resident of the state and make my home in Hoonah.

I do not understand how the Logging Industry is hurting the habitat of the Island animals. And living here for four years I cannot see any loss of life towards the deer or bear, martin, mink, Toads and all birds caused by making roads to inaccessible areas before the Logging industry arrived. More loss is from weather and having to hit a bag limit on deer.

The Timber here is 65% rotten and is falling down anyway. Why not log it and make it grow back by getting the sun down to the ground.

The road system is traveled by humans + animals alike and both are glad to be able to travel easily. ~~instead of~~

Subsistence hunters + fishers can get to and from better and have less danger from bears by being able to drive instead of walk the woods.

Subsistence is in no danger from construction and Logging companies.

Have the ones against the logging industry come to camp and someone will give them a free tour for proof. Thank you Lloyd Anderson

We believe that Subsistence user, the logger
all other interested parties and the people of Hoonah
can work together as in the past.

We now have a road system for access
to many areas that would never have been
available for anyone, if not for the logging
in and around Hoonah.

The general public and most all subsistence users
use this road system for wood supply, hunting
fishing, many other uses.

If more people having more access to
many more of best fishing and hunting
areas, results in a ~~lot~~ more pressure on the
available stocks, perhaps a shorter season and
lower bag limit may be in order.

Certainly logging has been a tremendous
asset to this community and we hope to have
a continued workable relationship with all
peoples involved

Mrs Mrs Robt Hardwick

P.O. Box 389

Hoonah AK 99859

TO WHO IT MAY CONCERN

Aug-8-89

I HAVE LIVED IN ALASKA SINCE 1966
AND BEEN A logger 12 years. I LIKE
HUNTING AND FISHING, AND IN 23 years I
HAVE seen The DEER POPULATION GET
Bigger & STRONGER. AND The STREAMS ARE
STILL FULL OF FISH. I HAVE LIVED IN logging CAMPS
FOR 12 years. AND IN ALL The UNITS THAT
WE HAVE ~~LOGGED~~ LOGGED The DEER seem TO
Be MORE IN NUMBERS, There IS MORE
FOOD FOR Them TO EAT, AND WARM
PLACES FOR Them TO BED DOWN IN. The
STREAMS ARE CLEAN AND FULL OF FISH. I
CANT see How This IS HurTING The DEER
OR Fishing FOR SUBSISTANCE, The DEER
ARE Thicker ~~THAN~~ THAN EVER, AND FOR
OLDER People, IN The HOONAH AREA,
WITH The ROAD System FOR Them TO
USE, IT IS EASER FOR Them TO GET
AROUND. AS FAR AS The BAG LIMIT I
THINK IT SHOULD Be Reduced AND

SOME OF THE ROADS CLOSED TO TRAFIC
AND AS FAR AS LOGGING IS CONCERNED IT
MAKES A HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DEER.
THERE IS A LOT MORE FOOD IN LOGGED OF
AREAS THAN IN NON LOGGED OF UNITS. AS A
LOGGER THIS IS MY LIVELY HOOD AND I STILL
WANT TO LOG AND HUNT & FISH AND I
KNOW WE CAN STILL DO THIS.

YOURS TRULY

CRAIG TEMANSON

P.O. BOX 289

HOONAH, AK

99829

PHONE NO. 945-3625

Aug 10, 1989

I believe that logging does not harm the Hunting and Fishing in this Area if anything it helps it out.

Logging provides more roads for the people to travel to new and maybe even better fishing and hunting areas, and they won't deplete the areas they could only hunt before the logging roads.

What does harm the Hunting and fishing is those who abuse the resources such as poachers.

To solve this problem I suggest maybe closing of some roads not being used on a regular basis, cutting the bag limit to two deer and shortening the Season from Oct 1 to Dec 31.

The loggers and people of Hoonah need each other. We've lived together

pretty well for the past eight
years. I'm sure there is a
way we can do the same for
the next eight years.

Jean Thomson
White Stone employee.

STATEMENT CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE
WES TYLER

I have lived near Hoonah at the Whitestone Logging camp for the past 7 years. I have worked for Whitestone Logging as the Logging Superintendent the entire time. During those years I have observed many things that go on concerning hunting and fishing in the Hoonah area. Hunting and fishing are two major aspects of this important issue of subsistence.

First, a few comments about subsistence fishing. We as loggers are vitally concerned with the proper management of our state's fish habitat and the use of this natural renewable resource. We, over the years, have always worked very hard to protect the streams and rivers that support fish. We have complied with every known agency's regulations or demands regarding the protection of fish habitat. I know of no place that anyone can go to and say that the loggers here at Hoonah have decimated fish habitat resulting in a depletion of the fish supply. All the major rivers that I am aware of around this area, still support the runs of fish that normally come and go. Logging cannot be factually proved to be detrimental to fishing in part or in the whole. I have observed that if anything, the road system has increased opportunities for rural Alaskans in this area to do subsistence fishing. There has never been a lack of fish concerning subsistence. Logging simply does not have an adverse effect on subsistence fishing.

Second, some comments concerning subsistence hunting and hunting as a whole. Before logging came to the Hoonah area there were about 10 miles of road connected to Hoonah. Now there is a vast network of roads all over the north end of the island. I have observed throughout the years here that as soon as an area is roaded it is hunted. The greater part of the time it is hunted illegally. People shoot deer right in the road or they shoot them at night with a spotlight. Be that as it may, the roads are hunted very hard. I have seen in the past where people have shot does and fawns and just drove off and left them. Anything that moves gets shot at. Now, I ask, does that have anything to do with logging? No! It has to do with people and how they are regulated in regard to hunting. Yes, the roads do open up new areas previously unavailable to hunting. It is a rare person who will hike 5 or 10 miles into the center of this part of the island just to hunt deer. Most hunters are reluctant to go more than 2000 feet from any road or beach.

It is a fact that as soon as the roads became available, more people began to use them. Because the roads are public roads anyone can use them. We have all seen how people from out of town have come in by the ferry loads. I have watched pickup loads of deer go back out of town via the ferry. Again, is this a problem related to logging or is it a people

STATEMENT CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE
WES TYLER

management problem and how they are regulated with regard to hunting? If hunting around the Hoonah area road system were properly regulated then there would not be a depleted deer population. I have for several years thought that the bag limit for deer is far too high. I know that to restrict doe season to a few weeks would result in a come back of the deer population. I believe that an overall shorter season would likewise result in an increase.

Also, I believe that the Forest Service should close off many of non-mainline roads to any kind of wheeled vehicles. Certainly this would slow down the taking of many deer from cars and pickups just out for a spin to see if they can surprise an unsuspecting deer on the road.

If these management steps were taken in part or in the whole, I believe that there would be an adequate supply of deer for those who do subsistence hunting.

Finally, I would like to say that I do not believe logging directly interferes with subsistence hunting. There are very few places where timber harvesting has occurred on Forest Service land, that was adjacent to beach areas which are primarily used for subsistence hunting. Most all the timber harvested is away from beach areas far enough to provide adequate cover for wintering deer. Habitat management can continue to be coordinated with timber harvest management. Certainly we can provide rural Alaskan residents with the continued opportunity of subsistence. This does not mean that we have to do away with the use of one of our country's greatest renewable resources--timber. We can use our timber resources and our wild game resources at the same time if they are managed properly. I remain convinced the road systems around Hoonah are a means that, properly used, will help subsistence.

I have lived in Hoonah for 8 years and I don't beleive logging in the Tongass Nat'l Forest has damaged the people's subsistance lifestyle.

By building roads into previously remote areas, we have opened up access to more area, more deer, more fish and trapping. The only reason that the deer population has decreased is poor management of our fish and game resources. Plus a very bad winter. The six deer limit is a joke. How many families do you know that don't live off the land that would eat six deer per ugar? Lets cut the bag limit down. It will give the deer a chance to recover.

Most of the local people like the access that the roads have provided. Many a Sunday I have taken a drive just to see the country. It is about the most spectacular scenery a man could ever hope to see. True, the logging does scar the land for a few months till the brush and grass come back. Once it does it provides more food and grazing for the deer then any shaded old growth forest could provide. More food means more deer. Not Less and a better subsistance.

The logging around Hoonah has helped to provide jobs for the local people and has helped the local economy a lot. The commercial fishing does not bring in enough revenue to support this community anymore. It only makes sense to me to use the renewable resource that the timber provides.

Our children are going to need jobs someday. What are they going to do to make a living? Without the fishing, which is on the decline not because of the logging. I make my living logging and do not see the harm of cutting down old and over=ripe timber.

I do not want to see logging stopped in the Tongass and most importantly around Hoonah. It would have a terrible impact on the local people.

Larry Jones

8-10-89

I don't feel our logging is harmful to subsistence. We open areas that would not be available, if not for logging roads. Some of us do sport hunting and fishing, others do not.

MY husband and I do not hunt ,but we do fish maybe once a week for a few hours. We have never had any company who came to hunt or fish and took anything home.

I think the sport fishing and hunting limit is to high and if you feel it would help the amount of game it could be lowered. This would not affect the amount you could use for subsistence, just the game usage. We support subsistence as a traditional lifestyle and also feel logging is more help than harm.

Lela Thompson
Jon Thompson

Whitestone Logging, Inc.

Box 389
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

Mr. Frank See, Sr.
Chairman
Hoonah IRA
P.O. Box 135
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

Dear Frank,

Thank you for making available for the public record your correspondence with the Alaska Legal Service Corporation, and also for giving me the opportunity to comment on some of the points raised by Mr. Vance A. Sanders.

Mr. Sanders' basic point of contention is that logging, and especially logging by the Forest Service, is harmful to wildlife populations, and that logging will lead to an irreversible decline in the subsistence lifestyle in Rural Alaska.

Rural Alaskans in Southeast have a cash income while continuing their customary and traditional use of natural resources. Hoonah people have cars and televisions, but we also catch fish, hunt deer, gather berries, and dig clams. To purchase consumer goods, we use part of our natural resources and convert it to cash. We catch and sell fish and cut and sell logs. Unfortunately, people in the Alaska Legal Service and the city-based Sierra Club and SEACC are not comfortable with Hoonah people as loggers or longshoremen. They practically beg for the right to defend the subsistence lifestyle while actively trying to eliminate an industry that provides jobs and cash income for Hoonah people and other rural Alaskans.

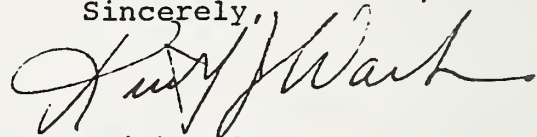
These urban-based organizations are engaged in trying to manipulate small communities into economic oblivion to further their own preservationist goals. Acceptable economic activity for small villages is to sell wood carving to tourists and look quaint.

Mr. Sanders' contention that logging is harmful to fish and wildlife populations is not substantiated by fact. Salmon escapements have increased over the last five years and it is obvious that logging has very little impact on the marine environment. Road building provides access for Hoonah people to hunt deer over a large area and to be able to hunt them when they are fat in the fall rather than thin on the beaches in the winter. If outside hunting starts to deplete the deer populations, then the season can be regulated by the Department of Fish and Game, so as to protect the deer population for the rural subsistence user.

Frank, it is my opinion, after reading all of the letters from the Alaska Legal Service Corporation, that these people are trying to use the Hoonah IRA as a vehicle to eliminate the logging industry as an economic force in Hoonah.

Thank you again for giving me the opportunity to comment on this material.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Keith Walker", written in a cursive style.

Keith Walker
Forester

Whitestone Logging, Inc.

Box 389
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

January 25, 1988

Mr. Albert Dick, President
Alaska Native Brotherhood
P.O. Box 352
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

*Submitted to
Subsistence Hearing
August 10, 1989
Hoonah, Alaska
Tim J. Wain*

Dear President Dick,

In 1982 when the Huna Totem Corporation was going through the permit process to log Corporation lands via the Long Island sort yard, the State Agencies required the Corporation to identify the possible impacts that logging and road building would have on the forest environment, and what possible actions would be needed to mitigate these impacts.

The Corporation's position at that time was that logging would have a minimal impact on the marine habitat but that mitigation measures would be necessary to protect the upland animal population.

Prior to 1982 Hoonah had 10 miles of road, 3 miles from the cannery to the airport, and 6 miles from Hoonah to the White Alice site on Hoonah Head. Deer hunting was done mostly from skiffs and along the few miles of road to the White Alice site, and trapping was done mostly on foot from skiffs. The Corporation advised the State Agencies that the animal population on North Chichagof would need to be monitored for the following reasons:

- o The road network on North Chichagof would be connected to the Alaska Marine Highway system which would make deer hunting available to the larger urban centers, Juneau in particular.
- o Road hunting would increase the hunting and trapping pressure on the animal population.
- o Population from the logging camp would increase the pressure on the deer population.

All of these concerns were aired in public hearings that were part of the permitting process that the State of Alaska required

before logging or road building could start on North Chichagof. Since these hearings in 1982, our company has built roads and logged in Suntaheen, Whitestone, Game Creek, Spasski and have linked up to the Freshwater Bay network built from Kennel Creek camp.

Now it is possible to drive over hundreds of miles of roads starting from Hoonah.

Over the years we have observed a growing number of hunters from Hoonah, the Whitestone camp and Mt. Bether, and especially from the Ferry System using the road system for hunting, fishing and trapping. We have no data to support our observations but we feel that this hunting pressure is having an adverse impact on the deer population on this island. Many of the deer being taken are towheads and fawns, which are the future crop for breeding and hunting. Much of the hunting is being done from the vehicle and much of it is done at night.

Additionally, the road network has expanded the effective range of the trapper. Trappers that were able to run lines of 100 to 150 traps from a skiff and with snowshoes are now able to maintain 300 to 400 traps from an ATV or a snowmobile. Again we do not know what the effect of this expansion is on the furbearing population, but we feel that it is probably not good.

In our opinion the ADF&G made a mistake by increasing the bag limit in 1987 from 4 deer to 6 deer, and extending the season to the end of January. We believe that this was done without any analysis of the deer population and the special problems associated with this hunting area. The deer are very important to the residents of Hoonah, much more than to the residents of the larger population centers. In order to protect the deer population we make the following recommendations:

(1) For the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

- o Change the bag limit from 6 deer back to 4 deer per season.
- o Change the hunting season. September 1st to December 31st for subsistence users, and from September 30th for the regular season, OR September 30 to January 31st for subsistence users, and September 30th to December 31st for regular users.
- o Limit the taking of antlerless deer to one month.
- o Remove the politics from research and secure valid data for the management of deer populations and habitat.

(2) For the U.S. Forest Service.

- o Pull key bridges or culverts on major tributary roads to make them impassable to all vehicle traffic, including

3
Mr. Albert Dick
Page 3
January 25, 1988


- ATVs and snowmobiles, after the completion of first entry logging and reforestation work.
- o Waterbar and pull bridges after completion of logging on all single entry spur roads.
 - o Identify key habitat in relation to key hunting pressure areas to reduce logging and road impact.
 - o Coordinate habitat management with harvest management.


In general there is no reason why subsistence users should not have first shot at the deer in the fall. Rural residents would have all of September to harvest deer before the start of the regular season. Rural residents could get a subsistence permit in September and use it all season.

The ANB may be able to effect some beneficial management changes by the use of your considerable political influence.

Sincerely,

WHITESTONE LOGGING, INC.


Edward Stewart
President


Keith Walker
Forester

cc: Mr. Gordon Peterson, Hoonah Advisory Committee
D.W. Collingsworth, ADF&G
Mr. Joe Chiarella, U.S. Forest Service, Hoonah Ranger District

SUBSISTENCE HEARINGS

AUGUST 10, 1989

HOONAH AK

IN NOVEMBER OF 1988 THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE DENIED AN APPEAL BY ERNESTENE HANLON TO STOP ALL LOGGING AND ROADBUILDING ON NORTH CHICHAGOF ISLAND. HOWEVER THE JUDGE RECOMMENDED THAT THE FOREST SERVICE SUSPEND LOGGING AND ROADBUILDING IN CERTAIN AREAS UNTIL THE COMPLETION OF A "SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT" AND THE HOLDING OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SUBSISTENCE. AS A RESULT OF THIS DECISION, APPROXIMATELY 20 MILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER ON 9 UNITS IN THE IYOUKTUG, WUKUKLOOK AND GYPSUM DRAINAGES ARE NOT GOING TO BE LOGGED THIS YEAR. THIS REPRESENTS ONE HALF OF THE CONTRACTED VOLUME TO THE APC MILL BY WHITESTONE LOGGING COMPANY FOR 1989.

SUBSISTENCE IS A RIGHT, GRANTED BY CONGRESS TO ALL RURAL ALASKANS, TO USE RENEWABLE RESOURCES FOR PERSONAL USE. THE STATE OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, ADMINISTERS THE ACT AND DETERMINES WHO CAN BE A SUBSISTENCE USER BY WHERE THEY LIVE. IF YOU LIVE IN HOONAH YOU CAN GET A SUBSISTENCE PERMIT, IF YOU LIVE AT WHITESTONE CAMP YOU CANNOT. IF YOU LIVE IN TENAKEE YOU CAN GET A SUBSISTENCE PERMIT TO HUNT DEER BUT NOT FOR FISH, AND IF YOU LIVE IN SITKA YOU ARE OUT OF LUCK FOR ANYTHING.

THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE HANLON CASE CLAIM THAT LOGGING AND ROADBUILDING IS GOING TO DAMAGE SUBSISTENCE USE. I FEEL THAT THE OPPOSITE IS TRUE, THAT LOGGING AND ROADBUILDING HAS CREATED BETTER SUBSISTENCE OPPORTUNITIES BY OPENING UP THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND IN THE INTERIOR OF OUR ISLAND TO SUBSISTENCE USE. THESE ROADS ARE BEING USED FOR HUNTING, FISHING, FIREWOOD CUTTING, BERRY PICKING, GATHERING AND HOUSE LOG CUTTING. WE CAN NOW GET OUT OF TOWN WITHOUT HAVING TO GO TO JUNEAU, AND THE ROADS WILL BE HERE LONG AFTER LOGGING IS DONE.

HOONAH PEOPLE FEEL THAT THE ROADS ARE BEING USED TOO MUCH BY OUTSIDE HUNTERS AND THAT THIS IS GOING TO KILL OFF ALL OF THE DEER. THIS PROBLEM CAN BE CONTROLLED BY THE FISH AND GAME BY CUTTING DOWN THE SPORT HUNTING SEASON OR THE BAG LIMIT OR BOTH. SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND SPORT HUNTING CAN BE SEPARATED.

THE ROAD SYSTEM IS THE BEST THING FOR THE SUBSISTENCE USER AND FOR THE CITY OF HOONAH, AND LOGGING PAYS FOR THIS SYSTEM. LETS KEEP THE ROADS OPEN.

KEITH WALKER

Whitestone Logging, Inc.

Box 389
Hoonah, Alaska 99829

Editor
Sitka Sentinel
Sitka, Alaska

November 26, 1988

Dear Sir:

*Submitted to
Subsistence Hearings
August 10, 1989
HOONAH Alaska*

Jeff Hoonah

The decision of the District Court not to shut down logging in the Hoonah area was a victory for the timber industry. However the problem with any judicial victory in the arena of public resources is that the management of these resources becomes more inflexible and the victory becomes a public burden. The Courts decision castigated the Forest Service for not analyzing the full range of impacts of logging on subsistence resources in their 86-90 Environmental Impact Statement. The Forest Service has been instructed to make long range decisions on resources that are only partly under their control. In regard to deer, the Forest Service controls the access and habitat, while the State of Alaska manages the deer population as to length of season and bag limit. In recent years judicial interpretation of environmental legislation has made resource management decisionmaking absolutely inflexible. Any changes to an approved management prescription will not be made. If 50 or 100 million board feet of timber should blow over in an area outside of the 5 year EIS planning period it would be bug food before it was harvested. Nature does not follow 5 year plans. It is not possible to factor into the plan a Mt. Saint Helens or a Columbus Day storm, yet these catastrophes happen that call for management flexibility. When there is no flexibility the public is the loser. Fires in Yellowstone were allowed to burn out of control, damaging the park and surrounding public and private property. This was a result of adhering to the policy of letting natural forces operate uncontrolled, and when firefighters were finally called in they were not allowed to use heavy equipment. Dogmatic management in action.

In our National Parks and wilderness areas, nature is allowed to function without the help or hindrance of man. This is national policy. Some areas of our National Forests have been set aside for timber production. If an area is designated for timber production, then all decisions regarding this area should focus on the production of timber over a long period of time. The soil and water should be protected as a matter of course because they are part of the resource base, however all other uses must be considered secondary. Recreation, deer habitat, subsistence use are all secondary functions. If hunting or fishing opportunities are improved as a result logging road access these should be considered as a side benefit and not the main function of the roads. If the deer carrying capacity of the land is reduced by 20 percent then that is part of the price the public must pay for wood products. What the Court was considering in the Hoonah decision was to elevate a secondary function to a primary function. If logging interferes with subsistence then logging should cease. Logging won, but just.

Subsistence is a chosen lifestyle. Very few Alaskans, if any, live off the land with little or no cash resource. While Native Alaskans should have the right to pursue their traditional and customary lifestyles, to what extent should public resources be allocated to non-native subsistence users? Tenakee Springs is a white subsistence community of 123 residents. With the help of SEACC and the Sierra Club they have managed to litigate thousands of acres of public land into their own private hunting preserve. All over the world national resources, such as timberland, farmland and grazing land are getting scarce and are going to get scarcer. We are one of the few nations that have the luxury of being able to set aside huge tracts of land for Wilderness areas and National Parks. We do not have the luxury of squandering our remaining public resources to keep a few Hippies in venison. Litigation and legislation are crippling private industry's ability to provide the raw materials, goods and services needed to keep this country functioning. We have to protect our resources but we also have to use them.

Keith Walker
Forester
Whitestone Logging Co.

Appendix B-4

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE

ALASKA
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

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2 ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING
3 APC 1981-86 and 1986-91 OPERATING PLAN
4 DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
5

6 PUBLIC HEARING AT KAKE, ALASKA
7

8 HEARING OFFICER: PETE TENNIS
9 U. S. FOREST SERVICE SERVICE

10 Saturday, August 12, 1989

11 in
12 Kake High School Auditorium
13 Kake, Alaska
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U. S. F. S. Public Hearing, ANILCA Section 810 on Subsistence

APPEARANCES:

U. S. Forest Service Pete Tennis
 Petersburg Ranger District

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Ernie Rogers		17
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Marvin Kadake		40
Franklin Williams		47
Frank Gordon		49
Charles Gregory		55

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

I'll reread this preamble just so that everybody understands what's happening. Then, before I get into this formal legal thing here I'll try in my own language to describe what's happening. This is, these are subsistence hearings, specifically how your subsistence would be affected by the SEIS, the supplemental environmental impact statement for the APC long term sale. And those are the issues that we are supposed to be addressing here and testifying about. There was an open house from two o'clock to four o'clock this afternoon and at that time there was an opportunity to go over what the, all the alternatives were. And where the locations were and any other questions that folks might have had. I'm going to get into the formal opening statement now.

The hearing will come to order.

My name is Peter Tennis. I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the Hearing Officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here for this hearing today.

For the record, today is August 12th and the time is 7:32 in the evening. This hearing is being held in the Kake High School. And public notification of this hearing was made by the Wrangell Sentinel, Petersburg Pilot, KRSA, KFSK and the Sitka radio station. A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the official record.

1 The notice of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your
2 views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft SEIS for the
3 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp
4 Corporation Long Term Timber Sale may affect your subsistence use
5 of the Tongass National Forest.

6 There are some rules of procedure I would like to review
7 with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 this
8 evening. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will continue
9 until everybody that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to
10 do so. If testimony is completed earlier, I will keep the record
11 open until 10:00 PM regardless, to allow opportunity for any
12 additional comments that you might have. If you have not already
13 done so, I'd ask you to please sign in at the paper at the door
14 and indicate if you wish to give testimony on that sheet. I'll
15 call your names to present testimony from that sheet. And I
16 encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to
17 the point. All testimony will be-- well it is supposed to be
18 limited to a maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow all those
19 wishing the opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more
20 information than is possible in the ten minutes allowed, you will
21 be given the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the
22 chance to present their views. With the number of people that
23 are presenting testimony tonight I don't think that is going to
24 be an issue, so as long as we are not impacting on somebody else
25 it will be all right. Written testimony is also encouraged for
26 testimony that will exceed ten minutes and a verbal summary of

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1 longer written material is recommended. If you should disagree
2 with the views expressed by an individual giving testimony,
3 please do not interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to
4 testify.

5 Please use the microphone as you testify, and we've set it
6 up so that somebody feels uncomfortable talking to the audience
7 they can turn around and not face the audience. Whatever way you
8 prefer the chairs and both ways and the mics are set up so that
9 your voice will be picked up which ever side that you are on.
10 Although there is an independent stenographer, the sound
11 recording is important as a back up to ensure that we get the
12 full testimony into the record.

13 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810
14 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on
15 subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft SEIS
16 on the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp
17 Corporation Long Term Timber Sale. In the interest of expediting
18 the hearing and accomplishing what we are here to accomplish
19 please, please testify to the subject of subsistence use only.

20 Once you begin your testimony, please be prepared your
21 statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to obtain
22 additional information takes time that could be used by others
23 wishing to testify.

24 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
25 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
26 wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it has

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1 gotta be presented today at this hearing for subsistence, for
2 Section 810 of the ANILCA requirement. Any written testimony
3 submitted after today will be considered a response to the Draft
4 Supplement SEIS 81-86, 86-90 Operating Period. So in other words
5 it will be included as part of the response to the SEIS but it
6 won't be included as part of the 810 Subsistence hearing
7 response, if it isn't read into the records tonight. And we have
8 until August 15th to respond to the whole SEIS with whatever
9 comments that you might have and those comments of course can be
10 subsistence comments. Is that clear? I know that's kind of
11 muddy trying to present that. What I mean is if you have
12 anything to say tonight about subsistence, the best thing to do
13 is to say it tonight, about subsistence, and not wait. The
14 record for this hearing will close at the end of testimony
15 tonight. If you have any written testimony that you wish to have
16 made a part of the record for this hearing, it must be presented
17 today at the hearing, as I said. Any written testimony
18 submitted after today's hearing will be considered, as I said, as
19 part of that. I want to emphasize that. The hearing today will
20 be an informal public hearing. What I mean by informal is that
21 witnesses are not required to be under oath when making their
22 presentations. We are recording the hearings so that we can
23 prepare a transcript. The transcript is important because it,
24 along with all written submissions, will be used by the Forest
25 Service during the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact
26 Statement and record of decision for the Supplement to the EIS

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1 for the 81-86 and the 86-90 Operating Period of the APC Long Term
2 Timber Sale Contract. The transcript of this hearing will be
3 published as an appendix item to the Final Environmental Impact
4 Statement. And I'll repeat that, I think that is important. The
5 transcript of the entire hearing will be published as an appendix
6 item to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

7 As Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn and
8 reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an informal
9 hearing, there will be no cross examination of witnesses.
10 Information about APC Operating Plan and various alternatives was
11 provided during the Open House preceding this hearing.
12 Therefore, I cannot accept questions, except those concerning
13 hearing procedures. The only questions asked by me during the
14 hearing will be to clarify your testimony if that's necessary.
15 The purpose of this hearing is to make an official record of your
16 testimony.

17 If individuals have the same testimony as others, I hope the
18 presenter will simply state that they "...stand with Presenter X
19 or Y who testified on this or that point." That type of
20 statement is acceptable for the record instead of repeating the
21 previous testimony. In addition written testimony is just as
22 acceptable as an oral presentation.

23 Individuals testifying will be called in the order
24 indicated on the sign up sheet. I'll call your name and at that
25 time if you could please come forward and if you have any written
26 testimony I'd appreciate you giving it to me so that I sign it in

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1 and date it. And then if you could use the microphone as we
2 talked about and proceed with the testimony. There's a reminder
3 on the table, if you could state your name when you come up to
4 testify and spell your last name. I'd really appreciate that and
5 give your mailing address, please so that we can read that into
6 the formal testimony. If you are referring to places that you
7 are concerned about if you could be as specific with place names
8 as possible. That could also be a big help, if the place doesn't
9 have a name, if you could associate it with some place,
10 geographic location around it that has a place name that would
11 really of assistance also. In other words try to be as specific
12 as possible about the location that you are concerned with. And
13 with that I think we will start the testimony, if I could have
14 the sheet.

15 PETE TENNIS: Thomas Jackson.

16 THOMAS JACKSON: I think I will face away from you
17 folks,...the white mans way. Now that did you say. I should
18 state my name and ...

19 PETE TENNIS: If you could state your name and spell
20 the last name.

21 THOMAS JACKSON: Oh. What's the other one?

22 PETE TENNIS: And then your box, your mailing address.

23 THOMAS JACKSON: My name is Thomas Jackson, Sr. J-A-C-
24 K-S-O-N. Box 106, Kake, Alaska 99830. Is that it?

25 PETE TENNIS: That's fine, sir.

26 THOMAS JACKSON: Can I go back now? The area that I am

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1 very much concerned about as I talked to my friend Ernie Rogers
2 sitting over there. I think you all know that where he resides
3 in Security, why it's up at the head there's two salt lakes.
4 You folks know. And then we have this fall dog stream. I
5 consider that stream to be one of the best in Southeastern
6 Alaska. And that our people have gotten the fall fish from that
7 one particular stream. It's spring water. And we are still
8 using that stream. As I understand this is part of the head that
9 area has already been logged out. On the right hand side facing
10 up the stream that area hasn't been touched yet, has it?

11 PETE TENNIS: No.

12 THOMAS JACKSON: And as far as I am concerned I
13 certainly would like to see that area be left alone. How much
14 more money's going to be made out of that area? It's nothing
15 compared to that stream that has been used from time immemorial
16 by our people. I know there's some other people using that area
17 also. And then Fish and Game I'm sure thinks about opening those
18 areas for fall fishing, if there's anything showing. But it has
19 been good. One year the Fish and Game threw up a fish weir up
20 there, calming the fish up there. That really disturbed me. The
21 fact we even had some resolutions that our delegates had taken to
22 Alaska Native Grant Conventions. I know there is a good stand of
23 timber there. But as I say, there's nothing compared to that
24 creek. I certainly would like to see that place left alone. I
25 have argued with some Forest Service men over here. Some Fish &
26 Game. I had one friend he was stationed here by the Forest

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1 Service. He died of heart failure in Sitka. I told him this
2 clear cut deal is really going to do something for our creeks.
3 He said that at that time you people have alot of water around
4 here and you have folks have a pretty good average of rainfall.
5 Well I said that's good and awhile. But I said the way this
6 logging is going, is this clear cut system, I said it's just like
7 turning out, turning a bowl upside down out in the open. When it
8 rains water just flows right off the bottom of the bowl. I said
9 by cutting these trees as it is, clear cutting, you're going to
10 realize how fast our creeks are going to go up and down, up and
11 down. One of the things that I notice and I've asked some old
12 people, why is it we are getting less and less fish? When I was
13 a kid there was plenty fish to be had. Seiners get all the fish
14 they want, the traps are overloaded. One trap down at out of
15 Keller Bay they call it a million dollar trap. They claim that
16 trap had fished both tides, coming in and going out tides. It
17 was situated so that this tide was running that way, so it was
18 double fishing. When the fish actually started to run they
19 would shut all the traps down, except that one trap would be
20 operating the whole cannery, 24 hours a day. During those years
21 we used to have, I asked some of the old people why is it that we
22 are getting less and less? Well, I didn't get my satisfaction
23 out of the answers. One thing I noticed. One year we were up at
24 Security, up at the head, my brother-in-law was dragging a gaff
25 hook and I had a pump gun-a shot gun- that was in November.
26 There would be fall dogs in that creek up until late in November.

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1 It was just a few days before Thanksgiving it was fairly cold
2 that year, freezing, as we were getting close to the creek I saw
3 a duck coming down from the creek. And he said shoot it and
4 we'll have that duck stew tonight. So I shot. He ran over there
5 with a gaff hook and he just a little bit beyond his reach so he
6 started wading out there to gaff that duck. I was wondering what
7 in the sam-devil was going on with him, his hand were going up in
8 the air, he almost went under one time. When he came back up I
9 said let me see that gaff hook. When I was looking down the
10 creek that you could see just as clear as it could be. I said
11 the water is spring water, I finally stuck that gaff hook down
12 the bottom. It didn't feel like gravel at all so I kept coming
13 up, kept coming up until I got so far out from the edge of the
14 stream, it was solid ice there. I can't, I said "Ernest you try
15 and feel the bottom of that creek." So he did. His hook was
16 sliding around, I said I can't believe it for a spring water to
17 be frozen across the bottom of the creek here. And it was fairly
18 deep there, about as deep as this table is, if not a little bit
19 more. From then on that's where I have my thoughts about this.
20 During those years there's Frank Gordon, Morris, Archie and
21 Albert. We used to have snow fall in this community, four feet
22 wasn't anything of unusual. We had that type of snow on the
23 ground here. Sometimes deeper than that. One year my dad came
24 in from trapping. He said the snow was so deep along the beach
25 there at low water some of those deer would jump off. But they
26 can't jump back, they couldn't leap back up, unless there was

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11

1 another trail that quite a few of them came down. It would be
2 just blue there where the tide would go out. That's how deep
3 snow used to be. So naturally we had good snow laying up at
4 these creeks. And we had real good drainage all the way through
5 the summer. And naturally when the next freeze comes on, we
6 still have good depth of water in the creeks. That protected
7 most of that freezing. But that one particular was a freak year
8 that I've ever seen anything like that. But just imagine the
9 ordinary creeks that drains from the swamps they don't have that
10 type of insulation against freezing like spring water. So
11 naturally some of our eggs were being frozen. So our returns was
12 getting poorer and poorer. And our snow fall is less, and less
13 and less. I don't know how many years at one time we hardly had
14 any snow fall. It would get cold but not enough snow to help
15 the creeks out in the summer and through the fall and the freeze
16 comes on, the water would drop them. This Gunnick Creek here,
17 we used to swim there, back and forth across there. In October,
18 was that when Kake burned? September. It was Frank Gordon that
19 was running from the cannery. I don't know if you remember it.
20 He stopped on the bridge and hollered at us. We were swimming
21 down there. "Kake's on fire". So we scrambled up out of there,
22 didn't know if we could be of help at all. But now you go over
23 there and look at Gunnick Creek, most of it is sandbars showing
24 there. And even the salmon could hardly get up there. What I'm
25 saying is this, that it is bad enough now that we don't have
26 enough reservoir or not enough snow fall and going through this

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1 lots clear cutting it, just helping that cause out that much. So
2 I say that this my last resort to talk about Security Bay. I
3 think the pulp mills can survive without touching that area. As
4 I understand and as I remember that on the right hand side facing
5 up the creek is on the mountain side where all these trees are.
6 So if that's clear cut you can just see what the waters going to
7 do when it's running and heavy rain fall. There'll be no eggs.

8 (From the audience) There is another salmon stream on
9 that area too about up half way up the bay.

10 THOMAS JACKSON, SR: Yeah, coho.

11 (From the audience) No, I think it's mixed. Mostly
12 humpies.

13 THOMAS JACKSON, SR: But that's why I say when we
14 haven't got this snow fall that we used to have years ago. It's
15 not there anymore. And it's not helping the streams at all. And
16 by putting in this clear cuts why the water flows when it rains,
17 when it stops, it's all out again. This is what I have been
18 observing. I better leave some for the rest of them.

19 PETE TENNIS: Thank you, sir.

20 THOMAS JACKSON, SR: Thank you.

21 PETE TENNIS: Morris Grant.

22 MORRIS GRANT: First of all I'd like to ask you people,
23 you all Forest Service people?

24 PETE TENNIS: Yes sir.

25 MORRIS GRANT: Okay. First of all, I'd like to ask how
26 far our testimonys, how far it's gonna go? Is it gonna to the

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13

1 head people so that they can do something about our testimonys
2 right here tonight? Or is it just gonna, we gonna make our
3 testimony to you and we walk out and leave it behind?

4 PETE TENNIS: According to

5 MORRIS GRANT: Where is it gonna go? Is it gonna go to
6 the high people so that something can be done about our
7 testimonys? I'd like an answer.

8 PETE TENNIS: Yeah. That's.....the information that
9 I've got that's, it's supposed to be ...

10 MORRIS GRANT: Who's it gonna go to?

11 PETE TENNIS: It's supposed be read officially into
12 the SEIS as an appendix item. So it should go right to Juneau.

13 MORRIS GRANT: Is it gonna go to the legislature or
14 who's it gonna go to?

15 PETE TENNIS: It will go the Regional Office in Juneau,
16 the SEIS team, Forest Service.

17 MORRIS GRANT: You know I, like Tommy Jackson, you know
18 you people, your Forest Service people are the goats of the pulp
19 mill. The Forest Service is raping our country. There are no
20 wildlife left in the woods. There are no deer around here
21 anymore. They used to be so plentiful. Now since they started
22 logging you people are selling all the timbers around our
23 country here. So there is no wildlife. Same thing is happening
24 to the salmon. You are cutting our timber about fifty feet away
25 from the streams. Like Tommy Jackson said a long ago when I
26 was a kid myself the snows was so plentiful There was alot of

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1 water in the streams. Now they cut so close to the Gunnick
2 Creek- Pat Sodderberg's logging camp-- when it rains the water is
3 muddy. Silt coming down that creek. Is that good for the
4 hatchery or for the salmon to lay the eggs in? I would say no.
5 That Gunnick Creek used to be so much water, the forest is what
6 retains the water in the creeks. I would say they should not be
7 any logging done within a half mile of any creek. Now you are
8 proposing a road right across the head of Security Bay-- Salt
9 Chuck- Salt Lake--and that is where the people of Kake get their
10 subsistence fishing every year from long, many years before we
11 were born, Tommy Jackson, Frank and Albert sitting over there. I
12 think if they, I think if there're, they gonna try to build
13 roads, why--tell me this. Why should they have to do it all the
14 loggings along the creeks?

15 PETE TENNIS: Well, it happens, I guess that the creeks
16 have the best timber along them. You know that happens to be the
17 case.

18 MORRIS GRANT: Alot of timber is elsewhere, you know.
19 Along the mountains, right here where there're logging there are
20 no creeks up there in the mountains and still they are logging.
21 At Security Bay is our mainstay of the people of Kake for their
22 winter. I think if they should be any roads being built on any
23 of those creeks is as you go up to the lake, there is two lakes
24 up there, one of them has cohos and humpies and the rest of it is
25 all dogs. And that is what the people live on in Kake for their
26 subsistence. So if there's gonna be any road built across those

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2 Kake, there'll be a lawsuit. I'm gonna work on it.
3 You know you must think I'm just a dumb cluck talking to
4 you. In '48 the Democratic party ran me for the legislature and I
5 won a seat in the House of Representatives. The first man ever
6 to win a seat in the House of Representatives in the history of
7 Alaska. But I was sorry to say I didn't run when it became a
8 state because I didn't serve where I could vote all over again.
9 I didn't serve. I refused it. Because all the lawyers, now what
10 the hell did they know about Alaska, the lawyers. They were
11 crying about qualified legislators. What the hell did they know
12 about Alaska. I'm a fisherman, that's the way I talk.

13 I was born and raised here. I'm going, I'm 75 years, I'm
14 going on 76. So I wished up to now I was sorry I didn't run when
15 people ask me to run. There's been alot of changes made in the
16 State of Alaska. So I think Tommy gave you everything so like I
17 said if the Forest Service ever starts to build any roads across
18 those creeks there'll be some trouble. And another thing I want
19 to tell you. Glad he called on me, Frank will speak for that, so
20 did Tommy Jackson. My family owned Security Bay. In fact I have
21 papers of my grandfathers. He was the chief of Security Bay. I
22 own the place. Our paper in the house which names the chief of
23 Security Bay. Marvin knows it, he gave it to me. My sister when
24 she died gave it to her daughter and Marvin sent it over to me.
25 That's why I'm talking like I am toay. If they start messing
26 around with Security Bay there'll be some trouble. Because

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1 you're being the goat up there for the pulp company. I know they
2 are the ones that are forcing all these sales. And the Forest
3 Service I say they are raping Alaska, southeastern Alaska,
4 cutting all these timbers. There's no deer on Kuiu Island,
5 there's no deer on Kupreanof Island. Of course there are a few
6 coming back now. I don't know how far I can stretch what I
7 wanted to say. This is where I am going to end her.

8 PETE TENNIS: Thank you.

9 CLERK: Mr. Grant, could you give your name, spell
10 your name and give your address please?

11 MORRIS GRANT: My name Morris Grant. M-O-R-R-I-S G-R-
12 A-N-T, Sr.

13 CLERK: And your address please.

14 MORRIS GRANT: P. O. Box 105 and then the zip code,
15 Kake, Alaska. I was born and raised here.

16 CLERK: Thank you.

17 PETE TENNIS: Thank you. Ernie Rogers.

18 ERNIE ROGERS: My name is Ernie Rogers. R-O-G-E-R-S.
19 And my box number is Security Bay, Box 258, Kake, AK 99830. I've
20 got a special interest in Security Bay and everybody kinda feels
21 that I'm prejudiced. And I erratically love Security Bay. And
22 what the Forest Service has done to us in Security Bay is close
23 to criminal. Because we have lived there all these years,
24 eighteen years. And we have done nothing to alter the area there
25 except make it beautiful. And APC has come in there and they've
26 logged with the Forest Services's permission, they have logged

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1 above our house, they've logged our watershed. And I have
2 probably have created alot of this controversy that's being
3 heaped on us here, all of us, because I oppose that and they have
4 to show face to do it. But on the subsistence issue there is-
5 Security Bay is important but there's other areas too that's
6 involved in this alternative and that's what I think everybody
7 should take a good look at. Because if they don't rape one area,
8 there're gonna rape another one, that's what they are telling us.
9 I mean they're, they've got four alternatives here and this is
10 what you folks haven't seen and it's right here in this Alaska
11 Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber Contract book. And I think
12 that Security Bay is the, for my personal selfish reason, is the
13 most important to me but there's other areas that should be done
14 on this. And I think Mike should get into it. I wish Mike was
15 here tonight. I don't see him but I wish he was here because I
16 think Mike should get into it because I believe he should look at
17 these others. But on the subsistence issue that's what we are
18 referring to mainly after my spell, but my, the subsistence issue
19 is probably one of the major reasons for this congliberation that
20 is going on. And Security Bay has one of the finest salmon
21 streams, not only for subsistence but it also has one of the
22 most-finest streams for seiners and we have a buying station out
23 there in front of us. I built that damn buying station. I wish
24 I hadn't but I did. And thinking that I could help people and
25 they turned around and backfired on me. And, but there is so
26 many things in Security Bay. I mean that is so important, not to

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1 log there. And one of them is we have a state marine park there.
2 And we done battle to get that state marine park. And that's for
3 future generations. Nobody can alter that or anything. And I
4 happen to live right in the middle of that doggone thing. And if
5 it bothers people I'll give the damn land back to the state and
6 move out. But I don't think anybody is bothered with it too
7 much. But the Forest Service seems to be mandated by Congress to
8 pursue this, Morris said raping of the forest, and they are
9 mandated by Congress by Don Young, Stevens and Murkowski. And I
10 went to Washington, D.C. for three weeks and testified on this
11 very issue. But they don't have to be, if they can mandate
12 something, but they can be mandated something they have to do it,
13 but they don't have to do it with such a vengeance as they have
14 done to Security Bay.

15 And as far as some of the issues let's go real quick here.
16 These are, let me get these dang glasses on--never get old, but
17 this one issue here that is very important to us is these
18 alternatives. Logging of Security Bay would represent the
19 largest change, now this is in recreation. And it says land
20 status. And this alternative says no change. Well, you know damn
21 well if you log it well why it's gonna make a change. That's
22 impossible not to make a change when you log it. It's gonna
23 effect the wetlands, it's gonna effect everything. And the
24 marine environment, it says no change. Well as a state park and
25 everything if you log all around us, what in the world have we
26 got a state park for? And it's visual character would not be

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1 effected. (laughter) Well, it'd appear in a modified condition.
2 It'd be logged. And on subsistence here, it says an alternative
3 in the west Security Bay used only by Rowan Bay for food
4 gathering. Well that's the doggonest biggest mis-representation
5 of a gentlemen back there in the back that I get along with
6 there. Why he says that's not a lie, it's a mis-representation
7 well to me if they haven't done any more research on this here
8 issue, they shouldn't issue a statement like that. Because
9 everybody knows Rowan Bay doesn't use that stream to fish with.
10 They don't, because I've never seen a boat in eighteen years
11 there. I've seen one boat a guy by the name of Little Bear and
12 his wife come up there and went back there with me and we took
13 them back there and they fished a little bit. And that is the
14 only one I know of fishes out of Rowan Bay, because they don't
15 have a boat there or nothing. All I have ever seen as far as
16 subsistence is concerned and from Rowan Bay is on the road. They
17 walk down to the salt chuck and shoot the geese from the beach.
18 And some of them have dogs, a few of them have dogs, very few.
19 But they shoot the geese and the geese lands in the water. And
20 everyone of you knows how fast that water goes out that creek.
21 When that salt chuck breaks out why you can't hardly take a boat
22 up there unless you got a fast motor to buck the tide. And the
23 geese go right out with the tide because they can't recover them.
24 And so when the water goes out here goes the geese. And if
25 that's used only by Rowan Bay for food gathering like that why I
26 say that that's wrong. And so used only by Rowan Bay for food

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1 gathering is a very, very strong mis-representation because
2 everyone in this, Kake here and us and there's people from other
3 places around here that use it. And they have always used it.
4 That's always been a stream for years and years. So that's a
5 mis-representation as far as I'm concerned.

6 And in alternate number 3, that's No Name Bay, it says LFT
7 may increase competition, in otherwise they're talking about
8 putting a log transfer in No Name Bay. And log transfer may
9 increase competition for resources during the temporary use of
10 the logging camp 3 to 5 years. But further in this book it says
11 in there that unless they make a long time deal out of that there
12 because it's logging over there on that side of the island so
13 they don't have to haul the logs so far. Why that would be it
14 there too.

15 But then we have effects on proposed access on subsistence
16 users --a subsistence effects analysis indicates that potential
17 effects on subsistence users from the primary use of Kake, Point
18 Baker and Port Protection would be minimal. Well, that's
19 ridiculous because that's where we all go to get our--I mean
20 everybody comes there.

21 "And alternative two would cause the greatest impact on
22 recreation experience. Waterfowl hunting with road construction
23 west of Security Bay" so that's, I mean there's so many things in
24 here I've got to do it fast because I don't want to get . And
25 here's this "alternative two- proposed harvest along the western
26 side of Security Bay as meant for harvest 81-86, it has not been

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1 proposed because the opinion of the Forest Service supervisors
2 resource value associated with this watershed, fisheries and
3 estuary far outweigh those in the southern half of east Kuiu
4 management area, for this purpose this analyst enter into the
5 source area was the trade off for not entering the long term
6 areas in No Name Bay and Seclusion Bay". What it amounts to is
7 evidently in Hoonah and up there they had this law suit in the
8 back of this book here, with Hoonah against APC. And it's in
9 this lawsuit that was forced, that was what forced the Forest
10 Service to make this impact. Isn't that right? And so this
11 law suit with the City of Hoonah and you guys know these people
12 probably, against this responsible-as it says here in the front
13 of this thing--it says "responsible officer is Mr. Barton,
14 Michael A. Barton, responsible official. Mr. Michael A. Barton
15 and my experience with him is that he hasn't done a damn thing
16 for me and he didn't have the gumption to even see me. He
17 wouldn't even, he just figured we were just dirt and he wiped us
18 under the thing. But he's the fellow that's doing this of it.
19 And so if this is the case why it just seems funny that if they
20 say all of this and everything, why are they even proposing it?
21 I mean for a trade off this SEAC and the Sierra Club evidently
22 went to Point Baker from my assumption of this here, went to
23 Baker and held meetings and all the people in Baker said of heck
24 we got to have this here and we got have that, and that's why
25 they're fighting. But you guys didn't join SEAC and you didn't
26 join the Sierra Club or none of those people so they've used us

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1 as goats and they're trading Security Bay off for these other
2 areas and that's a bunch of bull. I mean we gotta get involved
3 so we can give them a bad time about it.

4 But the potential, here's one here alternative two proposed
5 harvest along the western side, that's across the bay from us,
6 this proposal has not been, oh yeah down here. "The potential for
7 public controversy and concern within this alternative", that's
8 Security Bay, "are viewed as moderate to high. With harvest
9 proposed within the view shed of a state marine park and
10 privately owned land combined with Security Bay's scenic nature
11 and high fisheries values it is to be reasonable to expect some
12 public controversy over this alternative". And here it is "Kuiu
13 Island contains no public transportation facilities, state
14 highways, ferry docks or airports and current southeast Alaska
15 transportation development plans do not include any such facility
16 within the fore-seeable future. Alaska Dept. of Transportation
17 and Public Facilities 1976. The only developed community in
18 ANILCA's area 12 is the logging camp at Rowan Bay. Consequently
19 timber harvest and related national forest activities are the
20 purpose of the transportation development. Vehicular traffic is
21 primarily Forest Service or APC administrators use". And so the
22 roads over there that they're saying we're getting for these
23 valuable roads on the trade off of selling the timber for two
24 bucks a thousand and giving them forty million bucks to build
25 roads with is a big farce. And that stopped. We got that
26 stopped in the legislature or in the House in Washington, D.C.

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1 That's all stopped and we're hoping for more. But here it tells
2 all of the major fisheries deal, Port Camden and fisheries
3 project. And I'm making a fast spiel through this. To read this
4 thing I spent days and days looking at this crazy thing and
5 everything I see in here. About "Security Bay VCU 400 is of high
6 visual sensitive reflecting the state marine park located on the
7 east side of the bay, the private residence adjacent to the
8 marine park as well as use by recreational, commercial fishing
9 operations. The landscape associated with these areas consists
10 of rolling terrain, with topography from 1,300 feet. The areas
11 largely covered with hemlock". But what's the definition of
12 subsistence? Can you tell me? I mean do you have a definition
13 for subsistence?

14 PETE TENNIS: ANILCA definition, and I could read it,
15 it apply to anything and everything that any person in the state
16 uses naturally to support themselves.

17 ERNIE ROGERS: Okay. "The commiss--cumist, customary"
18 daggum it, what an old Alaskan lacks in ignorance he makes up in
19 stupidity, "the customary and traditional uses of rural Alaskan
20 residents of wild, renewal resources for diet, for direct
21 personal and family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing,
22 tools, transportation for making and selling of handicraft
23 articles out of notable products out of fish and wildlife
24 resources taken from personal and family consumption for barter,
25 for sharing of personal family consumption or for customary
26 trade". Now that's how Rowan Bay is glorified, there's 35

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1 families down there, it's glorified as the only subsistence users
2 in our area, is utterly ridiculous for to be put in this here
3 paper. Because over 50% and I told you that there's a thousand
4 bucks right in that pocket book right there, there's a thousand
5 bucks right there and you put your thousand dollars up there and
6 I'll take you to Rowan Bay. I'll even pay for the daggum
7 airplane and I'll take you to Rowan Bay and if there's nine
8 families of that, when this survey was through, if there's nine
9 families down there out of that 35 that's supposed to be
10 residents down there, that's so damned important to everything.
11 Why you can walk off with--I can take the thousand bucks or you
12 take it. I mean, it doesn't make any difference to me 'cause
13 this is the thing 90% of those people down there are transients.
14 And in this book right here it says that in your very book here,
15 it says that their subsistence is so important to them, down
16 there. Well they are loggers. They make big money. And they go
17 out every winter for-to south. And I'd like to see them if they
18 want to, I'd like to see how many of them are collecting dividend
19 checks for crying out loud down there. I mean it would be real
20 interesting if this thing was to get down to nitty gritty. But
21 here's this Environmental Con...oh "timber sale planning has
22 avoided areas that would require coordination or use agreements
23 where conflict could arise. Existing mineral claims do not
24 conflict with any currently proposed alternative. None of the
25 action alternatives would significantly affect current land uses.
26 Within analysis area 12 there are no harvest units planned near

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1 Native selected lands. Units located near the State of Alaska
2 selection in Security Bay VCU 400 will be coordinated with the
3 state as described in chapter 3". Now in chapter 3 that
4 coordination was supposed to be some buffer zones around that
5 Forest Service state park, I mean around the state park. Because
6 it says right there that- in Chapter 3- and yet you allowed them
7 to go just go right in there and log right up to the state park.
8 Go look at the lines it's there. I mean there isn't any question
9 about it. And so, "in (mumbled) logging in west Security Bay may
10 impact several recreation user groups. No harvest road may occur
11 near a developed recreation facility. Contribution of
12 timber....state and private lands"....Now here's one thing that
13 would be interesting to see "overall demand for southeast Alaska
14 timber has remained relatively constant over the last six years.
15 Demand for native timber however has declined since then as
16 timber supplied by native landholders and native corporations
17 almost tripled. During the first half of the 80's in response to
18 market demand for logs harvested on private and noncorporation
19 and other private lands has been directed at them more accessible
20 and better quality timber. Timber from private -native
21 corporations and other private lands can be exported as un-
22 processed logs and not subject to primary manufacture required by
23 national forest timber. Further high quality unpressed logs has
24 been in greater demand than the processed wood products from
25 national forest timber. Timber harvest from private lands
26 throughout southeast Alaska expect to range up to 350 million

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1 feet". Now my contention is that there is no way you can give
2 the Forest Service all of this timber to give to APC and you can
3 give some to the natives. And in 1955 there wasn't any problem
4 up here on environment or anything. We needed something and we
5 got it. But now APC is going to have to share it with
6 subsistence users, they are going to share with the native
7 corporations because when they log their land, finish logging
8 their land why it's a bad deal. And I've stated before to many
9 of these people right out there. I'm against clear cuts, 100%.
10 And I, the Forest Service at that meeting there in Washington,
11 D.C. hammered away, they said we're not the ones that's doing
12 all this. The one's that's doing it are the native corporations.
13 There are the culprits, they are ones making these big clear
14 cuts. As you can see from Kake. And at that time I told them, I
15 said yes. And I said I am against even those clear cuts. And I
16 am against shipping those round logs to Japan like that. I would
17 rather see them processed here and make labor here. But, but the
18 natives gave a hell of a lot up to get that little dinky bit of
19 timber and everything. Because they owned the damn land to start
20 with. And they gave that little bit of, that's their timber,
21 that isn't a public domain timber. That is their timber. And
22 they can do any damn thing they want with it. If they want to
23 pee it up against the wall that's their business. But out there
24 in the public lands, that isn't that way. That's the public
25 lands, they own a share of that too, everyone of them. Just
26 because but, so, what they do with their land is their darn

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1 business. Their own business not ours at all. And so why should
2 we keep hammering away at them. It says here "if the demand for
3 national timber would increase with harvest on other..." well as
4 the natives run out of timber why the harvest will, the demand
5 for logs will go up. What I mean is because then they'll have to
6 be logging it. And it says in there "that the sawmill", the
7 sawmill in Wrangell will go out of business if they don't have
8 timber. Well, they closed the mill down, when did they close it
9 down? Seeley closed it not too long....

10 Okay, wildlife, "as pointed out in chapter 3 the area not
11 highly used subsistence area it is important to deer, waterfowl
12 and fur bears for Kake, Point Baker and Port Protection. It is
13 also prime subsistence area for logging community of Rowan Bay".
14 Everywhere in this book, everywhere in this book they're
15 preaching the great things for Rowan Bay, the great things for
16 APC. They are not saying a damn thing about the people that's
17 lived here for years and years and years. All you are doing is
18 glorifying this damn people that come up here two or three months
19 out of the year to log and then go back to the States. And I
20 mean that's ridiculous because we live here. And it's our home.
21 And it says that if-- that we are unstable and everything. It
22 says it right in this book. Yeah, I can show it to you. I'll
23 show it to you after the darn thing here. I'll find it. It says
24 that the logging community of Rowan Bay is a stable, the logging
25 industry is stable. Fisherman, hunters, miners and that are not
26 stable. Well, how many kids have you raised Tommy? A hell of a

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1 bunch of them.

2 But timber on private lands, it says "areas selected for
3 conveyance include portions of VCU 400", that's the one they
4 just got through logging above my place, "which has been selected
5 by the State of Alaska as an estetic buffer around the state
6 marine park. But that didn't stop the forest service, they just
7 went in there cleaned the thing out. Just because they were peed
8 off at me because I got mad and went to Washington, D.C. and
9 testified against them. And you think that isn't the truth
10 you're wrong. But and then here they want to, right here it says
11 "Security Bay--much of the area around Security Bay would provide
12 road recreation opportunities. Well, who the hell wants a road
13 in Security Bay? I mean, you don't have to get a road, you can
14 come into my place to get a boat and go anywhere you want to and
15 do what you want to. "The land can provide opportunities for
16 road recreation and evidence of human activities would be
17 noticable. It would change from semi-primitive to roaded".
18 Well, what's so good about a road? I mean I never, I shouldn't
19 be driving. Out in No Name Bay, but I'll get out of here. Port
20 Camden, Kadake Bay I mean we should.... "timber operations east
21 of Port Camden.....(mumbled) would result in a shift of
22 recreation opportunities along the spectrum to road modified.
23 Some users seeking more primitive opportunities would be
24 displaced to other areas where human activity has not evident".
25 In otherwise you people, the people of Rowan Bay would have a
26 road in there and you people that's used it for all these years,

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1 hell with you, you get out of there. For thirty families they
2 are telling the whole town of Kake, get out of here and go find
3 someplace else to fish and hunt. And that's bull. And I'm not
4 for that. "The timber act is harmonized with the natural
5 landscape would determine the degree of impact. And should the
6 harvest operation upstream of the cabin affect the fish
7 population at Kadake Creek use of the cabin maybe decreased". I
8 mean that's stupid. I mean this whole thing is..."the east side
9 of Security Bay would continue to appear highly modified",
10 listen, one more time here, I don't know what this X is but let
11 me....oh area of deferred road. This is in this lawsuit that,
12 this is this lawsuit that Tenakee Springs, the one that brought
13 this on versus Cartwright. The one that caused this thing to be
14 drafted. Here it is "the parties agree no road or other
15 trans....east Kuiu", oh that's east Kuiu. ... Oh, I'll get out
16 of here. The thing about it is there's so much, we have an
17 archaeological site in the indian village there in Security Bay.
18 We have the other one up in the salt chuck, you know just as you
19 go up there's two of them there. And as far the coho creek that
20 goes up Security Bay Creek, you know that's where the coho creek,
21 just as you go in the salt chuck there. You guys all know it.
22 And that road that crosses over there in the, when the coho are
23 thick in that creek the people from Rowan Bay go out there with
24 pickups and gig and snag and get any fish anyway they can. And
25 where there used to be the creek used to be alive with fish,
26 there's no fish there hardly now at all. And the fish and game

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1 even knows that. Rick Reid of Habitat up in Juneau there who's
2 a hell of a good friend of mine, I went up there and told him
3 that. And then the creek on up in there where you had the weir
4 put, I'm the guy that went over there and caught that fish and
5 game guy up there drunk on dope. And the bear hunters come out
6 of there to my place and they said Ernie you got to go up and see
7 that weir, the tide is high, and the fish are just going like
8 that to get in through that weir, and it's closed and they can't
9 get through. And so I went up there and they had that camp,
10 remember that plywood camp off to the side there, and I went up
11 and said hello to the cabin. And here this guy comes, "What's
12 wrong, man, what's wrong?" And I said well hey explain this to
13 me. I says why in the world aren't you out there taking care of
14 that fish. The fish are just hitting that thing just bang, bang,
15 bang and trying to jump over it and everything. And he says "I
16 got a PD, and FD and UPD and KD and all that and I'm smart", he
17 says, "I know when them fish want to go". I said listen maybe
18 there's a bugger, there's a bugger in that bunch that want's to
19 get up there and you don't know about it. I said why don't you
20 let them through them. Why don't you get out and take care of
21 it? I come back and this is documented too because it got into
22 the deal, I come back and went to Petersburg. I called up Island
23 Air and said get me a plane. I went in there and old John
24 Edgington was the fish and game, that's the old fish and game
25 guy. I said John, what's wrong? God you got a god damn guy out
26 there all doped out. I said he's doped out 100%. And I said

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1 let's go out there and see. I got a plane all waiting for us.
2 And he said Oh, Ernie I'm not going to take you out there. Well
3 I said tell you what, you take that damn weir out of their or
4 I'll go up and tear the thing out. The gal Carol, the old gal,
5 said there she said "well you'll go to jail". And I said well
6 that's all right, fine and dandy. So two hours Lum was out
7 there with the plane and they yarded that guy out of there and
8 pulled the damn weir out, what I mean is. And they found him
9 that way and while I was there, I have pictures of it, well
10 here's two geese setting on the tree and old John Edgington, I
11 always told him I was going to show that picture to somebody, but
12 old John Edgington says "hey this is, don't do this," he says
13 "they shouldn't have done that" you know those geese were just
14 rotten on the hooks. And so I, they took the weir but I told
15 them, I says "John if you're not going to take care of the weir,
16 I'm for all of the planning or knowledge we can get from fishing,
17 I'm all for it but if you're not going to take care it, let the
18 weir be open, what escapement that we get, that we loose count of
19 and everything, we gain in escapement. So we're gaining if you
20 leave it open. If you don't want to do it. But if you just stop
21 those fish like that, they don't have anyplace to go. There's
22 nothing going to get through. And so like I say, they got the guy
23 out of there and pulled it out of there and they moved the camp.
24 But here's something that's just real quick. Dad burn it,
25 you know I studied this book so much that...this was written back
26 in 1968 to show you what's in this book here. It says "with

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1 statehood legislative jurisdiction over fisheries and wildlife
2 passed to the State of Alaska and this single fact constitutes a
3 taking of resources or a disturbance of native use and occupancy
4 of the highest import. On the whole state authority has
5 authorized the importance of fish and wildlife to native survival
6 and subsistence. Accordingly in most places state law and
7 regulations have recognized subsistent need. There however, have
8 been instances of regulations issued contrary to native
9 subsistence needs which have forced people to violate the law in
10 order to survive. Again where this has occurred enforcement
11 officers have frequently ignored the violation. Nevertheless the
12 die has already been legislatively cast to permit the regulation
13 of the taking of fisheries resources so as to favor commercial or
14 recreational interests above the subsistence dependencies
15 requirement of the native people". There were some smart people
16 in '68. Ester Wineke was one of them. And they are the ones
17 that wrote that. But there is so much in this there is no way in
18 the world, you could spend days and days and days and analyze
19 these two books. Because I done it. And it just seems like to
20 me that the Forest Service has done a glorified job of bragging
21 on APC and the glories of bowing over and being raped time after
22 time and not get mad about it. And that's my testimony. Thank
23 you very much.

24 PETE TENNIS: Albert Dannick. Albert Davis? Sorry
25 about that.

26 ALBERT DAVIS: My name is Albert Davis. D-A-V-I-S.

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1 Born and raised in Kake. My post office box number is 231, Kake,
2 Alaska 99830. I lived in Kake all my life except the four years
3 I spent in the army during the World War II. I believe you are
4 asking us do you agree with what we plan to put in Security Bay?
5 Am I right?

6 PETE TENNIS: That is one of the questions.

7 ALBERT DAVIS: And I agree with Ernie Rogers but they,
8 the question you are asking what effect does your plan and your
9 road have on subsistence? Let's take Kake logging roads,
10 Sodderberg's logging operation for a model. I would say it would
11 a very poor model for the simple reason what it did to the game,
12 namely the deer. We live on deer. We live on fish. I haven't
13 seen a deer on this island since 1967. That was the year they
14 finished their- the road for Clear Creek logging. And what it
15 did they tore up the, this part of the island. They took the
16 cream of the crop, the logs, the best logs on this island was
17 taken by Pat Sodderberg. And what he left behind- pollution,
18 that's going to have effect on subsistence. Already some of the
19 trees are twenty to thirty feet tall and no sign of game
20 returning. I blame pollution. Let's go back a little further.
21 Let's go back 1800. There was no sign of pollution. The Tlingit
22 Indians never knew Russia was the owner of Alaska. But they
23 never bothered the Tlingit Indians. We had it free, subsistence
24 is our main topic. Right now, today. Subsistence and what is
25 this road going to do to subsistence. What is the Security Bay
26 operation going to do with subsistence. We have never been

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1 bothered even when we became, when America bought Alaska. We- my
2 grandparents had all the fish and game they could live on. Food
3 was plentiful. You came along. Friend of mine, Pat Molk told me
4 it's too bad, Albert, wherever white man come, goes he leaves an
5 awful scar and they leave. Look at your beautiful mountains.
6 There's bare. And they are all leaving. We left all broken down
7 equipment. Creating pollution. Our biggest argument is cutting
8 too close to the salmon streams. What it does to our streams.
9 The only reason why you see salmon is because of the hatchery. I
10 understand they even blocked off McCartney pink salmon stream.
11 Blocked it off to take the salmon and take the eggs here. I as a
12 commercial fisherman, I am retired for the first year. I do not
13 approve of hatchery. I don't care for it because of what the
14 fingerlings do in the ocean. What it do on the ocean? When it
15 mingles with the wild stocks. Okay, historically every
16 fingerling comes up with a kidney disease. We'll leave it there.
17 But this is what pollution does to our salmon. The fingerlings
18 that man handled, in man's equipment. I know because we started
19 this hatchery. Kake Tribal Corporation they brought three
20 hundred thousand coho fingerlings and three hundred thousand of
21 them kidney disease. We had to return them.

22 You, I saw the drawing of your plan the road on the west
23 side of Security. I object to that large road, highway because
24 of what it's going to do to the wild game. Namely the deer.
25 This is what we live on. We go to Security Bay. Security Bay is
26 the only fall chum salmon creek. We fish it commercially and we

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1 use it for subsistence. Our people lived on these, on the fish
2 centuries ago. Many, many centuries ago. Historically according
3 to Walter Soberlof the Tlingit Indians have been here 38,000
4 years. He wrote me a sketch, he said I have proof according to
5 one anthropologist the Tlingits have been in southeast for over
6 3,000 years. And this village has been here for centuries. I'm
7 not going to bother going into the history of the village but
8 these people lived on the salmon from this stream here in
9 Security. You heard the man his family comes from Security Bay.
10 The first speaker his family comes from Saginaw Bay. I can even
11 tell you why it is Saginaw Bay. The gunboat Saginaw came in
12 there searching for Chief Tom and they shelled that indian
13 village, Saginaw Bay came into existence. The bay without a name
14 was named Saginaw Bay. Now these are the type of things that has
15 come upon us. White man brought it upon us. We are crying out
16 this evening that road and the logging operation is going to do
17 harm to the salmon stocks. Besides the road the logging
18 operation is going to come in there, you mark my word. Oh no,
19 no, no you're gonna answer me with that. You're going to bring
20 in houses, you gonna have pilings driven in there, this ruins the
21 last chum salmon commercial fishing bay. Security is the last
22 chum salmon bay. One of the finest chum salmon stocks comes from
23 Security Bay. Some of the eggs was taken for the hatchery. I
24 took the high school children to Security to take the first chum
25 salmon eggs from Security Bay. We objected to the first plan
26 that was going to come into Security Bay. Some twenty-twenty

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1 five years ago. Alaska Native Brotherhood stood against it. Now
2 I am glad you are here. In the early 1900s the indian people,
3 the Alaska native people was telling the fish and game the trap
4 is killing the salmon. After statehood they realized the
5 indians were right all along. Judge Arnold testified right here.
6 We knew it was right, we knew the indians were right. We tried
7 to pay off one of the big indian leaders. The judge kept it low
8 key, just let the can salmon industry go ahead with their traps.
9 Another thing the Alaska Native Brotherhood argued about was your
10 herring fisheries. The herring plants all along the Baranof and
11 the outside of Washington Bay, Pillar Bay they took tons and tons
12 and tons of herring. You could walk on it was our expression
13 when the sea began to flood you could hear like a big waterfall
14 when that herring hit the surface. And the herring fisherman
15 from down south are there, they take it. Boat load after boat
16 load. Now we are crying about the last resort, the timber is
17 the last thing we have. And what effect it's going to have on
18 our salmon. Security Bay, Pillar Bay, Tebenkof, Gut Bay are our
19 subsistence area. I have, I should have brought my permit. I
20 have a permit to take sockeye from Gut Bay and Pillar Bay salt
21 chuck. Not only were they for Rowan Bay every man in here has a
22 permit to take sockeye from Pillar Bay salt chuck. We can't get
23 any more deer after the Sodderberg cut all the timber, the cream
24 of crop. I haven't seen anymore deer. We have to get across to
25 Admiralty and Peril Straits, we go that far to hunt deer. Our
26 people always lived on venison. They always lived on a good

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1 grade of chum salmon and that came from Security Bay.
2 I understand you're planning to build a log dump at the
3 head of bay of Port Camden. Port Camden has two fall chum
4 streams. One of them you can't even see because only the high,
5 the highest tide will bring the fish right into the hole. The
6 water drains into the gravel and you don't see the water running
7 down the beach like most streams. This is my objection I, not
8 only, Security but where ever there is a salmon stream. That
9 shouldn't be disturbed. This is going to ruin our last chum
10 salmon bay. We use it for commercial purposes, not only
11 commercial but the best grade of subsistence chum salmon comes
12 from Security. They're large, they're firm, the indians used to
13 tell where the salmon came from just by tasting it. This is how
14 precious it to our subsistence. Subsistence is our way of life.
15 It has always been. When the Russian people sold Alaska to
16 American according to the secession treaty, you returned the
17 indians to Russia in three years. If you can't do it they laid
18 some rules down. How they were to treat the indians. This is
19 why land claims settlement act came about. Secession treaty was
20 violated. I believe that's about all I have.

21 PETE TENNIS: Thank you.

22 ALBERT DAVIS: Again. I objection to the large
23 operation right adjacent to Security Bay salt chuck and the
24 stream. And the large roads you are planning. Thank you.

25 PETE TENNIS: Thank you.

26 (question from audience) Do they have a road built at

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1 Petersburg Creek? Do they have a road built there?

2 PETE TENNIS: Not going up the creek, no.

3 (from the audience) Why do they have a roads built
4 around streams? any other place but Petersburg.

5 PETE TENNIS: Well there isn't a road in Petersburg
6 Creek because it is a wilderness area. It's a wilderness area so
7 that's removed from road ability.

8 (from the audience) And they have a stream coming down
9 through the mountains there?

10 PETE TENNIS: Yeah.

11 (from the audience) Inaudible.....same thing here you
12 know. And I believe that the logging hurts the salmon streams.
13 If you cut too close to the trees. Another thing. On the
14 streams, the streams now a days some of the logs have drifted
15 down to the edge of, the water stream and it is just piled up.
16 And some of the streams are (inaudible) because of the water
17 flowing back it makes a difference. Inaudible....we have one
18 down here at McCartney. Inaudible.....

19 this person could not be heard from back of audience

20 PETE TENNIS: Could we have your name sir, so that we
21 read that into the testimony. Would that be all right? Could I
22 have your name please?

23 ARCHIE CAVANAUGH:

24 PETE TENNIS: Arch?

25 ARCHIE CAVANAUGH: Archie Cavanaugh. C-A-V-A-N-A-U-G-H.

26 PETE TENNIS: Thank you very much.

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1 ARCHIE CAVANAUGH: P O Box 226, Kake, AK.
2 PETE TENNIS: Marvin Kadahe.
3 MARVIN KADAHE: My name is Marvin Kadahe. The last name
4 is spelled K-A-D-A-K-E. First name is M-A-R-V-I-N. Box 193,
5 Kake, 99830. And my phone number is 785-3404. No kidding.
6 First of all I just want to say thank you for coming to Kake and
7 at least give us a chance to have a public hearing on subsistence
8 area in connection with clear cut logging. A couple of years ago
9 Forest Service came to Kake here and I had a chance to testify.
10 And we never had a big group as this but we did have maybe four
11 or five people in the hearing. And I'm glad to see the testimony
12 is being recorded and a print out and even published. And how
13 much of our testimony is what Morris Grant stated, how much
14 impact is our testimony going to have? My understanding in Port
15 Protection and those areas they had big hearings. And what
16 happens after the when the planes are leaving, the Forest Service
17 are walking aboard the planes and one Forest Service made a
18 statement was aren't going to listen to that. We're just passing
19 time. That's an actual statement. And they went ahead and
20 logged behind there anyway. So are we sitting here for nothing?
21 Is there any of our voice gonna be heard? Before the final
22 logging initiates I'd like to see another meeting commence before
23 it even starts cutting or even start building. One of our biggest
24 objectives on subsistence is when they, before that plan came to
25 existence we talked about how much the impact it was gonna have
26 on our subsistence users for Kake. I'm still a young fella, I'm

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1 56 and I learned how to live subsistence way of life through my
2 grandfathers and forefathers and such people as sitting here.
3 And I'll be doing the same to my nephews and nieces and down the
4 line. And that's how we exist by teaching each other subsistence
5 way of life. It's so meaningful to us. Without that we won't
6 exist. In our area you're talking about a rich country. We have
7 crab, herring, salmon, deer, a few deer there, and even wolves.
8 The country where you are going to build the road there's a big
9 wolf den there. Just above the lake, I think, Ernie Rogers
10 should know that. And every fall I go up there they're always
11 seem to still be there. In fact I had an encounter last year
12 with seven of them. And we saw them and we went over by them we
13 didn't bother them. We just, we made a crying and they answered
14 us back. But anyway, the wolf dens are in that area too. And to
15 me the wolf is subsistence way of life to itself too. And they
16 generate alot of the deer harvests so if that's-we all work
17 together. My concern about the road's that are gonna go through
18 that- all the proposed roads in that area there now?

19 PETER TENNIS: Right.

20 MARVIN KADAHE: And that salt chuck is very vital to
21 this community here. We have alot of our people go up there for
22 geese hunting, duck hunting, harvest the salmon for the
23 smokehouse. And it's not only Kake but our people are from all
24 over. Alot of our people that live in the lower forty eight do
25 come up and have some up from California. I've three of my
26 cousins here now that are doing subsistence. And regardless of

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1 where they live--Hawaii, California, Texas- they still come back
2 up to us and take the harvest that they are used to. And it's a
3 way of life. And I can't see any of us changing the way we live.
4 True we got modern facilities, lights, got nice stores, got
5 liquor store, we got all the things that white people have, TV.
6 But to ruin our way of subsistence and then that definitely ruins
7 our people. We are so used to coming to Security Bay. I pick
8 gum boots off there, off the point there, and I bum a crab from
9 Ernie Rogers now and then, on my way up to the salt chuck and
10 it's beautiful back there. I just can't see a logging division
11 coming in there and just completely clear cutting that area.
12 'Cause the effects of logging will eventually effect the salmon
13 stream. And you have heard alot of witnesses here how much the
14 streams have been died down in the areas of clear cut. And how
15 the temperatures changes in the salmon stream because of clear
16 cut. And it's affecting our fisheries up today. Several years
17 ago you were able to go out Keens Mill, Sunshine Creek, some of
18 you people ought to know that, Saginaw, all big streams of coho
19 fishing. In fact in the whole area was prime coho fishing. And
20 getting a hundred, two hundred cohos a day was nothing. And now
21 how many do you get Frank? Today?

22 FRANK GORDON: Thirty one, the biggest for this season,
23 for one day.

24 MARVIN KADAKE: How many?

25 FRANK GORDON: Thirty one.

26 MARVIN KADAKE: And that's lots now. And the average

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1 power troller is probably getting 30 or 40 a day. This guy is
2 hand cranking. And that's gone, because of clear cutting. That
3 cohos aren't coming back anymore. And several years ago in
4 Saginaw Bay where the logging company was, threw some dynamite
5 into the streams and just literally killed thousands of fish.
6 Last year-September at Kadake Bay there was a bunch of us fishing
7 at Port Camden and here comes about ten thousand of humpies all
8 at one time coming out of the bay there, dead. And could be
9 another massacre of dynamite evidence against them, we don't
10 know. But the loggers are actually killing the fish off one way
11 or another. And we reported this incident to the fish and game
12 and never got any reply back. And the harvest of dungeness crab
13 used to be heavy all in that area too. And not any more. I'm
14 sure the Security Bay will have that effect after awhile. We'll
15 be lucky even we get two or three crabs. Up here in Portage
16 several years there was no problem getting thirty crabs in the
17 pot, and that's lots. And now you pull one up you lucky to get
18 two or three females in the pot now. Nothing. We don't know how
19 much the logging is doing to us but we do know it's killing us.
20 The storing of the logs up the bay may have caused it. And we do
21 the same thing to Security Bay, you store tons and tons of logs
22 in the water there. Those crab in Security are gonna be gone.
23 Sure it's gonna be gone. Our way of subsistence living is gonna
24 be completely wiped out. Reason why alot of us talk the way we
25 do now is because we are learning from experience from our own
26 backyard. As Tommy mentioned as I walked in here, that you used

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1 to swim across the creek, he can't anymore. He can walk across
 2 and probably not get your shoes wet. I walked back in the back
 3 area here for last few years now. I first noticed that about
 4 seven years ago- I did two years of walking back there for state
 5 during the hydro study back there and all the areas we checked
 6 out Gunnick Creek one whole summer in Hamilton Creek in that
 7 area, possible sites for hydro. And those areas that we walked
 8 through years ago had alot of running water. And you go back
 9 there today, there're gone. All you see is dry stream beds that
 10 used to be streams at one time, not anymore. Because of the
 11 clear cut. And I can show you areas that we can drive to and I
 12 can point out to you exactly where the streams used to be.
 13 Because the evidence is there. Those things are going to happen
 14 in that area as what's happening to us here. And how much effect
 15 is this going to happen not only to Security Bay but all of Kuiu
 16 Island is involved. I could see all those roads coming all to
 17 Port Camden, all the way to No Name Bay, all the way to Pillar
 18 Bay. Those are prime areas for our subsistence way of living.
 19 We call-cover all of Kuiu Island on our subsistence. Not only
 20 Saginaw is involved but go all way down to Tebenkof and go all
 21 way to the south end Boulder Point. We cover Rocky Pass. A lot
 22 of those areas are covered by way of living the way we harvest
 23 our food. And not only salmons can be affected but alot of the
 24 other species that we eat can be affected. And how much of our
 25 way of living are we gonna--how much of our grandchildren's gonna
 26 see it, is what I'm saying. It's coming to the point as some of

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1 the elders stated that they haven't seen a deer here for several
 2 years. And it is true. Last week is the first deer I've seen in
 3 the last 10 or 15 years here in Kake. The other thing that is
 4 different from that happened to our area here is that we never
 5 had any muskrat, we have it now. We didn't have any moose before
 6 but we have it now. And we didn't have any wolverines but we
 7 have that now. And just a month ago my brother saw a porcupine
 8 walking the Petersburg road. We didn't have that, we have that
 9 now. But those are little changes that happen here. And some of
 10 the moose population is up in the Goose Lake area there was five,
 11 in the Petersburg road there is probably about eight. And the
 12 Hamilton Bay area might be a round five or six in that group.
 13 And then at the south end of Rocky Pass, got a big muskeg there,
 14 about three roaming in that area. And then over at Saginaw Bay
 15 they had one moose swim across to Hallock Harbor, that was last
 16 fall. And I hear there are a few footprints down at Tebenkof
 17 area. So moose are starting to inherit our part of the country
 18 which is good. But how long is it gonna stay with us and will we
 19 live long enough to see us harvest some of that? Which would be
 20 nice for us but I kinda doubt if we'll ever see it. What I am
 21 saying is that clear cut logging from our past experience has
 22 effected the Kake area. And I am sure we are going to see the
 23 same thing in the future for all of Kuiu Island. Definitely, it
 24 definitely killed the coho streams. They are just not coming
 25 back anymore. And the alot of the salmon areas I remember when
 26 Albert Davis and I used fish, we had alot of chance to fish in

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1 Saginaw Bay. And those times had, we loaded up. It was a good
2 day. There's a few times in the season we put in 100,000 even on
3 a poor year, right Frank? Albert? Now you can't do that
4 anymore. We were lucky. So how much of the clear cutting the
5 Forest Service gonna start to realize what it's doing to the
6 country? And us as a native, timber harvest we added to that
7 problem and from our experience I'd like to see some of our
8 suggestions here today take effect somehow, that we're- we can
9 just start to realize our statements is gonna have an impact with
10 the Forest Service. I hate to, I probably could sit another
11 couple of hours and just keep talking about it, our subsistence
12 way of life and what it's doing to us. But looking at your
13 schedule out there whether ten minutes is a white man time or
14 indian time. But definitely I'd like to say thank you to the
15 Forest Service for giving me this opportunity to say a few words
16 about subsistence, it's gonna definitely hurt us in that area.
17 And I'd like to see another stage of plans where the involvement
18 of this group here be heard, reported to the Forest Service and
19 we get together again. I don't know who's actually paying for
20 all this whether the Forest Service or the pulp mill who's is
21 behind this.

22 (from the audience) the taxpayer, that's who.

23 MARVIN KADAKE: But anyway I understand I see a pulp
24 involved too. Well, anyway regardless of who's paying for, I'd
25 like to see more follow up. Is what I am driving at. We can talk
26 all we want, we can sit at the meetings day after day but if you

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1 don't have any follow ups and to make sure what we are saying
2 today is followed up then we are sitting here for nothing.
3 You follow me? What I am saying is that we need to discuss some
4 of the things that we already said as a stage one of our plan,
5 what's our next step? How do we implement the next step? Who is
6 going to initiate the final say so who is going to build the
7 road, and how much of the road can be built, how much of a squack
8 are we gonna have in it? And those are the stages I'd like to
9 see an input in. 'Cause after listening to some of the
10 statements given over at Port Protection and all the statements
11 they made and that one Forest Service man made that statement,
12 making me talk this way. 'Cause I hate to see us sit around here
13 and chew the rap for nothing. 'Cause I feel this is so important
14 not only to us here that's remaining but for the years we got
15 left but for our kids that are running around outside. We have
16 to look after them. They are the ones that's gonna end up using
17 this land. Definitely we are not leaving them very much already.
18 We have to take care of what we have. Thank you.

19 PETE TENNIS: Thank you sir. I don't have any other
20 names of people that wanted to testify but anybody who does just
21 come on up, please.

22 FRANKLIN WILLIAMS: My name is Franklin Williams and I
23 was born and raised here in Kake. Nearly eighteen years ago I
24 left Kake for two major reasons. One was when the deer left the
25 island. And the other was the restrictions that was imposed on
26 commercial fishing. But from childhood I was taught to depend on

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1 subsistence, hunting and fishing. And I believe it is self
2 evident and it's obviously clear that what you are proposing like
3 the gentlemen from Security Bay said. I would say it is a crime,
4 he said it was nearly a crime. For one major reason I would say
5 that. It is because you have two powers that you use against us.
6 One is the constitution of democracy and the other is the Alaska
7 Native Claim Settlement Act. In that act it's documented, its a
8 primitive constitution that was given to us. We did not write
9 it. And in it, it is written the distinguished men of all
10 aboriginals titles to native land ownerships, hunting and fishing
11 rights. And it is written in a document like native write. And I
12 believe you represent a government, a nation that is conceived in
13 liberty to give new birth of freedom to its people regardless
14 of race, color or creed. But unfortunately this did not happen.
15 You represent a nation that should be helping us, assisting us to
16 secure hunting and fishing rights as the blessings of liberty--
17 gifts. The same kind as written in fourteenth amendment of the
18 United States Constitution. What you are doing here is just
19 formality. You don't have to tell me, I know it. We can talk to
20 you, blue in the face but there's no protection. The
21 constitution does not protect us. The native constitution of the
22 United States Constitution both do not protect us. And it's a
23 crime. Like the gentlemen said, the land here is already
24 destroyed. The deer is gone, the native corporation they don't
25 have any more timber. They were forced into it. It was not
26 their will to log but they had no other alternative. And

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TERRSUNG AK 99033
(907) 772-4285

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1 Sealaska is running out. And the deer is gone and the way of
2 life is impaired severely. I know you, this don't mean anything
3 to you probably. And your goal here is to take full control of
4 the land, build all kinds of roads, whatever. And I'm with these
5 gentlemen here that opposes roads and logging. Security Bay like
6 Morris Grant says, my dad also has some papers he depended on
7 subsistence, traditional uses. But the land that he had, he's
8 got papers for this based on ancestral rights. And our ancestral
9 rights has been desecrated, violated in many ways. And what you
10 people are doing continuously is really hurting the people here
11 and in other places. This is what I'm glad to set--this is all I
12 want to say. Thank you.

13 (from the audience) You said you run out of list but I
14 thought I signed up.

15 PETE TENNIS: I don't think I have you sir, but come on
16 up. Terrific.

17 FRANK GORDON: My name is Frank Gordon. And I know
18 that it's an easy name but it's been misspelled and if you can't
19 spell it you have no business being in the forest. This is one
20 time I'm glad I am just about the last in a case like this.
21 'Cause what I had in mind is all said and it's true by these guys
22 that testified. But I would like to elaborate a little more on
23 some cases. You know this, we wanted an outer drive, we wanted a
24 boat harbor over here for years. We finally had the commissioner
25 of roads, public roads or department of highways they come around
26 and had a hearing like this. They were going to build it but one

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1 little opposition was against it. So we didn't get that boat
2 harbor. I know federal projects decide this way. One opposition
3 against it kills it. In this case you don't hear no opposition.
4 That's the big water we were trying. Environmentalists come in,
5 on that project there. The basic reason why objected, those
6 little bit of bullheads, we caught them about that big and you
7 see some kind of crab, say about that size, that's their habitat
8 down the beach. They don't want it spoiled. The deer we've
9 talking about, that's their habitat for years. Why is it now
10 it's all legal to clean out their habitat? Now we pay, I pay
11 thirty dollars for this sea mammal protection outfit, some
12 organization. They passed that darn law how many years ago? I
13 signed for exemption but I still have to pay thirty dollars. We
14 have to give a report if we harm a sea lion or catch a whale the
15 way they put it. Which hand troller is going to catch a whale,
16 you think and kill it? And if I harm that I'll go to jail.
17 Because they consider that endangered species. I've seen on the
18 TV, pretty near every week, endangering the protected-endangered
19 species of wildlife, fish of all kinds. What's the matter with
20 this deer we live on? That's endangered pretty bad the way it
21 is. They mentioned haven't seen a deer, I haven't seen a deer
22 ever since I don't remember, on this island and Kuiu Island. I
23 been down Kuiu Island I'd say about twenty years I haven't seen a
24 deer on this island. So we ruined their habitat. So I say to
25 some guys but this is our habitat too and it's getting ruined.
26 Now this hearing, you call this a hearing? We are all opposing

1 it. The basic reason for this I guess you folks want to hear
2 our opinion about this logging deal. Well it is ruining the
3 country, no doubt about it. The money is there. That's the
4 basic reason. But this, other things that's happening, the money
5 doesn't worth anything, what they are getting out of the logs.
6 We could talk and sit all night and talk about this, against it.
7 Our way of life is actually ruined but five or more than that,
8 pretty near ten years ago I guess out at Gedney Harbor, I see a,
9 I got up early in the morning, still dark they had a float
10 connected to the buying station. It was something at the end of
11 the float, gee what the heck is that? Sea lions on that float.
12 Here it was three men and one woman, I know it was one woman, but
13 I don't know if it was three. I asked them just for curiosity
14 what's the purpose of them, there on the canoes. They told me
15 they went through this overland from Port Camden into Pillar
16 Bay of salt lake, and they were gonna go from way ahead of
17 Tebenkof Bay clear to other side Port Beauclear. That's a
18 government project they told me. That's where they were thinking
19 about building a roads. What for? Build the roads out there in
20 the could be wilderness too. Whose going to use it? We paying a
21 car taxes to the state, gas tax to the state. Look at our road
22 for how many years? They can't build us a road. I don't know
23 just, Will Rogers used to read it to you, the president and the
24 congress. That reminds me of him. One time he entertaining, I
25 don't remember what president, and he recognized the president
26 though sitting up there as, "I see the president of the United

1 States up there too relaxing, it's good. It must be a tough job
2 to deal with the block heads in congress". That was his remarks.
3 Now this decision was made in congress, right? To start the
4 logging again.

5 PETE TENNIS: Yeah, I guess you could say.

6 FRANK GORDON: I have got the testimonies and I see it
7 on the TV too. I see our state delegates fighting for logging.
8 It's still doing the federal good but and at same time it's
9 doing alot of harm. I think the harm it's doing is far greater
10 than whatever they're getting out logs. What they're doing is
11 concerns a human life. That's why I say it far greater than the
12 logs. I've argued the Forestry guys over the first time they
13 gonna start logging. I guess Tom probably remembers, down at the
14 portables we used to have for the school. They believed in clear
15 cutting at that time and I brought out the fact that if there's
16 no shade or anything, sun shining, the ground gets so dry, you
17 see mud puddles all cracked up. You pour water on it they just
18 roll right off. Won't soak in. That's what will happen. Some
19 of these fisherman here they could verify that on the deck of a
20 boat sunshine if they pour water on it it just rolls off,
21 sometimes little bubbles of water still there until the wood gets
22 soaked. That's whats happening with our creeks. Rainy days it
23 gets a little high. One, two days dry the creek is down. That
24 hatchery we got over there is not going to do any good if it
25 keeps up. Fish don't lay eggs in the silt. That's all we
26 getting down in the creek now. We've been talking about Security

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1 Bay. It's not only from Kake, from Metlakatla clear up to Hoonah
2 fisherman used to come over there fall time. That's how
3 important that creek was in Security Bay. Now it's gone since
4 they put in the weir there, that just about killed that stream.
5 They don't even open it up anymore. The fall dogs that I know
6 of. Now this logging bill if you cut the logs down on that right
7 hand side going up that hill. The lake might even go dry. They
8 should know that's what happening in history, repeats itself.
9 That's what happened to Canada. They logged, they weren't too
10 careful where they going to log. They killed the salmon streams.
11 That's why Petersburg Norwegians was bitterly against logging.
12 And that's where I got my information too. That's just what
13 happened to Canada. Like Morris said, that's a good point there.
14 Isn't there any other place you can get all the logs they want,
15 besides around salmon streams? Sure there's alot of logs
16 somewheres. Now this Kadakes Bay, I was on the plane too. I
17 don't know who else when we heard, but the logging proposal
18 around Kadakes Bay. I asked the intent to log on the Kadakes Bay
19 side, on this the salmon stream side, they said no, going to be
20 on the other side of the mountain. Well that was all right. So
21 our opposition ended. Nobody can deny that I don't know anybody
22 could deny if they deny they something wrong. That's the logs
23 that hold back the water, that keep the salmon stream running
24 instead of going dry. I am 77 years old and I have seen there
25 like they say, we used to go swimming in there, now the only
26 place that's left there if I was 50 years younger, I'd jump

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1 across without getting wet. Thats...okay speaking of habitats.
2 That's a habitat for salmon too, all the salmon streams are.
3 Logging is killing it. There's no doubt about it. We should go
4 like New Zealand. They don't allow foreigners to stay in there
5 more than six months, out they go. Here we welcome everybody
6 from all over the world and can't afford to take care of them. I
7 I don't know if the State of Alaska, would be willing to, they'll
8 ask all kinds of questions if I applied for old age assistance
9 which I haven't. I didn't care for it. But we'll be forced to.
10 Yeah. The problem is this subsistence deal that, years ago we
11 lived on it, nowadays the white people are more of living on
12 subsistence than us. They should be griping. And no telling
13 Anchorage this. And then they depend more on subsistence up
14 there than we do down here. And if I tell you anything, it'll be
15 gone. Subsistence might be gone if nothing is done. We are
16 abusing it. If you do anything I guess overdoing it, and then
17 you call it abuse. That's what happening. I said before
18 everything was said what I had I mind and I don't like to repeat
19 it. But's it's all true testimony you folks heard. Mallard
20 ducks. For mallard ducks and deer for hunting over here. Juneau
21 bunch used to come down to Rocky Pass. Ketchikan bunch I see
22 them so many times in Rocky Pass hunting deer, geese, mallard
23 ducks, they're gone now. So what's causing it? I deeply think
24 it is the logging that did it. Too much of it at one time. The
25 second growth, you go take a look down the road where Pat
26 Sodderberg cleaned up. It's so thick over there they are not

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1 going to grow up. They are not taking care of it. If they are
2 going to clear cut they gotta spend money on separating the new
3 growth. Then they can harvest it again. If they don't do it,
4 there won't be another harvest, it will be no good for nothing.
5 That's all, thank you.

6 PETE TENNIS: Thank you. Do we have anybody else that
7 wants to testify? If we don't have anybody else I am going to
8 call a break we are still open 10 o'clock and any further
9 testimony and what-have-you and I'll open the hearing again.

10 TEMPORARY ADJOURN

11 PETE TENNIS: This is Subsistence Hearing, Kake High
12 School, Kake, Alaska and subsistence for the Draft Supplemental
13 Impact Statement for the 81-86 and 86-90 Operating Period of the
14 APC Long Term Sale. The date is August 12th, the time is 10:07
15 PM. We are reconvening the subsistence hearing at this time. We
16 have further testimony to transcribe and record. If you could
17 state your name and address, sir.

18 CHARLES GREGORY: My name is Charles Gregory and my
19 address is P O Box 616, Kake, 99830. And the reason I am here
20 testifying to all of this logging is that I would like to see
21 better logging management, if it has to be logged. That is the
22 question. Can we log elsewhere? Can the pulp company log
23 elsewhere? If they have to log let us not clear cut these
24 subsistence grounds. Go ahead and harvest timber. That's what
25 it's there for but treat it with high regard. Leave big buffers
26 by your creeks, a mile, two miles, not 300 hundred feet. As you

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1 can see here in the local area where the natives have logged
2 they've trashed their environment that their forefathers held so
3 dear. Now they are in here testifying as to that mistake. I
4 don't want to see that happen. And basially that is all I have
5 to say. Perhaps the people of this community and other
6 communitys around the area should have an imput as to how that
7 should be logged if at all. I suggest that rather than clear
8 cut, cut a hundred or two hundred acre section and leave an equal
9 section standing. And do a checker board pattern rather than
10 desimation of the soil as an end result of all the heavy logging.
11 Likewise of course goes the salmon and the deer. All the animal
12 populations suffer. Thank you.

13 PETE TENNIS: Did you want to get an address to write
14 any further comments? Because, Larry if you give him that
15 address for the SEIS comments. Okay and I don't have that. The
16 address is also in the front page of each one of those things
17 there, that's where I got it. Each one of the books has the
18 address, I am pretty sure. Is there anybody else in the audience
19 that wishes to testify? There is nobody else in the audience that
20 wishes to testify at this time the subsistence hearings in Kake
21 are over. The time is 10:10 PM.

22 HEARING CLOSED
23
24
25
26

C E R T I F I C A T E


STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Patricia Reid Hinde, court reporter for the First Judicial District, State of Alaska, hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 56 contain a full, true and correct transcript of proceedings had in USDA FOREST SERVICE PUBLIC HEARINGS held at Kake, Alaska, on Saturday, August 12, 1989, transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability from a tape recorded by Bob Hinde, court reporter for the First Judicial District.

Dated at Petersburg, Alaska, this 13th day of September, 1989.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY:


PATRICIA REID HINDE

Appendix B-5

Pelican



NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the
1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods
for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE ALASKA
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#



1 UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

2
3 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

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5
6 PELICAN, ALASKA

7
8 August 11, 1989

9
10 Hearing Officer

11 James Pierce, SEIS Team Leader

12
13 Other Forest Service Personnel Present:

14
15
16 Gary Lehnhausen, Wildlife Biologist Planner

17 Joe Giarella, District Ranger

18
19 Court Reporter
20 Irene Shuler



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PROCEEDINGS

HEARING OFFICER: Good evening. My name is James Pierce. I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the hearing officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here today for this hearing.

For the record, today is August 11, 1989, and the time is 7:04 p.m. This hearing is being held in Pelican, Alaska, at the City Hall.

Public notification of this hearing was made by publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters to local individuals and groups and, specifically, in Hoonah, through notices on community bulletin boards and public service announcements on radio and television.

A copy of this notice will be included as part of the official record.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale

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contract affect your subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

There are some rules of procedure I'd like to review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10 p.m. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will continue until everyone that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier, I will keep the record open until 10 p.m. to allow opportunity for additional comments.

If you have not already done so, please sign in at the door. In addition, there are sign-in cards for those who wish to present testimony. I will call your name to present testimony.

I encourage all persons presenting testimony to be precise and to the point. All testimony will be limited to a maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more information than is possible in the ten minutes allowed, you will be given the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to present their views. Written testimony is also encouraged for testimony which will exceed ten minutes and a verbal summary of longer written materials is

1 recommended.

2 If you should disagree with the views expressed
3 by an individual giving testimony, please do not
4 interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to testify.
5 Please use the microphones you see here as you testify.

6 Although there is an independent stenographer,
7 the sound recording is important as backup to insure we
8 get the full testimony into the record.

9 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA
10 Section 810 hearing is to obtain your views on the
11 possible effects on subsistence uses of the alternatives
12 presented in the Draft Supplement of the Environmental
13 Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating
14 periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation's long-term timber
15 sale contract.

16 In the interest of expediting the hearing,
17 limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use.
18 Once you begin your testimony, please be prepared to
19 complete your statement. Breaks in testimony to check
20 references or to obtain additional information take time
21 that could be used by others wishing to testify.

22 The record for this hearing will close at the
23 end of testimony tonight. If you have any written
24

1 testimony that you wish to have made part of the record
2 of this hearing, it just be presented today at the
3 hearing. Any written testimony submitted after today's
4 hearing will be considered as a response to the Draft
5 Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for the
6 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp
7 Corporation's long-term timber sale contract and not as a
8 part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

9 The hearing today will be an informal public
10 hearing. What I mean by "informal" is that witnesses are
11 not required to be under oath when making their
12 presentations.

13 We are recording the hearing so that we can
14 prepare a transcript. The transcript is important
15 because it, along with written submissions, will be used
16 by the Forest Service during the preparation of the final
17 environmental impact statement and record of decision for
18 the Draft Supplement of the Environmental Impact Statement for
19 the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska
20 Pulp Corporation's long-term timber sale contract. The
21 transcript of this hearing will be published as an
22 appendix item to the final environmental impact
23 statement.
24

1 As hearing officer, I will call recess and
2 adjourn and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since
3 this is an informal hearing, there will be no cross-
4 examination of witnesses. Information about the Alaska
5 Pulp Corporation operating plan statement and various
6 alternatives was provided during the open house preceding
7 this hearing. Therefore, I will not accept questions
8 except those concerning hearing procedures. The only
9 questions asked by me during the hearing will be to
10 clarify your testimony. The purpose of this hearing is
11 to make an official record of your testimony.

12 If individuals have the same testimony as
13 others, I hope the presenters will simply state that they
14 stand with presenter X or presenter Y who testified on
15 this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
16 for the record instead of repeating the previous
17 testimony.

18 In addition, written testimony is just as
19 acceptable as oral presentations.

20 The order of testimony will be as follows:
21 Community representatives, as well as local Fish and Game
22 Advisory Committee members, will be asked to present
23 their testimony first. After they are done, interested
24

1 individuals will then testify. Individuals testifying
2 will be called in the order the sign-up cards are given
3 to me. Following these will be state or other federal
4 agency representatives.

5 I will call your name and at that time please
6 come forward and give me any written testimony you may
7 have, use the microphone and proceed with your testimony.

8 So we're ready to go. Do you have some cards,
9 Joe?

10 MR. CHIARELLA: Yes.

11 HEARING OFFICER: The first testimony will be
12 given by Elizabeth Clauson.

13 **ELIZABETH CLAUSON**

14
15 It's going to be short. At the request of a
16 number of local people, I would like to go on record
17 first on behalf of people in this and other communities
18 to say that we feel this has been a very poor time set
19 for these hearings because it is well known that all
20 trollers and many other types of fishermen are out
21 fishing now and unable to either be here or spend much
22 time studying these plans. The fishing season grows
23 shorter all the time and we need to use every day
24

1 allowed.

2 These particular areas you are now considering
3 would affect the subsistence use of most folks in Pelican
4 very little, I think. But if any activity should
5 encroach on Lisianski Inlet, we will be very concerned.

6 We are also concerned with the communities of
7 Elfin Cove, Hoonah, and Tenakee, to whom these indicated
8 areas could be very important, especially since so much
9 of Chichagof Island has already been logged and the
10 overall wildlife area impacted.

11 Thank you.

12 HEARING OFFICER: Thank you, Elizabeth. Is
13 there anyone else that wishes to provide testimony? Sign
14 up over here, if you would, please.

15 Our next testimony will be given by Vivian Max.

16
17 VIVIAN MAX

18 I'd just like to say that I'm very much in
19 agreement with Betty Clauson. I would like to stress
20 that the timing, I feel, was really bad. As you can see
21 from the turnout, there aren't too many people that have
22 the time during this busy season to attend such a
23 meeting.
24

1 I just think that, in all fairness, if you
2 could rearrange somehow and have the meeting at another
3 time, we would get a better representation here.

4 I feel the same way about the logging. If it
5 should come to Lisianski Inlet then we would be very
6 unhappy and it would certainly interfere with our
7 subsistence, as subsistence users.

8 Thank you.

9 HEARING OFFICER: As there are no others
10 immediately ready to testify, why don't we recess the
11 meeting and the testimony until someone else does show
12 up, the time being now approximately 7:20 p.m. We will
13 go off the record until there are other folks ready.

14 RECESS

15 HEARING OFFICER: It now being 10:00 p.m. and
16 there being no further testimony, the hearing is closed.

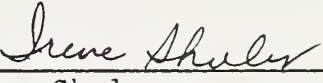
17 END OF RECORD
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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)
2 STATE OF ALASKA) ss.

3 I, IRENE SHULER, a Notary Public and shorthand
4 reporter, of Confidential Secretarial Service, Box 438,
5 Sitka, Alaska 99835, do hereby certify as follows:

6 That the foregoing transcript of a hearing in
7 Pelican, Alaska, on August 11, 1989, was taken by me in
8 shorthand and later transcribed by me. The transcript is
9 a true and complete record of all testimony given at said
10 hearing.

11 Dated at Sitka, Alaska, this 18th day of
12 August, 1989.

13
14 
15 Irene Shuler
16 Notary Public for Alaska
17 My commission expires 2/25/92
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SUBSISTENCE HEARING
 PELICAN CITY HALL
 PELICAN, ALASKA
 for
 THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
 for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
 of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 11, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Tamara I Lundahl	Box 718, Pelican, AK. 99832	T Lundahl	
Paul Corbin	Box 776, Pelican, AK.	Paul Corbin	
- Elizabeth Clausen	Box 791 Pelican AK	Elizabeth Clausen	
- Vivian Max	Box 704 Pelican, AK.	Vivian Max	
Mrs Joseph E Paddock	Box 5 Pelican AK	John Paddock	
Maura J. Phillips	P.O. 21 Pelican AK	Maura	
Karen A. Diakanoff	Box 903 PEC		

Appendix B-6

Petersburg

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#

1 ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

2 APC 1989 - 1994 OPERATING PLAN

3
4
5 PUBLIC HEARING IN PETERSBURG, ALASKA

6
7 HEARING OFFICER: PETER TENNIS
8 U.S. FOREST SERVICE

9 Friday, August 11, 1989
10 7:00 p.m.

11 In
12 Supervisors Office U. S. Forest Service
13 Petersburg, Alaska
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24 COPY
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PETERSBURG BUSINESS SERVICES
BOX 1364, Petersburg, Alaska 99833

1 U.S.F.S. Public Hearing, ANILCA Section 810 on Subsistence

2

3 APPEARANCES:

4 U. S. FOREST SERVICE Peter Tennis
Petersburg Ranger District

5

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8 TESTIMONY:

9	Dave Kensinger	7
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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BE IT KNOWN that the USDA FOREST SERVICE held subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the APC 1981, 1986, 1990 Operating Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement as required under ANILCA Section 810, in the Supervisors Office U.S. Forest Service in Petersburg, Alaska, commencing at 7:15 p.m. on Friday, the 11th day of August, 1989.

Before I read the formal preamble, I will just talk briefly on what this is about. These are subsistence hearings falling in line with the requirements as listed in the ANILCA Legislation Section 810 actually. The sole purpose for these hearings is for subsistence and these hearings are the final time that you can put subsistence type statements into SEIS. If you have any comments and I know we talked about this earlier this evening above supplemental impact statement or the four areas that APC as that we are doing this effort for that address is the appropriate address that's:

ATTN: James W. Pierce , SEIS Team Leader
U.S.D.A. Forest Service Federal Building
Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1628.

August 15 is the deadline, and that is not a post mark deadline, that's received by these folks up there. So if you have comment about the document itself about the SEIS itself please get them into that address by August 15th. This hearing specifically

-1-

addresses how your subsistence would be affected by the supplemental and environmental impact statement for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long term sale. There is an Open House from 2:00 until 4:00 this afternoon. Up here to describe and talk about and answer any questions that you folks might have as to interpretation of the SEIS. I'm going to get into the formal statement now.

PETER TENNIS: My name is Peter Tennis. I've been designated by the U.S.D.A. Forest Service as the hearing officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome everyone. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be with us for this for this hearing today.

And I know this is a effort for some folks. For the record, today is August 11, 1989. The time is 7:15 P.M. This hearing is being held at Petersburg. It's being held at the Forest supervisors office, U.S. Forest Service in Petersburg. Public notification of this hearing was made in the Wrangell Sentinel, the Petersburg Pilot, KRSA, KFSK radio stations, KSTK radio station and the Wrangell radio stations. A copy of the notices will be included as a part of the official record. Those are the newspaper notices.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives purposed and draft supplemental and environmental impact statement for the 1981, 1986, 1990 operating periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long

-2-

1 term and timber sale. May effect your subsistence use in the
2 Tongass National Forest.

3 There is some rules of procedure I would like to review
4 with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10 P.M. if
5 testimony runs beyond this time I'll continue until everyone that
6 wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If testimony
7 is completed early I'll keep the record open until 10 P.M. to
8 allow opportunity for additional comment.

9 If you have not already done so please sign in at the door
10 and indicate if you want to give testimony on the sheet at the
11 door. I will call your name to present testimony and I encourage
12 all persons presenting testimony be concise and to the point all
13 testimony will be limited to a maximum of 10 minutes. This is to
14 allow all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If you
15 wish to provide more information that is possible in the 10
16 minutes allowed you will be given the opportunity to do so after
17 everyone has had a chance to present there views.

18 Written testimony is also encouraged of the testimony that
19 will exceed 10 minutes and a verbal summary of longer written
20 material is recommended if you should disagree with the views
21 expressed by the individual giving the testimony please don't
22 interrupt. All will be given a opportunity to testify. Please
23 use the microphone when you testify. Although there is an
24 independent stenographer the sound recording is important as a
25 backup to insure that we get the hole testimony into the record.

-3-

1 And I might mention the setup here be aware of the cord coming
2 across here so you don't get a occupational problem. I have set
3 up two chairs here and if you want to face the audience fine or
4 if you want to face the other way fine. Which ever is more
5 comfortable for you. The microphone will pick you up either way.
6 And we have some Petersburg colored water there in case your
7 throat gets dry.

8 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810
9 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on
10 subsistence uses of the alternatives presented. And the draft
11 supplemental enviromenatal impact statement on a 1981-86, and
12 1986-1990 operating periods of Alaska Pulp Corporation long term
13 timber sale.

14 In the interest of expediting the hearing and accomplishing
15 what we are here to accomplish please limit your testimony to
16 the subject of subsistence use. Once you begin your testimony
17 please be prepared to complete your statement breaks in testimony
18 to check references or to obtain additional information takes
19 time or could be used by others wishing to testify. The record
20 for this hearing will close at the end of testimony tonight. If
21 you have any written testimony that you wish to have made part of
22 the record for this hearing it must be represented today at this
23 hearing.

24 Any written testimony submitted after today's hearing will
25 be considered as a response to the draft supplemental

-4-

1 environmental impact statement 1981-86 -- 1986-90, operating
2 period of the APC long term timber sale. And not as a part of the
3 ANILCA Section 810 hearing record. This is a fine point and it
4 is essentially is answered by that address that I put up there. I
5 could only imagine the comments that you were to write with
6 regards to subsistence and were received at this address by the
7 target deadline would be considered as comments and would be
8 considered within the 810 series. But, to be considered as part
9 of the official record of this 810 subsistence hearing it has to
10 be tonight either written or spoken.

11 The hearings today will be an informal public hearing. By
12 informal that means witnesses will not be required to be under
13 oath when making their presentations.

14 We are recording the hearings so that we can prepare a
15 transcript. The transcript is important because, it along with
16 all written submissions, will be used by the Forest Service
17 during the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact
18 Statement and record of decision for the supplement to the
19 Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86, 1986-90 operating
20 periods of the APC long term timber sale contract.

21 The transcript of this hearing will be published as an
22 appendix to the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Let me
23 repeat that. The transcript of this hearing will be published as
24 an appendix to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

25 Now as hearing officer I'll call recesses, adjourned

-5-

1 reconvene the meeting as appropriate. And since this is an
2 informal hearing there will be no cross examination the
3 witnesses. Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation
4 operating plant, and the various alternatives was provided during
5 the open house proceeding this hearing, therefore I can't accept
6 questions except those concerning hearing procedures. The only
7 questions asked by me during the hearing will to be clarify your
8 testimony. The purpose of this hearing is to make an official
9 record of your testimony. If individuals have the same testimony
10 as others I hope the presenter will simply state that they stand
11 with presenter X or presenter Y who testified on this point or
12 that point. That type of statement is acceptable for the record
13 instead of repeating the previous testimony.

14 In addition, written testimony is just as acceptable as an
15 oral presentation. Individuals testifying will be called in the
16 order indicated on the sign up sheet. I will call your name and
17 at that time please come forward and give me any written
18 testimony that you might have, use the microphone and proceed
19 with your testimony. Any written testimony that I receive from
20 you I'll stamp in and page number and it will be officially
21 entered into the record. I've made a note up on the desk, to
22 remind the folks testifying that when you get up there first of
23 all state your name, and spell your last name, and if you could
24 give your mailing address also. I'd appreciate that. If you are
25 referring to any places that you are concerned with if you could

-6-

1 give place names and if they do not have place names associate it
2 with place names that you are aware of that. That would be a
3 great help also. That makes it alot easier for the folks to
4 identify the area that you are talking about. Okay, Sandy could
5 you bring me that sign in list? Thanks. Okay, we're ready. I
6 have one indication for a testifying and that's David Kensinger?

7 PETER TENNIS: Dave, could you come up? I'd appreciate it.

8 DAVE KENSINGER: Yes, my name is Dave Kensinger. K-E-N-S-I-
9 N-G-E-R, P.O. Box 502, Petersburg. First of all I would like to
10 thank you for the opportunity of allowing us to testify at this
11 hearing.

12 One of my main complaints is, the timing of these hearings
13 is rather inappropriate. For most subsistence users the middle of
14 August is probably the worst time if you are truly interested in
15 gathering so much data as possible. I think it is probably
16 evident by the amount of turn out that there is here tonight and
17 the number of people testifying. Perhaps a different timing a
18 different time of the year would have been more appropriate for
19 these hearings. I think basically we are all talking about the
20 same thing here in the Tongass. Everybody is concerned with the
21 entire forest but, I think the purpose of these hearings is a
22 small amount of acreage and a acreage is not only prime logging
23 habitat but prime subsistence habitat and it's also prime fishing
24 habitat. Now I think the problem is that there's to many times
25 that we start saying how many acres are in wilderness areas and

-7-

1 how many acres are for logging? And comparing that to the total
2 of the Tongass, we're basically comparing a Volkswagen to a Rolls
3 Royce. They don't compare. Everybody is interested in the same
4 small acreage. I'm very interested in there being a viable timber
5 industry in Southeast Alaska. It's evident though from looking
6 at the long term plans and also from the short term plans that
7 its going to be necessary for us to enter every major stream
8 drainage in Southeast Alaska in this operating plan, unless it is
9 presently and specifically protected, by wilderness designation.
10 My main concern is by entering these stream drainages that there
11 be given proper protection for these streams. I think too much of
12 the planning has gone into this has something to do with average,
13 average summers, average winters. The problem is I can't really
14 think of what a average summer is in Southeast Alaska. I can't
15 think of what a average winter is. It seems like they are either
16 very hot and dry or very wet and rainy or they are very mild or
17 they are very cold. And to much of the data is based on an
18 average. I think more of the planning process needs to be based
19 on the extreme years. I think we need to plan our use of this
20 forest for those times and those years when there gonna be low
21 water fall. When there is gonna be high temperatures or when
22 there is gonna be unusually low temperatures. I think the
23 viability of this forest depends upon it. I think if we are gonna
24 be able to use this forest for subsistence use if we are gonna be
25 able to use it for a long term for logging, if we are going to be

-8-

1 able to use for a long term for any uses this is very important.
2 And specifically I would like to address that the amount of
3 stream protection as presently provided in the current and future
4 operating plans, does not address this need enough. There needs
5 to be a increased stream protection. I know it's very difficult
6 to say that a stream needs to have a 100, a 200, or a 300 foot
7 buffer. I think though that there needs to be more understanding
8 on the Forest Service that some of these buffers need to
9 increase. And I think if we can increase these buffers, I think
10 it is going to be possible to go into a large number of these
11 drainage areas, economically log them and still maintain there
12 viability. And by maintaining there viability as an ecosystem we
13 are also going to be able to preserve these streams as adequate
14 spawning habitat for salmon. We are going be able to preserve
15 these areas, these low lying areas for adequate deer habitat. So
16 I think we are gonna solve alot of problems by specifically
17 protecting these streams. Thank-you.

18 PETER TENNIS: Thanks Dave. I don't have any other
19 indications of people wanting to testify. Is there anybody that
20 wants to testify? Who didn't sign? What I'm gonna do now unless
21 there is an objection to that is break our testimony. And is
22 there any objection to that? (No audible response.) I'm not
23 ending the testimony I'm just breaking it so that we can get up
24 and walk around and I will readjourn if any body wants me to. If
25 you have something that you want to say or when somebody else

-9-

1 comes into the meeting. Is that acceptable to everyone? We are
2 temporarily adjourned.

3 -Adjournment-

4 PETER TENNIS: Okay, we are back on record. This is Peter
5 Tennis, it is still August 11, 1989. We are at Petersburg in the
6 Supervisor's Office U.S. Forest Service, and it is presently 9:59
7 P.M. I am reconvening our subsistence hearing, ANILCA Section 810
8 hearing for the long term review or input to the APC/SEIS.

9 I'm going to question the audience as to there are any other
10 desires to give testimony or statements. Is there anybody in the
11 audience that wants to give testimony or further statements on
12 this hearing? (No audible reply.)

13 I don't hear any replies to that. It is now 10 o'clock.

14 The meeting is adjourned.
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I, Sammy Parker, Notary Public, court reporter for the
First Judicial District, State of Alaska, hereby certify:

Dated at Petersburg, Alaska this 21st day of
August, 1989.

Sammy Parker
Sammy Parker, Notary Public

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
U.S. FOREST SERVICE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE
PETERSBURG, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 11, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-T TESTIFY
JOHN DOE	P.O. BOX 000 PETERSBURG, AK. 99833	John Doe.	X
DAVID KENSINGTON	P.O. 503	[Signature]	X
Mona Christian	Box 503 Petersburg	Mona Christian	
Rebecca Baxh	Box 9350 PSA	[Signature]	
Bob TKatz	1 KFSK POB 149	Robert P. Katz	
TAMMY SKEENS	Petersburg, AK P.O. BOX 1538	Jamara Skeens	
Mark Hummel	P.O. Box 990 Petersburg, AK	Mark Hummel	
Loren Croxtan	Box 1410 Petersburg	Loren Croxtan	
Victoria Guthrie	Box 1128 PSA AK	Victoria Guthrie	

Appendix B-7

Point Baker and Port Protection

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE ALASKA
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

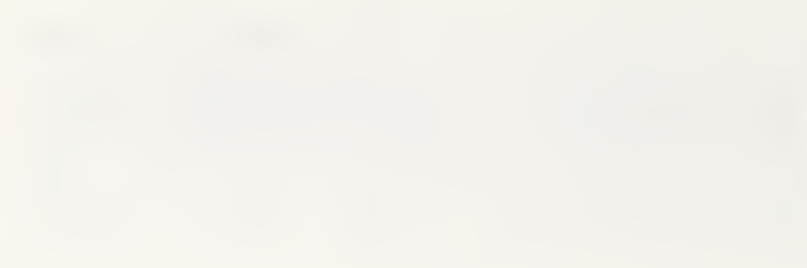
Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

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[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or series of entries, possibly a table with multiple columns. The text is too blurry to transcribe accurately.]

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3
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5 ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING
6 APC 1981-86 and 1986-91 OPERATING PLAN
7 DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
8

9 PUBLIC HEARING IN POINT BAKER, ALASKA
10

11 HEARING OFFICER: PETE TENNIS
12

13 U. S. FOREST SERVICE
14

15 Thursday, August 10, 1989
16

17 in
18

19 The Point Baker Community Building
20

21 Point Baker, Alaska
22
23
24
25
26



U. S. F. S. Public Hearing, ANILCA Section 810 on Subsistence

APPEARANCES:

U.S. Forest Service	Pete Tennis
	Petersburg Ranger District

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Sam Carlson	16
Dave McFadden	17

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Before we do that I'd like to just briefly go over what we are trying to do. These are subsistence hearings and that's what the hearings are for, is subsistence specifically how your subsistence would be affected by the Supplemental Environment Impact Statement for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Sale which we had an open house this afternoon from two to six and we went over the things that were included in this document and tried to answer the questions that folks had and explain the four areas and what was happening and what areas were involved. For subsistence of course if you've got concerns, the concerns are going to be there and that's really the issue and that's really the thing that we'd like to find out, is what areas that you got, what things you got out there that are going to be affected by anything in these four areas. So with that in mind I will read this formal opening statement.

PETE TENNIS: My name is Pete Tennis and I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the Hearing Officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome everyone. We certainly appreciate, I certainly appreciate, your interest and your presence here.

For the record, today is August 10, 1989 and the time is 7:20 in the evening. And the hearing is being held in the Point Community Building at Point Baker, Alaska. Public notification of this hearing was made in the Wrangell Sentinel, the Petersburg

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Pilot, over KRSA, KFSK, KSTK and I believe the Ketchikan radio station. A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the official record. And for anybody who wants to see those newspaper notifications I've got copies with me here.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your view on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber Sale may affect your subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

There are some rules of procedure I would like to review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 PM. If testimony runs beyond that time, I'll continue until everybody that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier, I'll keep the record open until 10:00 PM to allow opportunity for additional comments. If you have not already done so, please sign in at the door. And indicate if you wish on that sheet to give testimony. I might mention also that if you are uncomfortable with giving testimony and you have written testimony we'll log that in and indicate that on the form also. And we'd really appreciate having that so if you feel uncomfortable with that the other way is just as good and will be read into the record the same way. I'll call your name to present testimony. I encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to the point. All testimony will be

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1 limited to the maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow all
2 those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If you wish to
3 provide more information than is possible in the ten minutes
4 allowed, you will be given the opportunity to do so after
5 everyone has had the chance to present their views. Written
6 testimony is also encouraged for testimony that will exceed ten
7 minutes and a verbal summary of longer written material is
8 recommended. If you should disagree with the views expressed by
9 the individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All
10 will be given the opportunity to testify.

11 Please use the microphone as you testify. And I might
12 mention I've set the mic up with chairs on both sides here so if
13 you are uncomfortable testifying facing a group of people, feel
14 free to face the other way and testify that way, which ever makes
15 you more comfortable. Although there is an independent
16 stenographer the sound recording is important as a backup to
17 ensure that we get the full testimony into the record. And Bob
18 Hinde is our stenographer and recorder for the evening, for the
19 testimony.

20 Please remember the purpose of this AILCA Section 810 hearing
21 is to obtain your views on the possible effects on subsistence
22 uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft Supplemental
23 Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86 and 1986-90
24 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber
25 Sale. In the interest of expediting the hearing, and more
26 importantly accomplishing what we are here to accomplish, please

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1 give testimony to the subject of subsistence use. That's we are
2 talking about, is subsistence.

3 Once you begin your, please be prepared to complete your
4 statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to obtain
5 additional information takes time that could be used by others
6 wishing to testify. However we're, you know, don't let that stop
7 you from testifying, we can, I don't think there is so many
8 people here tonight that we can't take the time to do what we
9 need to do.

10 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
11 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
12 wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it must be
13 presented today at the hearing. Any written testimony submitted
14 after today's hearing will be considered as a response to the
15 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86
16 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long
17 Term Timber Sale and not as part of the ANILCA Section 810
18 hearing record. And that is not to say that if you submit a
19 formal writeup in two days from now and it gets in before August
20 15th which is the deadline to respond to the long term SEIS that
21 that information is not going to be included and not going to be
22 used in review of that document. It will be. It's just saying
23 that it will not be included as a formal part of this particular
24 hearing. So in other words if you have written comments please
25 try to, and you want them to be included as part of this 810
26 hearing, subsistence hearing try to get them into us tonight, and

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1 we'll be glad to help you with whatever you need to do to get
2 them read into the hearing. The hearing today will be an
3 informal public hearing. What I mean by informal is that
4 witnesses are not required to be under oath when making their
5 presentations. We are recording the hearings so that we can
6 prepare a transcript. The transcript is important because it,
7 along with all written submissions, will be used by the Forest
8 Service during the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact
9 Statement and Record of Decision for the Supplement to the
10 Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90
11 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber
12 Sale Contract. The transcript of this hearing will be published
13 as an appendix item to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.
14 Now I'll repeat that again, the transcript of this hearing will
15 be published as an appendix item to the Final Environmental
16 Impact Statement.

17 Now as Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn and
18 reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an informal
19 hearing, there will be no cross examination of witnesses.
20 Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation Operating Plan and
21 the various alternatives was provided during the open house
22 preceding this hearing. Therefore I can't accept questions,
23 except those concerning hearing procedures. The only questions
24 asked by me during the hearing will be to clarify your testimony.
25 The purpose of this hearing is to make an official record of your
26 testimony.

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1 If individuals have the same testimony as others, I hope the
2 presenter will simply state that they "...stand with Presenter X
3 or Presenter Y who testified on this or that point." That type
4 of statement is acceptable for the record instead of repeating
5 the previous testimony. In addition written testimony is just as
6 acceptable an oral presentation.

7 Individuals testifying will be called in the order indicated
8 on the sign up sheet which I'll get from Larry when I am done
9 here. I'll call your name and at that time please come forward.
10 Give me any written testimony that you might have and use the
11 microphone as we talked about and proceed with your testimony.
12 I'd ask that you please state your name and spell your name so
13 that we get it correctly for the record. And give your mailing
14 address. We really appreciate having you repeat that for the
15 record.

16 Also in your testimony if you're designating a spot that you
17 are concerned about, if you could refer to the place name of the
18 spot or if it doesn't have a place name, geographically locating
19 it between two place names or something of that nature. I'd also
20 really appreciate that so that we can specifically determine
21 where things are. And that's all I have.

22 I have Gretchen Gildastein, is that correct?

23 (Am I first?)

24 PETE TENNIS: Yes, you are the only one that is marked.
25 (indiscernible comment) Oh, okay. Does anybody, who wants to
26 testify if you could just put a mark on here and then I

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1
2 around.
3 (Comments from audience while passing sign up sheet around)
4 (Shall I go first anyway?)
5 PETE TENNIS: If you wanted to, that'd probably be
6 great. I'd really appreciate that. Did I get your name right?
7 thing on?)
8 PETE TENNIS: Yeah, you're on.
9 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: Here we go. My name is Gretchen
10 Goldstein, Box 14, Point Baker, AK. And I have some testimony
11 to submit for people who could not be here this evening.
12 CLERK: Question, could you spell your last name?
13 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: G-O-L-D-S-T-E-I-N. I have written
14 testimony to submit from Jeff Sbonek, Deborah Obendorfer, Roman
15 Kolaski, and Mary Elmahdy. I also, have written testimony of my
16 own to submit, should I give that to you?
17 PETE TENNIS: Sure, yeah, please.
18 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: These are issues, let's see there
19 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 letters here that I have written to the Forest
20 Service involving issues related to this document. And I'd like
21 them entered into the record, please. I'm speaking as the Chair
22 of the Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee. I'd
23 to first speak against Alternative Three in this draft document.
24 Our advisory committee is on record as opposed to a log transfer
25 facility, logging camp, bridge, roads, airplane float and ramp,
26 equipment float and ramp, eight acre log sort storage and a chip

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1 machine in No Name Bay. No Name Bay is on record as one of our
2 local subsistence use areas.
3 In addition, it is just three miles from Conclusion Island
4 which is a designated subsistence deer hunting area for our two
5 subsistence villages. Our reasons for opposing this development
6 of No Name Bay have been given repeatedly to the U. S.
7 Forest Service. First, in our appeal of the decision to locate a
8 terminal transfer facility and related facilities in No Name
9 Bay. And then in our position as interveners in the appeal
10 of the original APC 86-90 EIS. To avoid repetition I have
11 provided of these letters as part of this hearing record.
12 I also ask that the truck map showing our subsistence use
13 of Kuiu Island be a part of this hearing record on our
14 subsistence uses. The proposed development in No Name Bay is
15 called short term by the Forest Service. Thirty years is not
16 short term. Many of us will be dead before use of the area is
17 finished. In addition it will take many more years before the
18 area has returned to its present productivity and historic uses
19 can be resumed. It will be more than thirty years, it will be more
20 than short term use. Subsistence is explicitly protected by
21 federal law. The Forest Service is charged with upholding this
22 law. By rejecting Alternative Three in this plan and instead
23 using the existing Rowan Bay facility the Forest Service will be
24 able to somewhat protect its existing subsistence uses and provide
25 for our resumption of historical uses when the logging of Kuiu is
26 completed. No valid ANILCA 810 finding of no significant impact

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1 to subsistence can be made if Alternative Three is chosen. Since
2 the option of Rowan Bay exists we ask that you leave No Name Bay
3 undeveloped. We are also concerned the accumulative and long
4 term impacts of the total life of sale plan on fish and wildlife
5 resources that we use for subsistence. The draft EIS states that
6 minimal effects from all alternatives will be experienced all
7 resources of evaluated. And that potential effects on the wildlife
8 resources evaluated are minimal. This is, may be true for this
9 five year plan. It cannot be true for the whole life of sale
10 Our villages are already impacted negatively from the logging and
11 related activities on Prince of Wales island. In order to
12 truly determine whether the subsistence uses of our villages
13 will be able to continue on into the future the cumulative impacts
14 of both the KLP and the APC full contract timber harvest must be
15 considered together. Until this is done our advisory committee
16 supports the no action alternative for VCUs 416, 417, 418 and 419.
17 I also have a little personal testimony should do that now? I
18 didn't sign up twice?

19 PETE TENNIS: Sure. That is fine. That wasn't your
20 testimony?

21 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: No, I mentioned that, I was
22 speaking on behalf, as Chair of the Sumner Strait Fish and Game
23 Advisory Committee.

24 PETE TENNIS: If nobody objects to that. The main
25 reason we done the time thing is so that everybody can have
26 chance. That's fine, sure go ahead.

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11

1 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: Okay. My name is still Gretchen
2 Goldstein and I'm speaking for myself this time. I support the
3 no action alternative. In view of the report given by the Dept.
4 of Agriculture to President Bush on the destructive effects of
5 logging on the ozone layer all clear cutting should be
6 discontinued immediately on federal lands. And federal money
7 spent instead on extensive reforestation projects throughout the
8 United States. Cumulative impacts of continued depletion of the
9 ozone layer will significantly impact the subsistence way of
10 life.

11 PETE TENNIS: For the record if we could differentiate
12 that there were two testimonies there. One from a group and one
13 from an individual. If I could get a paper clip or something
14 where I want to keep this all separate and recorded in....

15 GRETCHEN GOLDSTEIN: Actually I am still holding the
16 paper clip that was on the papers....

17 PETE TENNIS: I'd appreciate it, so I can keep it all
18 in one stack. Thank you very much....Ernest Watson?
19 (indiscernible from the audience) Sure take your time.

20 ERNEST WATSON: My name is Ernest Watson, and I live in
21 Port Protection, AK. My post office box is 58. I'd like this to
22 be possibly a personal testimony, although I am not a fisherman
23 as such. A commercial fisherman, I'm not. But I am definitely
24 concerned with survival.

25 CLERK: Could you spell your last name?

26 ERNEST WATSON: Watson. W-A-T-S-O-N. I talked with

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1 some of the people this afternoon, the folks here who have come
2 to visit with us. And gave some of my personal feelings and how
3 it is that I came here, a little background that helps to fill
4 it in maybe. I had some notes before I came. And the notes I've
5 expanded a little bit but it won't take more than that much. So
6 I wish to express my feelings as I have before in other meetings.
7 It is how I see these points. How can any harm that occurs to
8 our subsistence, and endangers our survival be necessary? How is
9 that? 2) How much timber in the Tongass will support the Forest
10 Service personnel jobs for thirty years? If the forest last that
11 long. This does not include foreign interests, multi-nationals.
12 Shouldn't we be first? You and us too. In the interest of
13 conservation we should think of our children, yours and mine and
14 our grandchildren. Shouldn't we leave them something? Shouldn't
15 we? These are the things the Forest Service by law must do
16 before they begin to log. Isn't that so? But they have already
17 begun. They have already begun to road No Name Bay, etc. ?
18 has indicated they have not concentrated on area that such
19 impact as it would in No Name Bay, such as the Rowan Bay area.
20 Perhaps with the world's diminishing resources we should try and
21 wait to take according to our needs not for foreign interests.
22 Why should our forests support them at our expense, our fish and
23 our trees and our children. What can we leave them? Should your
24 grandchildren ever ask you--you mean you gave it away? It is my
25 feeling that alternative three is a compromise on our part, my
26 part. We have already compromised. We're over compromised. Why

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13

1 should we have to give more?
2 (indiscernible voices and shuffling papers)
3 CLERK: Thanks very much.
4 PETE TENNIS: Litzi Botello?
5 LITZI BOTELLO: Litzi Botello. B-O-T-E-L-L-O. I am a
6 resident of Point Baker and Protection, Back Bay. I am a member
7 of Alaska Women in Trees, Sumner Straits Advisory Committee and I
8 fish to make--I fish to earn my money. And Kuiu Island is really
9 important to me, particularly, because we harvest lots of things
10 over there especially No Name Bay. It's, as it is right now, it
11 is an anchorage for a bigger boat that can withstand a pretty
12 good blow. If it was to be logged down to the water like they
13 would do, it would no longer hold us. It wouldn't be a good
14 holding bottom. We can get crab out of there. We can get kelp
15 out there. We can get fish out of there. We can get, there's
16 two fish streams in there that'd be just wiped out if it was
17 logged. It would be totally useless to us here. It's the
18 closest thing to us here at this end of the islands with what we
19 have to kinda fall back on if anything on this shore would go
20 back. And it's really important to me and my family to just keep
21 things as they are. I don't want it to be logged. If Rowan Bay
22 has a facility there I'm in favor of keeping everything on that
23 end of the island, if it's already developed. I don't want any
24 roads in No Name Bay. I don't want any kind of log dump there.
25 I don't want any kind of, this is my opinion, it would ruin what
26 is there for us as subsistence users. And as commercial

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1 fisherman it would do a number on that also. This is like, I
2 mean, we done this before and it's getting really old. And you
3 guys like ask us our opinion and it would be really nice for a
4 change if would take what we are telling you to heart for a
5 change and actually do something that we give you. And I am not
6 trying to sound, I'm just kind of up to here with all these
7 things you guys ask us, you don't pay any attention...it doesn't
8 seem to what we say and it's getting really kind of old even to
9 sit in on any of these things. I'm sorry but that's just the
10 way it is. We have a really difficult time to, I'm, I want to
11 get down on the record that it is really bad timing on the Forest
12 Service, there's practically nobody here that lives here.
13 We're..this is fishing time and this is a fishing community and
14 we are all out fishing. By chance some of us are here because we
15 haven't moved off to better fishing grounds. But usually there's
16 nobody local here at this time. If the people...I can look at
17 five--three of us right now if we weren't here there'd be two
18 people here that and that would be your thing for Point Baker and
19 Port Protection. That's just about it, I'm in favor of no
20 logging, no, nothing being done to No Name Bay. Where actually
21 that whole side of Kuiu Island just keep things on the other end
22 where they are already developed. Thank you.

23 PETE TENNIS: Mike Mortell?

24 MIKE MORTELL: My name is Mike Mortell. M-O-R-T-E-L L,
25 at Box 53, Point Baker. I'd like to say that I oppose. I'd
26 especially like to talk about No Name here and the surrounding

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15

1 area. And I oppose the idea of a terminal transfer site, log
2 dump in the main anchorage in No Name Bay. I don't know the
3 exact location there if that's important, the chosen transfer
4 site, I'm opposed to. I think the area for the future has alot
5 to offer for our community as far as subsistence. We have a deer
6 population over there that's just now beginning to come back.
7 It's was died off in the late '60s and is slowly starting to come
8 back now. And it's coming back with leaps and bounds in some
9 places. In the future within the four or five years we may have
10 alot of deer over there. And it will be a really helpful thing
11 for this community, you know. And a good place to subsist so I
12 have to say we have to look toward the future and not just past
13 use of subsistence in this area. Alot of people like to take
14 black bear and that in this area too. I'm opposed to a logging
15 camp in No Name Bay because it just so happens that the DNRs
16 chosen state land in this area about the same place where this
17 logging camp will be. I am concerned that there will be a future
18 land sale there and a new community spring up. And more people in
19 that area will have a direct impact on our subsistence use. I'm
20 in favor of the Rowan Bay Transfer site as being an alternative
21 to take all the logs, not only the pulp logs but the saw logs to
22 Rowan Bay. I have to say that as a member of the Sumner Strait
23 Advisory Committee I'm behind everything that Gretchen has said
24 there on the future impact. And also I am concerned about the
25 salmon streams that are over there. All they seem to be mainly
26 chum and pink streams, in the future the chum and the pink may be

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16

1 our subsistence, main subsistence use, the ways things keep going
2 here, you know. You have to think about thirty years down line
3 and so we have to guard all those streams over back and make sure
4 they are managed properly. I'm also a commercial fisherman and I
5 use the area quite often for anchorage and I think this would
6 interfere with the anchorage. It would take up most of the only
7 anchorage in the whole area. And let's see, I just believe that
8 this decision is coming on too quick. I really believe that
9 people should look a little closer at what they are doing and
10 possibly wait the senate decision. It'll be in October on the
11 Tongass Reform Act. And I think that is just about it, except
12 for that I really, I have to agree with Litzi, that it's really
13 poor timing on this meeting because most of the people that live
14 here are commercial fisherman and most of the commercial
15 fisherman are out commercial fishing right now. It's kind of
16 busy time of year. Really lucky to get this big a crowd. That's
17 it, thanks.

18 PETE TENNIS: Sam Carlson?

19 SAM CARLSON: My name is Sam Carlson. C-A-R-L-S-O-N.
20 My residence is Point Baker, AK. My box is 57. I have lived
21 most of my life since I was three years old, off and on, I'd have
22 to go to school in town, come and forth. No Name Bay is a really
23 nice spot and I don't think with the facilities they have
24 available at Rowan Bay that it is quite necessary to put more, you
25 know, to spend more money and what not and to ruin a really nice
26 area. It is the first place I ever shot a deer when I was twelve

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17

1 years old. And I bear hunt there in the fall when that whole
2 shore from anywhere from Beauclerc on up all the way up to Three
3 Mile Arm. I know a lot of people that bear hunt in there, there's
4 a lot of sport hunters that go over there too. It would be just a
5 shame if it was, there's lots of crab and stuff if it was filled
6 you know, filled full of logs, it wouldn't help. It's just not
7 necessary. And for all the reasons that Ernie Watson stated, you
8 know, for the future of our children and what not. It would be
9 nice to see some more conservative efforts made on behalf of,
10 just the public and the Forest Service to try and conserve our
11 unique eco system within the islands here. And that's basically
12 my feelings. The log dump that they're proposing in that area
13 would definitely have an impact on the species of fish that run
14 up there. There's lots of pink salmon and chum salmon that run
15 in that area, and especially in No Name Bay. I know there are
16 there are several big cricks in there. And I can't see how it
17 wouldn't have an impact, one or other on the wildlife and what
18 not. It just seems, it wouldn't, it just doesn't seem
19 logical with the existing facilities at Rowan Bay to have to open
20 up a new area, one more area. And that's basically in a nutshell
21 how I feel.

22 PETE TENNIS: I don't have anybody else indicating that
23 they want to talk. Does anybody else want to give testimony.
24 Dave or ?

25 (Yeah)

26 PETE TENNIS: Okay, go ahead.

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PETERSBURG AK 99833
(907) 772-4265

18

1 DAVE MCFADDEN: My name is David McFadden. M-c-F-A-D-D-
2 E-N. A resident of Keene Channel south of Petersburg. And my
3 mailing address is P O Box 668, Petersburg, AK. These are spur
4 of the moment thoughts. Appri-po of the problem of the timing
5 and then the publicity given this, I've not been back home since
6 the first of June. I knew nothing of this hearing and it's
7 totally accidental I happen to be here. I just have to say that
8 the process is not timed very well in terms of the people that it
9 affects and supposed to be reaching. Also in line with the
10 timing is the, I realize that these hearings, aren't ongoing
11 process that every new contract, every new revision requires
12 these hearings and it's a tremendous amount of time involved the
13 public's part anyway. First of all, subsistence is an ongoing
14 use, it's not anachronism. I do not use Kuiu Island in
15 subsistence manner now. I feel threatened however, with each new
16 development, each new log storage facility etc., etc. And as a
17 matter of policy I think that for our country, for our area that
18 it's much more appropriate not to, I should say, rather to use
19 existing areas, existing developed areas rather than make new
20 developed areas. I know many of us the mere existence of a log
21 dump facility pretty much removes it from consideration of it
22 being a place you would like to go when you would spend time
23 doing that what you would like to do. Not to mention the threats
24 upon the various wildlife populations and everything that's been
25 covered here. I think these general comments regarding
26 subsistence use in Forest Service process and the logging and the

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19

1 various things. I think the Forest Service should provide data
2 on maybe consider the total, the total long term, the total
3 potential effect on an area for as we said earlier, all the
4 various potential sales coming up. This is a, you have these
5 five year plans, another five year plan, another five year plan
6 and you have your little map there and you show the new logging
7 things that could go on, but you're not marking in what's been
8 logged you know. And you are not marking in what's going to be
9 proposed ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years down
10 the line, you know. And I think that's unfair and I think it's
11 a biased, it's a biased approach and it's unrealistic, because we
12 all know that we're all going to be sitting at meetings next
13 year, next year, next year continuously having to defend what
14 little areas are important to us. And they are all nibbled away
15 at and I don't feel that it's, that this... This process here is
16 intimidating, where I'm sitting right now is intimidating, this
17 is not my lifestyle, this is not what I like to do, it's not what
18 I choose to do. I think Forest Service should take on it's own
19 initiative and make an obvious effort to avoid new encroachments
20 on new areas. It's obvious to me, to other people that the
21 Forest Service likes to put in new log dump facilities. We're
22 continually having to hassle that. We're continually seeing the
23 specter of some area that right now it's pleasant to go to, it's
24 pleasant to drop the hook, to wake up in the morning. We're
25 presented with the specter that bam two years down the line, you
26 know, there's going to be smoke of chainsaws, and the whole

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20

1 accompanying paraphernalia involved in logging and which is just
2 a bummer. That's all. Thank you.

3 PETE TENNIS: There are two other names here and I'll
4 just mention them if the folks want to come up and talk. Ernie
5 Nakamora, did you want to? Okay, and Sue Roulston.
6 (indiscernible response from audience) Okay. Is there anybody
7 else that wants to give testimony?

8 (voice mentioned people outside)

9 PETE TENNIS: Excuse me. Larry could you do that?
10 Could you ask if there is anybody out there that want's to
11 testify?What's the word? anyone? I'm going to break the
12 testimony there for the hearing at this time but the hearing is
13 open until 10:00 o'clock. And if anybody's got further testimony
14 that they want to give or somebody else they know that wants to
15 come and give testimony the hearing will be open until 10:00
16 o'clock and I will reopen, reconvene the testimony at any time
17 that somebody wants to give further testimony, or yes I'm going
18 to accept that. Sue, I understand that you're going to give me a
19 copy of that, you're not going to give verbal testimony? Okay,
20 thanks. So why don't we break at this time. Thanks very much
21 for the people that did give testimony, I really appreciate that.

22
23 BREAK IN HEARING

24
25 PETE TENNIS: I am going to formally reconvene the
26 hearing. This is Point Baker, it is August 10th and the time is

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21

1 9:58 PM. We have hearings for subsistence here for the past few
2 hours. And it doesn't look like there's anybody else that wants
3 to give testimony. Is there anybody else in the audience that
4 cares to give testimony at this time? I don't hear anybody who
5 wants to give testimony. I'm going to formally close the hearing
6 at this time.

7 (END OF HEARING)
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22

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ACCEPTED AT POINT BAKER

- 1) R. S. Kelesko
- 2) Deborah Obendorfer
- 3) Mary A. Elmahdy
- 4) Earnest A. Watson
- 5) Sumner Strait F & G Advisory Committee copy letter 12/19/86
- 6) " " " " " " " " 8/2/87
- 7) " " " " " " " " 7/19/87
- 8) " " " " " " " " 5/24/87
- 9) " " " " " " " " 1/9/87
- 10) Sue Roulston
- 11) Litzi Botello
- 12) Jeffrey Sbonek
- 13) Cam Carlson

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Patricia Reid Hinde, court reporter fpr the First
Judicial District, State of Alaska, hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 24 contain a
full, true and correct transcript of proceedings had in USDA
FOREST SERVICE PUBLIC HEARINGS held at Point Baker, ALaska on
Thursday, August 10, 1989, transcribed by me to the best of my
knowledge and ability from a tape recorded by Bob Hinde, a court
reporter for the First Judicial District, State of Alaska.

Dated at Petersburg, Alaska, this 1st day of September,
1989.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY:


Patricia Reid Hinde

SUBSISTENCE TESTIMONY

AK 86-90

#2

AUG 16 1989

JOSEPH SEBASTIAN

Box 129 Pt Baker AK 99827
F/U ALTA E - NYES FS
WRB 9395 - Chief Airline Operator

Aug 13 1989

ON AUG 13 1989, WANTING TO TESTIFY AT SEC 810
ANILCA HEARINGS VIA MARINE RADIO OPERATOR, MY RIGHTS
WERE DENIED TO ME BY MR PETE TENNIS.

When the whole state operates on telecommunications network, it is unheard of for the USFS to insist working commercial fishermen be present during the peak run of their season. These hearings were ill-planned and I insist they be held over again during late October when many of our Pt Baker fishermen are back from the fishing grounds. I called on my money to speak as is my right, while my boat and crew were in the process of fishing, my valuable time was wasted while a roomful of useless USFS professional coffee breakers were doing nothing except killing time. I am outraged that my rights to speak on behalf of many others was refused to me.

It is a 9 to 12 hr run to Pt Baker from where we fish, that would take two days up and back or solid 24 hours of boat running time. We are making our living during a short fishing season while these useless civil servant parasites (USFS) are busy trying to look busy.

As chairperson of The Alaska Society of American Forestdwellers, a 40 member group, we object to this denial of our rights, we object to the USFS-APC plans to log E. Kuiu Island, where we harvest geese, bear, and deer on Conclusion Island. The many important fish streams there and it's important importance to migratory water fowl deem that the whole area be protected as is mentioned in H 987.

This Tongass Reform Bill seem to be law protects as wilderness many areas in APC context area. The USFS should act responsibly toward protecting these areas until H 987 passes.

WE WILL SEE YOU IN COURT OVER APC 86-90 — Joseph Sebastian

#3

JOAN KAUTZER
ALASKA WOMEN IN TREES
Box 129
Pt. BAKER, ALASKA
99747

AUG 16 1989

SUBSTANCE TESTIMONY (APC)

USFS R-10
RECREATION

JOAN KAUTZER, AM SUBMITTING WRITTEN TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF ALASKA WOMEN IN TREES. MOST OF OUR MEMBERSHIP ARE SUBSTANCE USERS, ALL ARE OPPOSED TO THE BLIND VISION OF THE USFS TO INCLUDE AREAS IN THIS PLAN WHICH ARE CURRENTLY BEING CONSIDERED FOR PERMANENT PROTECTION BY CONGRESS. THAT IN ITSELF RENDERS THE PLAN UNACCEPTABLE.

ALASKA WOMEN IN TREES PROTESTS THE FACT THAT THE USFS CHOSE TO CONDUCT THESE HEARINGS IN THE HIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1.) MOST SUBSTANCE USERS ARE SEASONAL SUMMER WORKERS. ALMOST ALWAYS THIS WORK IS DONE AWAY FROM HOME, MANY TIMES IN REMOTE AREAS.

2.) LARGE AMOUNTS OF SUBSTANCE ^{FOODS} ~~HARVESTING~~ ARE HARVESTED IN THE SUMMER MONTHS TAKING RESIDENTS TO REMOTE LOCATIONS AWAY FROM HOME. NO ONE IS WILLING TO GIVE UP WINTER GROCERIES TO TESTIFY NON CONSEQUENTALLY AT A USFS HEARING.

3.) MANY SUBSTANCE USERS ARE ISOLATED FROM MAIL AND CONVENTIONAL PHONES FOR WEEKS AND MONTHS AT A TIME IN THE SUMMER.

4.) THE TIME CONSTRAINTS OF SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT MADE IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO WORK AT EVERY GIVEN OPPORTUNITY MAKING TAKING A DAY OFF TO TRAVEL TO A HEARING ECONOMICALLY UNFEASIBLE.

SO BASICALLY, IF THE USFS PLANNED THESE HEARINGS TO SEE HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULDN'T TESTIFY, THEY DID A GREAT JOB. BY ELIMINATING THE BULK OF THE RURAL SUBSISTANCE USERS FROM THE HEARING PROCESS, THEY HAVE ELIMINATED MOST OF THE SITE SPECIFIC COMMENTS AND CRITISISMS FOR THIS PLAN.

A VERY ~~REAL~~ MAJOR FLAW IN THIS PLAN IS THE ^{FACT} THAT THE USFS HAS DESIGNATED KNOWN SUBSISTANCE AREAS AS LUD III & LUD IV. LUD III AND LUD IV DESIGNATIONS ARE NOT COMPATABLE WITH SUBSISTANCE ~~USE~~ USE. THESE DESIGNATIONS MARK THE ~~IMMEDIATE~~ IMMINENT DESTRUCTION OF THE INTEGRITY OF THE OLD GROWTH FOREST. SUBSISTANCE IS DEPENDANT ON THE FOREST ECOSYSTEM REMAINING IN TACT, NOT BEING "INTENSELY MANAGED!" IF THE FOREST SERVICE TRULY INTENDS TO MANAGE NATIONAL FOREST LAND FOR SUBSISTANCE USE, ~~ALL~~ ~~AT LEAST~~ LUD I OR LUD II WOULD BE THE ONLY PROPER MANAGEMENT DESIGNATION FOR SUBSISTANCE AREAS AND THEIR DEPENDANT HABITAT BASE.

THIS APC 86-90 PLAN IS STILL UNACCEPTABLE. THERE IS STILL TOO MUCH CUTTING AND ROADING IN PROLIFIC WATERSHEDS. NO JUGGLING OF NUMBERS WILL CHANGE THAT.

THANK YOU,
Joan Kauter, CHAIRPERSON OF ALASKA WOMEN IN THE
PT. BAKER, ALASKA
99927

Baker Community Hall
Pt. Baker, Alaska

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
~~KAKE HIGH SCHOOL~~
~~KAKE, ALASKA~~
for

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST ¹⁰~~22~~, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
JOHN DOE	P.O. BOX 000 KAKE, AK. 99830	John Doe	X
Ernie Mahanura	P.O. BOX 672 Wrangell, AK 99929	Ernie Mahanura	
Dave McFadden	P.O. 668 Petersburg, AK	Dave McFadden	X
Sue Roulson	P.O. BOX 55 Pt. Baker AK	Sue Roulson	
Ernest Watson	P.P.		X
Getchen Gilstein	Box 14 Point Baker AK		X
LITZI BOTEITO	P.O BOX 133 PT BAKER AK,		X
Mike Martell	Box 53 PT Baker	Mike Martell	X
Sam Carlson	Box 57 PT Baker AK 99927		X
Sam Carlson	Box 73 PT. BAKER AK, 99927		X

Public Hearing Officer:

August 10 - 89

AUG 10 REC'D

8/10/89
PT. BARREZ

Any development at No Name Bay
which includes a Logging Camp or T.T.F.
This area which includes the entire
shore on the side of the bay is heavily
utilized as a subsistence area & any
logging activity will seriously impair this
use. Past logging practices have proven
that natural resources, game, shellfish, flora
& fauna suffer seriously. & so I object
to any activity which includes road-
building in the area of No Name Bay

J. S. Kelske

8/10/89
AUG 10 REC'D
ZR

8/10/89
PT. BAKER

Yoname Bay is a subsistence area and should be left untouched. There are few unlogged areas in the coastal waters of Southeast, Xiu should be protected and not open for logging, logging camps or dumping.

Deborah Wendt

AUG 10 REC'D

TR

8/10/89

8/10/89

PT. SALER

Public Hearing Officer:

No Name Bay is a subsistence use area and there should be no logging or logging related activities in No Name Bay. Logging is a serious threat to habitat and wildlife, many species of which are endangered

Mary A. Elmabdy

AUG 10 REC'D
2R

8/10/89
P. S. Allen

Aug 10, 89

Notes of oral presentation
in Point Baker to the F.S.
on Subsistence.

I wish to express my feeling
as I have before:

How I. These points

1. How can any harm that occur
to our subsistence & endanger
our survival - be necessary?
2. How much timber in the
Tongass will support the F.S.
personnel (Jobs) for 30 yrs.
If the forests last that long.
This does not include foreign
interests. Shouldn't we be first.
In the interest of conservation
we should think of children &
grand children - leave them something.

3. These are the things the F.S.
by now must do to before
they begin to log.

They have already begun in
No Name Bay. Roads etc.

0334 01 20A

Perhaps with the world's diminishing
resources we should try
to find ways to "Take"
according to our need.

We know ~~no~~ more
the large multi's
need a lot to run on.

Why should our forests
support them at our expense
our fish - our trees

Closing: What can we leave
our children? yours
mine?
Should they ever ask you?
! you gave it away!?

Earnest Watson
Point Baker
K 99927
POB 58.

2T is my feeling that

Alternative 3 is a

Compromise on our part.

Why should we be forced
to give more.

AUG 10 REC'D
AK

8/10/86

PT. BAKER

1986

1/15

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Box 14
Point Baker, Ak. 99927
December 19, 1986

Mr. Robert Lynn
Forest Supervisor, Stikine Area
Tongass National Forest
Box 309
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

Dear Mr. Lynn,

Enclosed is the Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee (SSAC) response to the EA for a Terminal Transfer Facility in No Name Bay on Kuui Island.

The SSAC is adamantly opposed to the construction of a TTF, an 8 acre log sorting and storage yard, a chop loading operation, an airplane float and ramp, an equipment loading/unloading ramp, and a temporary camp, directly across Sumner Strait from our villages. We do not agree with your claim in the EA that "...effects...will be limited to No Name Bay, and most directly to the site itself in the bay," especially as you intend to be harvesting approximately 20 million board feet per year for the next ten years from the surrounding area. Also, we do not believe your claim that you can construct and operate all of the above for 25 years and have it "...remain visually subordinate to the general character of the surrounding landscape."

You say it is not a good dungeness crab area. You are wrong. You say it is not an important salmon producing area. You are wrong again. You say nine eagle nest trees circle the bay. Those nests are there because of the richness of the feed in No Name Bay. It is an important salmon feeding area. What are the eagles and salmon feeding on? What other fish besides salmon will have their habitat destroyed? Are there herring? Our local herring runs have been poor for years. No productive herring areas should be destroyed, as they are so crucial to the whole food chain. You say you can build and operate this whole facility without disturbing the eagle nests. You may not disturb the nests, but you will most definitely disturb the eagles who live in them. Those eagles are there to hunt and feed their young. There will be no hunting left for them with this whole TTF complex in the bay. Maybe we can put the nests in museums.

No mention is made in the EA of any other birds. This area is very rich in birds of all kinds. What effect will this facility have on them? What will result from the destruction of their habitat? Do geese use it? More and more species of geese are becoming endangered. Their use area should not be disturbed.

You say present deer populations are low on Kuui. This is true. Nearby Conclusion Island, however, is a small but thriving deer fawning area, and is one of the few places left for local subsistence deer hunting. SSAC fought for years to get Conclusion Island removed from timber harvest plans, to protect the deer for our subsistence needs when Prince of Wales deer habitat is no longer adequate due to logging here. We also hoped that eventually surplus deer would swim to Kuui and begin reseeding it. Once

construction of this facility with its temporary camp begins, it will be the end of the deer on Conclusion. We know the impact of a "temporary camp" on a local deer population, as we have such a camp at nearby Labouchere Bay. What deer do survive the hunting will not feel comfortable with this facility 2 or 3 miles away, and deer populations will decline. This will affect our subsistence use of the area. Our victory in protecting Conclusion Island will be an empty one. Why isn't Conclusion mentioned in the EA?

The EA does mention that Point Baker and Port Protection, the villages represented by our Advisory Committee, use south Kuiu including No Name, for various hunting and gathering activities. No alternative locations are mentioned to replace most of what we will lose when No Name Bay goes. You mention lost anchorages for the fishing fleet and others, but claim anchorage will be improved, as boats can moor to an anchored standing boom. It is definitely not an improvement to moor to a boom. It is very hard on a boat, and no one wants to do it. The truth is, valuable anchorages are being sacrificed to this facility.

This whole facility will be in operation for 25 years. 200 million board feet of lumber will move through it. It is inconceivable that it will not affect our communities. Yet we are not even on the list of those consulted. We want a public hearing in our community, before such a large, long term project is decided on.

At a SSAC meeting attended by Forest Servicemen Joe Chiarella, Mike Johnson and Win Green, the Committee voted unanimously, with the support of both communities, that there be no logging of south Kuiu Island, units 416, 417, 418 and 419 until TLMP is revised. Given our official position, a No Action Alternative should have been considered in the EA. If these units are deferred, there will be no need for this facility, thus saving close to a million dollars as well as No Name Bay. Therefore the SSAC again goes on record as opposed to any harvest in the above units until the TLMP revision. If harvest does take place in these units, it is the position of the SSAC that the timber be taken to the Rowan Bay facility, as it is already constructed and the damage is done there. Under no circumstances do we support this plan for No Name or any other undeveloped bay on south Kuiu.

Last summer my six year old son and his dad took a canoe trip along the coast of south Kuiu, spending several days in beautiful No Name Bay. They call where they camped Thimble-Warbler Island, because it is so full of thimbleberries, and because the song of the hundreds of birds is so breathtakingly beautiful. When I told my son what is planned for No Name, and showed him on the map, he said "Gosh, you'd better stop them. If I could write I'd write a letter myself. I'd call them bad things." His is the future you're harvesting.

Thank you for the opportunity to respond.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Goldstein
Gretchen Goldstein
Chair

3/15

-3-

Congressman Bob Mrazek
Representative Peter Goll
Senator Dick Eliason
Michael Barton, USFS
Alaska DC Delegation
SEACC
BRUCE VENTO

AUG 10 1987

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Box 14
Point Baker, Ak. 99927
August 2, 1987

14/15

Mark Cooper
Petersburg Ranger District
USFS
Box 1328
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

Dear Forest Service,

Here are our comments on the Kuiu Island Area Analysis Scoping document. Please add our responses to the ALP '86-90 Plan, and our response and appeal of the decision to put a Terminal Transfer Facility, Logging Camp, bridge, airplane float etc. in No Name Bay, as part of our comments.

Our initial reaction to this document was "Oh, here's the horse that belongs to the cart that rolled past awhile back." This analysis should have been done before the '81-86 and the '86-90 ALP Plans and EIS's were completed. Our first concern therefore is: why is this being done now? Why is it being done for Kuiu after all the decisions are already made? Is the whole thing rhetorical? Our Advisory Committee, in appealing the Forest Service decision to put a logging camp, TTF and related activities in No Name Bay on Kuiu, has been told that the decision was already made back in 1981. Now we receive an Area Analysis which asks the question "Where ~~Should~~ TTF's, logging camps and other proposed facilities be located?" What kind of sham is this?

The second concern we have with this document is its broadness. Kuiu Island is a large island which has hundreds of marshes, bays, inlets and streams. Each of these has a unique and valuable ecology which require site-specific assessments to accurately determine the short and long term effects of the ALP '81-90 Planning. This present Area Analysis does not even consider the effects of the already-decided harvest plans on any fish except three species of salmon. Herring, black cod, rockfish, king salmon, crabs, shrimp etc. are not "indicator species." So our second question is: when will valid site-specific area analysis be done for Affleck Canal with its herring stocks, Kell Bay as a king salmon area, No Name Bay as a dungeness producer, etc.?

Our communities have dealt with the Forest Service enough years to know that even though this Area Analysis is too little, too late, you will go ahead with it and claim it has met NEPA requirements, so we are forced to go ahead and comment on the issues, criteria and alternatives you present in it.

The first Issue Statement should be: What is unique about Kuiu Island, and how will its uniqueness be protected? Specific Analysis Questions: 1) What does Kuiu provide to the Archipelago? 2) What does Kuiu provide to the fisheries? 3) How is it used by fish and wildlife, with its abundance of wetlands? 4) How does timber harvest affect this type of fragile habitat? 5) How much timber can be taken without long-term destruction to the island? 6) What are the present human use areas, and how can they best be protected?

Next, under your Issue Statement 1, Recreation and Visual Resource

Management, Analysis Question 1 should be: What are the existing recreational and visual uses of Kuiu? 2) How will they be affected by the timber harvest and related activities?

Issue Statement 2: Fish and Wildlife Habitat Management. In this section, we strongly protest the use of only three species of salmon as indicator species for formulating management objectives for fish populations and habitat. First, E. Kuiu is a major producer of king salmon for the winter troll fishery, and is a very important economic area for commercial fishing in general. Second, Affleck Canal has one of the few healthy herring spawning areas left. Herring populations are down all over Southeast, and their crucial role in the food chain makes protecting them a number one concern, and one which we have communicated to the Forest Service many times. Third, many of the bays of Kuiu, including No Name, are healthy producers of crabs. These beds need protection from upland siltation as well as log back toxins. All these species need careful management.

The same is true of wildlife. There are no waterfowl in your indicator species, although Kuiu is rich with them and with all types of birds. What will be the effect of timber harvest activities on them? Question 1 should be: How much old growth timber can be taken from dependent fish and wildlife, and where should the cuts be located?

The Analysis Criteria for Issue Statement 2 should be applied on a site-specific basis, for the specific eco-system of each area of Kuiu. As written they are too broad to be applied with any meaningful results for the protection of the environment.

Issue Statement 3: Effect on subsistence uses. The stated purpose of ANILCA Title VIII is "...to provide the opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so." So the first question asked about subsistence should be "How must we manage Kuiu so that we provide the opportunity for those engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so? This is not the same as determining the specific subsistence use of each resource, and leaving just enough of that resource to meet "subsistence resource production" needs, as you call them. Areas used for subsistence by rural residents should be protected by area, not on a resource by resource basis, ie. 10 crabs here, a patch of macrocystis kelp there, 50 alone in another spot. For example, to build a TTF, logging camp, bridge, roads, airplane float and ramp, equipment float and ramp, 8 acre log sort and a chip machine in No Name Bay, which is on record as being one of our subsistence use areas, and which is just 3 miles from our Conclusion Island subsistence deer hunting area, is not giving adequate management protection to our local subsistence uses. Whole areas of use must be protected. Until TAMP is revised to reflect this, no action should be taken on Kuiu Island. The major Analysis Criterion for protecting subsistence uses should be 1) Input of rural residents using the area for subsistence, as per ANILCA Title VIII.

Issue Statement 4: Roads, TTF's, etc.. Since all the Specific Analysis Questions you ask here have already been answered in the existing '81-90 planning documents for Kuiu, we would like to know why they are being asked again in this document? Are they rhetorical? Question 3, where would TTF's, camps, etc. be located?, has already been answered. Why wasn't this Scoping Area Analysis document done before the decisions were made? We would appreciate a written explanation of this very confusing

pretense that nothing is yet decided. We would also add a Question 7: at what point does the destruction of Kuiu Island outweigh the benefits of timber harvest in costs to the taxpayers?. And, under Analysis Criteria, three more criteria to use are: 7) The degree to which Forest Roads, TTF's, log camps etc. violate the needs of present forest users, human and non-human; 8) The real effect of opening unroaded areas to an extensive road system, as for example Prince of Wales Island; and 9) The effect all of this activity will have on the Tebenkof Wilderness, which it surrounds?.

15/15

Issue Statement 5: 100 year management. Under Analysis Questions we add Question 7) How much timber volume must be left to protect the priority of subsistence use of the resources on into the future, as mandated in ANILCA Title VIII?

Next we come to four management alternatives, which apparently are somehow related to the above set of Issues, Analysis Questions, etc.. This point is very unclear. Are you ready to select an alternative based on the questions you simultaneously offer us for review?

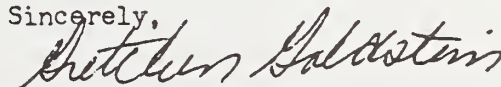
Under the Management Objectives common to all 4 alternatives, number 1) Increase fish production, is an impossibility; ~~not~~ evidence of the contrary effect of very extensive clearcut logging, as planned for Kuiu, exists with both ADF&G and National Marine Fisheries. You are not going to take 3/4 of the trees out of the forest and increase fish production. You may increase fish production in a few streams if you rehabilitate them, but to make it sound like you will increase rather than decrease total fish production from Kuiu is ignoring all evidence to the contrary.

Management Objectives which should be added to your list are: 5) Provide the opportunity for those engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so and 6) Fully protect the present users of the island: fish, wildlife and human.

Of the five alternatives offered, the No Action Alternative, alternative 5, is the one that the Sumner Strait Advisory Committee is already on record as supporting. We continue to ask that all timber harvest be deferred until TLMP is revised. Of the other alternatives, alternative 4 at least works toward multiple use of the forest. Alternative 1 is in violation of ANILCA, as it makes timber harvest rather than subsistence the priority forest use. Also, to take additional timber from Kuiu to make up for losses in other areas would require a full, separate EIS.

Those are our concerns. We look forward to receiving the answers to our questions, especially about why this is being done after the operating plans and the EIS's, and also what the alternatives are about, since the Plans are already fact?

Sincerely,



Gretchen Goldstein
Chair

cc.
Rep. Peter Goll
Rob Bosworth, ADF&G
Michael Barton, USFS

Mr.
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AUG 10 REC'D
JR

12/15

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
PO Box 14
Point Baker, Ak. 99927
July 19, 1987

Mr. Dale Robertson, Chief
US Forest Service
PO Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Chief Robertson,

Before I state my business, I would like to congratulate you on your new position. I hope you enjoy your job and take good care of our Forests and all that they hold.

I am chair of our local Advisory Committee, part of the system set up in the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA), Title VIII, to watchdog and report on resource uses which conflict with our subsistence village way of life. Because our two villages are sandwiched between the two largest timber harvest operations in southeast Alaska, APC and LPK, we have continuous dealings with all levels of the US Forest Service. This is one of them.

The Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee respectfully requests Intervenor Status in the appeal of the 1986-90 Operating Period for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Sale Area Final Environmental Impact Statement (APC 1986-90 FEIS) and the Record of Decision, filed by the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC).

We have immediate and vital concerns with this Appeal. 178 MMBF of timber will be removed from the island directly across from our subsistence villages under the 1986-90 Plan. Our Advisory Committee is on record with the USFS in our response to the 1986-90 APC DEIS, and again in our response to the Supplementary EIS, as being opposed to any timber harvest and related activities in this area which will have a detrimental effect on our villages. At a meeting attended by Forest Service representatives to present the Supplemental EIS to us, our Advisory Committee passed a resolution that all logging activity be deferred in VCU'S 416, 417, 418 until TLMP is revised, to allow for reclassification to LUD I or II. This request was not granted.

Part of the 1986-90 Plan involves building a TTF, logging camp, airplane float and ramp, equipment float and ramp, bridge and log sort and storage facility in No Name Bay, a bay presently important to our villages for subsistence uses, recreation and commercial fishing, and located only three miles from a designated subsistence deer hunting area. Our Advisory Committee is in the process of appealing the decision to develop No Name Bay, and I am including a copy of the appeal for the record, as the reasons given for desiring Intervenor Status on the 1986-90 APC FEIS include the reasons for appealing the No Name Bay TTF complex.

The Advisory Committee decided it would be enough to appeal the No Name TTF without appealing the entire 1986-90 Plan. It now appears, however, that the two cannot be separated. As part of his recommendation to refuse our request for a stay of work pending decision on our No Name appeal, the Forest Supervisor argues that we did not appeal the entire 1986-90 Plan. We would like to rectify our error as much as possible by Intervening in the SEACC Appeal.

The cumulative impact of the proposed 1986-90 APC Operating Plan for East Kuiu Island together with the existing and continuing LPK timber harvest on Prince of Wales Island will have a significant, long-term, irreversible impact on our subsistence way of life, in direct opposition to the meaning and intent of ANILCA Title VIII. We are already on record as being opposed to all such activities. We therefore now request Intervenor Status in the SEACC Appeal of the 1986-90 APC FEIS and the Record of Decision.

Thank you for your time and help.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Goldstein
Gretchen Goldstein
Chair

enc.

cc.

Representative Peter Goll
Robert Lynn, USFS
Norm Howse, USFS
Ron Thuma, USFW
Rob Bosworth, ADF&G
SEACC

AUG 10 REC'D 7/5
JK

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
P.O. Box 14
Point Baker, Ak. 99927
May 24, 1987

HABITAT
RECEIVED

Mr. Robert Lynn
Forest Supervisor
P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

100 02 157
REGION I
JUNEAU

Dear Mr. Lynn,

The Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee hereby notifies you of our appeal, under 36CFR211.18, of the Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Proposed TTF and Camp location for Timber Harvest Scheduled from East Kuiu Island signed by Morris Huffman, dated 4/8/87, postmarked 4/15/87 and recieved by SSF&GAC on 4/25/87, and the Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact and Appendix based on this EA, dated 4/15/87, signed by Robert Lynn, postmarked 4/15/87 and recieved by us on 4/25/87. We respectfully request a review of them. We ask that the decision be changed to the No Action Alternative, and that the existing Rowan Bay facilities be used instead of building new ones in No Name Bay, or any presently untouched bay on East Kuiu Island. We also request a stay of the actions until the apoeal process is completed. Our Statement of Reasons, and amplification of them, follow below.

1. The EA and ROD fail to comply with the letter and the intent of ANILCA with regard to subsistence uses.

2. The EA and ROD fail to account for the cumulative impact of this action in relation to all the timber being taken from our area under Forest Service Management.

3. The EA and ROD fail to give a complete and accurate accounting of costs.

4. The EA and ROD fail to document general assertions that commercial fisheries resources will not suffer from the proposed actions.

5. The EA is a major Federal action that should be analyzed in a site-specific EIS.

Here is why we state the above.

1. The EA and Rod fail to evaluate the effects this decision will have on local subsistence way of life. They do not address adequately the possibility of continuing to use Rowan Bay. The NO Action Alternative was not even considered in the Draft EA. The final EA does not give it much consideration. The EA and ROD determine that the new facilities are necessary consistent with sound management principles for the utilization of public lands. Sound land management means more than the cost and efficiency of timber harvest, the two

factors on which this decision is "Heavily based."

The EA and ROD call the camp and TTF temporary, and say that competition for our subsistence resources will not be long term. Six months is temporary. Thirty years is not temporary. Many of us will be dead before the area is once again usable. The EA says the effect of the Camp and TTF will reduce the quality of the outdoor subsistence experience more than it will reduce actual available resources. Prove it. Document it. We know from experience that the deer on Conclusion Island will be hunted until our subsistence use is significantly impacted. We have seen how the loggers hunt from the nearby Lab Bay logging camp, and heard the same stories from other villages. We worked for years, and finally got the Forest Service to remove Conclusion Island from logging plans, in order to protect our subsistence hunting there. With 40 loggers camped 3 miles away for the next 10 years, there is no hope that the deer population on Conclusion will survive, let alone that they might start repopulating Kuiu. There are no deer on Kuiu, so there is not, as the EA claims, other locations on Kuiu for us to use. When the Conclusion herd is gone, that is the end of our subsistence deer in that area.

No studies have been done on the effects of logging and related activities on subsistence resources or villages. There is no evidence documenting the status and trends of these resources since the two 50 year contracts began. We know that life here will never again be like it was before the trees were killed. The cumulative impact of Federal logging is already significant locally, and has been continually reported as such by the Advisory Committee, which was set up by ANILCA to monitor such local effects of State and Federal land use. The Advisory Committee is on record as opposing any timber harvest and related activities in units 416, 417, 418, and 419 on East Kuiu. We are on record as being opposed to a TTF and logging camp in No Name Bay. In addition, all the letters, phone calls, visits and meeting input from local residents which you received were in favor of using Rowan Bay and leaving No Name alone. ANILCA sec 801(5) gives rural residents with personal knowledge of local conditions the authority to have a meaningful role in managing local subsistence uses. Sec. 805(a) gives such authority to the Advisory Committee. Sec. 802(3) directs Federal land managing agencies to cooperate with local Advisory Committees. The Forest Service Decision and EA fail to do so. We appeal this decision and ask that the No Action Alternative be chosen and that our subsistence uses of No Name Bay and Conclusion Island be protected.

2. Cumulative Impacts. The EA and ROD make no attempt to assess the cumulative impact of the proposed development of No Name Bay in relation to all the other timber harvest and related activities in our area. They read as though what happens in No Name will happen in an otherwise undisturbed habitat. In fact the impacts of the camp and TTF on our villages are in addition to the impacts of cutting down 3/4 of the trees on East Kuiu over the next thirty years. 479 MMBF of trees will be cut down around this proposed facility, leaving only 146.4 MMBF standing. In addition, our villages watch millions of board feet

AUG 10 REC'D
JK

7/5

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
P.O. Box 14
Point Baker, Ak. 99927
May 24, 1987

HABITAT
RECEIVED

Mr. Robert Lynn
Forest Supervisor
P.O. Box 309
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

100 02 157

REGION I
JUNEAU

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-3-

be taken annually from the area surrounding us on Prince of Wales Island, which has already impacted our subsistence deer hunting.

We are sandwiched between the two largest timber harvest operations in Southeast, LPK on Prince of Wales and APC on Kuiu. Before a valid ANILCA sec 810 Finding of No Significant Impact can be made, the impact of this action in addition to all other timber harvest and related activities (roads, camps, log hauling, etc.) on our villages must be assessed. The 81-86 ALP FEIS does not do this. The 86-90 APC EIS does not do this. TLMP does not do this. Neither do the EA and ROD. That is why we request a full EIS be done. A valid assessment of No Impact can be made only in the context of the whole picture in our area. We appeal in advance any Forest Service claim that that is outside the scope of this document, since that is the whole point of the document. When all the Forest Service "No Significant Impacts are added together in our area, the total impact will be significant. We ask that the problem not be compounded by such a development in No Name or any other East Kuiu bay.

3. Fisheries Resources. There is no documentation of the claim that there will be little effect on fisheries from this development of No Name Bay. Lack of information does not mean that no or few effects will occur, as the EA implies.

Records show that 39,000 pounds of Dungeness crab a year come out of No Name. Bark accumulations and the resulting ammonia and sulfides will adversely affect crab larvae, juvenile rearing and crab reproductive potential. It will also kill off other plant and animal organisms. It is unknown how long it takes an area to recover, but National Marine Fisheries cites areas which have little signs of life 25 years after use of the area has stopped. This may be true of No Name, since the currents are weak. That means that in our generation it will be ruined for crabbing. More than 3.3 acres will be affected, as the weak currents will wash the bark about into a larger area. To state that this loss of habitat is worth 2 crabs, or \$3.00 to the fisherman, is specious and insulting. This is the kind of information on which this Decision was based.

The data-base for the analysis of the effect of this development on salmon and herring is equally inadequate. There is very little data available, yet the EA states that you "expect" the impact to be "small, if any." Such undocumented assertions are meaningless without facts to substantiate them. There are five catalogued fish streams into No Name. It is a salmon rearing and feeding area. There are herring in the Bay. King salmon fishing goes on there in the winter. An undisturbed coast along East Kuiu is important to Southeast Alaskan fishermen, local and otherwise. To offer sport fishing along log rafts as evidence that salmon are not displaced by log rafting activities is unacceptable as a fact on which to base this decision.

10/15

4. Cost Accounting. We reject the EA and ROD cost analysis on which the decision for the proposed project is based, for two reasons. The first is a continued questioning of the cost breakdown which shows building at No Name \$3,900,000 cheaper than using the existing Rowan Bay facilities. We are not sure how that figure was arrived at. Using the Forest Service facts and figures we have put together, we see the following costs:

<u>Cost to Build and Use No Name 10 years</u>	
TTF(inc. log sort, bridge, roadlink)	\$963,000
Camp pad, maintenance yard, generator	229,000
Camp buildings	86,400
Camp maintenance 10 years	346,230
Continued operation of Rowan Bay	879,700
Rowan Bay 10 year maintenance	177,414
Public float (lost anchorage)	27,000
	<u>\$2,708,744.</u>

This figure alone exceeds by \$228,744 the log haul costs to Rowan Bay of \$2,480,000 for the first ten years. Since after the first ten years No Name won't be used for 10 years, it will be twenty years before any possible savings will begin to be experienced. And the above cost list is not complete. No cost is given for the following items scheduled as part of this project:

Equipment float	\$?
Equipment ramp	?
Airplane float	?
Airplane ramp	?
Airplane road link	?
Forest Service Administration site	?
School (possibly) 10 years	825,000
	<u>\$? Total</u>

(A school may be needed because 40 men may not want to live 10 years without their families.) If this as yet undetermined total is subtracted from the remaining costs which make it cheaper to build in No Name, that figure will be further reduced.

This brings us to the second reason we reject the cost analysis which shows No Name to be cheaper. In our Draft EA response, the Advisory Committee requested that a monetary value be assigned to resource losses and that this sum be added to the costs of developing No Name. The Appendix to the Decision Notice is apparently an attempt to do this, by rating the advantage ~~importance~~ of each factor considered in making the Decision, and giving it an importance value of from 1 to 100. The charts start with the biased assumption that harvesting timber in the cheapest way is the most important factor and is valued at 100. Not impacting Point Baker/Port Protections' subsistence, commercial and recreational use of No Name rates 20. Not impacting the fish resources, the anchorage, the wildlife and the visuals together total only 36 points, (which is the same number of points the cost of building the TTF gets, with a dollar value of \$963,000.)

11/15

Operational Efficiency is considered a "Great" advantage and gets 100 points. No New Impacts on aquatic habitat is also considered a "Great" advantage, but rates only 10 points. Except for monetary savings and operational efficiency, nothing rates more than a 20 point value on either of the "Do We Need A..." charts. Of course such an arbitrary system results in "The preferred alternative having the highest number of points. If all the factors with "Great" advantage got 100 points like Operational Efficiency does, then the totals on the "Do We Need a TTF?" chart would be 207 for No Name and 377 for Rowan Bay.

Still, if you give a monetary value to the value points of these factors, using the 1 point = \$27,000 example for valuing the lost anchorage, you get a total of \$963,000 resource loss value from the "Do We Need a TTF?" chart, and an \$813,000 value for Impact to Point Baker/Port Protection plus Quality of outdoor experience on Kuiu. If you subtract this sum ~~from~~ of \$1,776,000 from the cost savings which remain, we do not think much will remain. The Forest Service Charts vastly undervalue the worth over time of Forest resources and uses other than timber harvest. Until all the costs are accurately evaluated and listed and added to the cost of developing No Name Bay, the decision to use No Name, which is "based Heavily" on a cost saving of \$3,900,000, is based on faulty, incomplete cost figures, and we appeal it.

For all of the above reasons we ask that a full EIS be done.

You have heard the opinions of a large part of both our villages, and they have all asked that Rowan Bay be used. The local Fish and Game Advisory committee has protested the action and now is forced to appeal it. Once again we respectfully request that the No Action Alternative be chosen, and the Rowan Bay facilities be used for the timber harvest on East Kuiu. ~~It is a two year delay~~ A two year delay will get the same amount of timber from East Kuiu without these additional impacts to the area.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Goldstein
Chair

cc.

Representative Peter Goll
Senator Richard Eliason
National Marine Fisheries
US Army Corps of Engineers
Ron Thuma, USFW
Rob Bosworth, ADF&G Subsistence Division
Norm Howse, USFS

ENA

O.S.C.

AUG 10 REC'D
JR

4/15

Sumner Strait Fish and Game Advisory Committee
Box 15
Point Barrow, Ak. 99507
January 2, 1987

Mr. Robert Lynn
Forest Supervisor, Sitikine Area
Tongass National Forest
Box 309
Petersburg, Ak. 99833

Dear Mr. Lynn,

Yesterday Three Forest Servicemen came to Point Barrow to talk to us about the plans for No Name Bay. We would like to thank everyone for this, although apparently they should have come here back in 1978 when the decision was made. I was unable to get to Barrow due to weather, but I talked on the phone at length with Mr. Zho and Mr. Chiarella. Their answers to my questions lead to further questions about the need for what is planned in No Name Bay.

According to them, the decision to build a new facility less than 15 miles from an existing one is purely economic. They said that it will cost approximately \$5 million more to use the existing Terminal Transfer Facility and logging camp at Rowan Bay.

We would like to see a breakdown of your figures. First, we would like to see a cost breakdown of why it will cost an extra \$5 million to haul the loggers and the logs a few extra miles to Rowan Bay on a road that is already planned for construction no matter where the TTF and camp are located. Second, we would like to see the cost estimates which will allow you to install a TTF, an 8 acre log sort and storage yard, a chip loading operation, a logging camp with its water, sewer etc. requirements, an equipment loading and unloading ramp, an airplane float and ramp, an equipment float, and a bridge from Kuin to "Fantasy" Island, for \$800,000. We know how much it costs to build such projects out here, as we have dealt with funding for community projects. The "temporary" logging camp next door to us in Labouchere Bay has a State-provided school in it. What facilities will the NoName "temporary" camp require? At what cost, and to whom?

Third, we would like to see a dollar value assigned to what will be lost due to the construction of the facilities you plan. How much money will be lost to commercial salmon fishermen? Crab fishermen? What is the value of the herring habitat loss? The destroyed anchorages? These are measurable, real financial considerations and, despite the claims of your EA, these values do exist.

Less easy to place a dollar value on, but still of high economic value, is the worth of the undestroyed habitat in No Name and the surrounding area to the fish and wildlife populations not commercially harvested: ducks, geese, bears, eagles and the thousands of other

5/5

-2-

birds who use the area, shrimp, etc.. These creatures do not use money, but if they did they would probably want quite a bit for the destruction of their use areas. A value should be placed on the loss of our subsistence deer hunting on Conclusion Island, which will result from hunting from the logging camp. If you do not believe this will happen, ask any community, including ours, which has a logging camp in its area. The loss of south Kuiv as a recreation area for our villages and other boaters should also be computed monetarily. All of these items should have a dollar value assigned to them.

Once you have listed all the costs of building what is planned, and have estimated the true money value of the resources being sacrificed in No Name Bay, these costs should be added together and subtracted from the estimated \$5 million extra it will cost to use the Rowan Bay facility. We believe you will come out with a negative amount.

The decision to build in No Name was made back in 1979. We knew nothing about it. We do not accept the statement in the EA that "...Topography and the location of the timber harvest units on Kuiv Island require that a TTF be constructed in No Name Bay." It is only a difference of about 15 miles from the cutting units to the existing Rowan Bay facility, and a road is being planned over the topography anyway.

The Forest Service refuses to acknowledge that the ANILCA sec 705a allowable cut level of 4.5 billion board feet per decade is too large if we are to maintain healthy multiple use of the forest. Yet our subsistence villages, already affected by the intense harvest level on Prince of Wales Island, are faced with huge timber cuts on Kuiv, over the protests of our Advisory Committee and our two communities. Our request cannot be honored because logging has been deferred in Lizianski Inlet and the Kadashan drainage at the request of others and, to use the famous Forest Service quote, "The timber has to be taken from somewhere."

You are going to take 200 million board feet out of south Kuiv. If you must harvest the area over our protests, at least give us a break on the TTF etc. in No Name Bay. There really is no reason you cannot use Rowan Bay. If there actually are any extra costs to using Rowan Bay once all the costs of building in No Name are subtracted, use some of the \$40,000,000 plus Anilca provides, to make up the extra cost.

The Sumner Strait Advisory Committee requests that this letter be added to our December 19, 1986 response to the EA. We look forward to seeing your budget analysis. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Gretchen Goldstein
Chair

6/15

-3-

cc.

US Congressman Bob Mrazek

US Congressman Morris Udall

US Congressman Bruce Vento

Alaska DC delegation

Al. Rep. Peter Goll

Al. Sen. Dick Eliason

Michael Barton, USFS

SEACC

Sue Roulston
Box 53
Pt. Barrow, AK 99927

AUG 10 REC'D ~~PT. BARROW~~
2R 8/10/88

1/2

I like to start my testimony
stating that I support the
Tongass Timber Reform Act.

I feel the present Management is not
doing an adequate job of management.

Many people living and using the Tongass
as a source of subsistence use area
are very dissapointed and concerned
about our natural resources.

I would like to state that I
understand the "logging of forest"
is playing a very important part
in changes in the weather patterns.
This effect commonly known as the
"greenhouse affect." I feel we can
take this common knowledge and look
at our forest one of the largest
National forest in the N. American Continent.
The wild life and natural plant covers
need their shade trees. The buffer zones
around all fish streams must be

this affect
all living
and growing
species.

Sue Koulston
Box #53 (Pt. Baker)
Pt. Baker AK
99927

at least 100' as requested ^{presently} in Wash DC
by many comm. fishing ^{future} organization.
The 100' is not enough considering ^{All streams are important} slow downs, you can't say this stream
or the
Substance use of the mentioned
land is very important to the members
of our community. We have time
and time again told our Forest Service
representatives that the Teben Koff
Bay Wilderness should be extended
all the way ~~as~~ across the land to
the Summer Straits. Referring to VCU
416, 417, 418 and 403, I request this
land be designated "Roadless."

The proposed LTF "Logging Transfer
Facility" for Nome Bay is definitely
a ~~facility~~ facility I would like to
comment on. This of course is not
the first time, the facility is
proposed to extend towards
the anchorage house. The tugs
leaving the Bay would pass
through the summer gillnet fleet
causing direct effects on their season.
The bay is very remote and pristine
and can supply a lot of needed

AUG 10 REC'D

2R

8/10/89

2/L

Subsistence area,

The deer population has been increasing in the mentioned areas and I would like to allow these deer to have old growth habitat to populate in.

I support the "Tongass Timber Reform Act" because a 50yr contract was given to long ago to be full filled. The subsistence needs of the people who live in the Tongass National Forest need to be acknowledged and more areas need to remain roadless.

AUG 10 REC'D

Life Estate, PO Box 933, Sitka, Alaska 99701
August 9, 1989

I live in the town of Sitka, Alaska. I am a member
of Alaska Women's Caucus. I am also a member of the
Committee on I for the Women of Alaska.

I would like to suggest that we have
this meeting scheduled at a very broad time - one
anywhere that is convenient to have. We are mostly a
fishing community and a lot of us are out
trying to make a living. Get in touch with the community
and see when the time would be right next time.

I'm totally against any logging in No Name Bay.
We use that side of the Island lots to harvest kelp,
fish kelp, berries, and more. As a commercial fisherman
I provides the only all-weather anchorage in the area
which is very important. It's a beautiful bay and
we would like to keep things like they are. If Rowan
Bay is already a logging camp, keep things there. Keep
roads there, keep the camps there. Keep No Name Bay
out of any development.

Sitka Tuttle
8-9-89

AUG 10 REC'D
JR

PT BAKER
8/10/89

1/

CAM CARLSON
PO BOX 73
PT BAKER AK, 996

This is regarding the proposed logging camp
in No Name Bay. As a local resident and
greatly depend on subsistence, hunting, fishing
No Name Bay is a prime place
for all of the above. Also the surrounding
islands and Port Conclusion are an extremely
rare area. This area supports a wide
variety of wildlife, many residents here depend
on this animals & seafood that are harvested
in No Name Bay's existing areas.

As a user of this area I would like to
express the importance of No Name Bay and
Kuiu Island. No Name & Port Conclusion are
also excellent anchorages. The potential for
Tourism & Recreation in this area, I feel
would greatly outweigh the short term profit of
logging this area, if used as subsistence, Tour
ism & recreation, you have a perminate
money maker not to mention always having
a rich subsistence area.

Thank you,
Sincerely,

August 10, 1989

AUG 10 REC'D
-TR

P. BAKER
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U.S. Forest Service

I would like to submit this written testimony in lieu of oral testimony at the public hearing today at Point Baker, Alaska.

I am a resident of Post Protection Alaska and have been so 12-13 years and live very much a subsistence lifestyle, probably more so than anyone in this vicinity. ~~There~~

First I would like to specify reasons that logging and roadbuilding has been harmful to subsistence here in this area and then specify why logging, roadbuilding and a log dump on S.E. Kuiu Island would be harmful to subsistence.

~~One~~ One effect logging has is destruction of habitat. Destruction of old growth forest is extremely detrimental to deer habitat and subsequently deer population & health. Destruction of old growth removes the very essential winter cover areas for deer populations in heavy winters. Further, ~~logging creates a dense~~ forest. It replaces it with an area high in browse for deer for the first few years, ~~after~~ which boosts deer populations, boosting them to the point of over population which leads to unhealthy deer populations due to rapid spread of diseases and parasite infestations. Then the

the area of high browse gives way
to a dense ~~coniferous~~ understory which is
totally unsupportive of deer populations -
no browse, no cover in heavy winters,
causing a rapid decline in deer numbers.

Deer need large areas, whole
eco-systems to support a healthy deer
herd population. Large areas need to
be left intact. Whole ecosystems.

Another strong ^{harmful} effect logging and road
~~building~~ building has on subsistence in
the marked increase in hunting pressure
due to the ease of access from outside
areas due to roads. These are effects
felt here in the North end of Prince
of Wales Island. Also ~~the~~ logging and
roading has a ~~severe~~ harmful effect on
anadromous stream habitat. I could take
you to one specific stream just a couple
of miles from Point Baker, Alder Creek/
T. Licker Creek. This creek is a pink
salmon producer and this stream has
been logged right to its banks. There
is no canopy left over this stream and
we all know the effects of warmer
water temperatures due to the removal
of canopy has on stream fish production,
it is clearly harmful. ~~It~~

There are extremely few wilderness
areas and LUP II areas in the North
Prince of Wales Island area - large
eco-systems left intact to support healthy
diverse wildlife populations. South Kuiu
Island is a prime candidate area that
is still relatively wild & natural with the
Tribal Wilderness and the Rock Pass LUP II
area, preservation of ^{UCU} S09 & S08 & S07
~~needed~~ in a roadless state would provide

a contiguous, cohesive eco-system
wildlife habitat area essential to
maintenance of ~~healthy~~ diverse wildlife
populations, which is essential to sustainable
lifestyle. A log dump facility in this
area, logging & loading would be
destructive & harmful to the maintenance
of such an eco-system & wildlife habitat/
populations. There are few such potential
areas left, and none in ~~the~~ ^{our} area
except South Kuiu and The Colder
Halbrake area on Prince of Wales
Island. These areas need to remain
woodless, and unlogged. Kuiu Island
already has a camp at Roman Bay.
Why spread it out with a new
facility at No Name Bay. Keep it
concentrated at Roman Bay. ^{also} Rocky Pass,
South Kuiu, & Tebenkof are prime
waterfowl habitat areas. These areas
support a healthy waterfowl population.
It's important to maintain this whole
area as a complete eco-system, like
I already said, there is little
opportunity left to do so anywhere.
Long range benefits for the future
must be considered for ~~the~~ ^{the} benefit
of all, not just short term plunders for
right now.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey Storch

Appendix B-8

Port Alexander

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

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5 ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING
6 APC 1981-86 and 1986-91 OPERATING PLAN
7 DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
8

9 PUBLIC HEARING IN PORT ALEXANDNER, ALASKA
10

11 HEARING OFFICER: DICK ESTELLE

12 U. S. FOREST SERVICE

13 Friay, August 11, 1989
14

15 in

16 PORT ALEXANDER COMMUNITY HALL

17 PORT ALEXANDER, ALASKA
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U. S. F. S. Public Hearing, ANILCA Section 810 on Subsistence

APPEARANCES:

U.S. Forest Service Dick Estelle
Petersburg Ranger District

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Testimony of:		
James Hendricks		7
Everette Youngberg		7
Gerry Merrigan		11
Piper Mertle		13



REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

1 Okay. I'd like to get started with the hearing if we are
2 ready. Are some of those folks coming back in? I guess they are
3 not coming. Before I start the main part of the hearing here I'd
4 like to thank you for showing up. I know it's a pretty day and
5 everybody is busy doing other things. So I appreciate your
6 showing up. I'd like to introduce some of the folks that are
7 here. Forest Service folks from Petersburg. This is Mike
8 Condon. Mike is an economist and a land management planning
9 specialist. He works in the Petersburg office. He is primarily
10 going to be in charge of this long term sale project on Kuiu
11 Island. Larry Roberts is the other fellow that was taking your
12 names. He is an archaeologist and working primarily with
13 subsistence kinds of issues. Our recorder is Bob Hinde from
14 Petersburg. My name is Dick Estelle. I have a prepared
15 statement that I am required to read so I'll read that and then
16 I'd like to ask those of you who have indicated on the sign in
17 sheet that you'd like to make a testimony to do so and I'll call
18 you in the order that you signed in.

19 This hearing will now come to order.

20 My name is Dick Estelle. I have been designated by the USDA
21 Forest Service as the Hearing Officer for this proceeding. I
22 would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate
23 your interest and effort to be here for this hearing today.

24 For the record, today is August 11, and the time is 7:52 PM.
25 This hearing held in Port Alexander. Public notification of this

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1 hearing was made by KCAW Radio in Sitka, KRSA Radio in
2 Petersburg. There were posters posted around town at the post
3 office, buying scow and the community hall and down at the
4 store. And there was broadcast over the marine radio this
5 afternoon. Documentation of these notices will be included as a
6 part of the official record.

7 The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get
8 your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft
9 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and
10 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long
11 Term Timber Sale may affect your subsistence use of the Tongass
12 National Forest.

13 There are some rules of procedure I would like to review
14 with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 PM. If
15 testimony runs beyond this time, I'll continue until everyone
16 that wishes to speak has the opportunity to do so. If testimony
17 is completed earlier, I will keep the record open until 10:00 PM
18 to allow opportunity for additional comments. If you have not
19 already done so, please sign in at the door and indicate on the
20 sign-in sheet if you wish to present testimony. If you have
21 written testimony I'd like you to submit that at the time that
22 you present your oral testimony or at any time during the
23 proceedings. I'll call your name to present testimony. I
24 encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to
25 the point. Unless we get more people wanting to testify tonight
26 than we already have there will be no time restrictions on the

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1 testimony. If a lot of other people show up I may impose a 10
2 minute time limit in order to allow everyone to testify. If you
3 do wish to provide more information than is possible in the 10
4 minutes allowed, you will be given the opportunity to do so after
5 everyone has had a chance to present their views. Written
6 testimony is, as I said, also encouraged. If you disagree
7 with the views expressed by the individual giving testimony,
8 please do not interrupt. Everyone will be given the opportunity
9 to testify.

10 Please use the microphone as you testify, here at the table.
11 The sound recording is important to ensure that we get the full
12 testimony in the record.

13 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810
14 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on
15 subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft
16 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86 and
17 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long
18 Term Timber Sale. In the interest of expediting the hearing,
19 please limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use.

20 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
21 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
22 wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it must be
23 presented today at the hearing. Any written testimony submitted
24 after today's hearing will be considered as a response to the
25 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86
26 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long

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1 Term Timber Sale and not as part of the ANILCA Section 810
2 hearing record. The hearing today will be an informal public
3 hearing. What I mean by informal is that witnesses are not
4 required to be under oath when making their presentations. We
5 are recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript.
6 The transcript is important because it, along with all written
7 submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the
8 preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and
9 Record of Decision for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact
10 Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the
11 Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. The
12 transcript of this hearing will be published as an appendix item
13 to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

14 Now as the Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn
15 and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an
16 informal hearing, there will be no cross examination of
17 witnesses. Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation
18 Operating Plan and the various alternatives was provided during
19 an Open House preceding this hearing. Therefore, I cannot accept
20 questions, except those concerning hearing procedures. The only
21 questions asked by me during the hearing will be to clarify your
22 testimony. The purpose of this hearing is to make an official
23 record of your testimony.

24 If individuals have the same testimony as others, I hope the
25 presenter will simply state that they "...stand with Presenter X
26 or Presenter Y who testified on this or that point." That type

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1 of statement is acceptable for the record instead of repeating
2 the previous testimony. In addition written testimony is just as
3 acceptable as an oral presentation.

4 Individuals testifying will be called in the order the sign-
5 up, as they signed up on the sign-in sheet. I will call your
6 name. At that time, please come forward, give me any written
7 testimony you may have, use the microphone at this one table and
8 proceed with your testimony. When you do so, please give us your
9 name, spell your last name please, give us your residence and
10 your address so that it gets on the tape.

11 The first testimony will be given James Hendricks.

12 JAMES HENDRICKS: I have decided not to testify due to
13 lack of information on the ? project.

14 DICK ESTELLE: Okay.

15 JAMES HENDRICKS: (Indiscernible due to distance from
16 mic)

17 DICK ESTELLE: Okay. The next person is Everette
18 Youngberg.

19 EVERETTE YOUNGBERG: My name is Everette Youngberg.
20 Y-O-U-N-G-B-E-R-G. I am normally known as Sonny. I reside in
21 Tebenkof Bay, in the wilderness area. My address is 1268,
22 Petersburg, AK., where I lived for about six years. And I have
23 seen the results of this logging, what it has done to
24 subsistence. As to the fishery, as to sport fishery, as to
25 commercial fishery--I am a commercial fisherman, a troller. So I
26 have my own little personal axe to grind. Living where I do in

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1 Tebenkof I am somewhat protected in the sense that it will not be
2 logged which is the only saving grace. However we do use other
3 areas that are tentively going to be logged. And I have seen
4 results. Having lived in Petersburg I have driven out the
5 highway. I have seen the results of the strip logging. I have
6 seen the dead streams. I have seen the logs laying in the creek.
7 Not that the loggers cut the logs and left them in the creek but
8 they do leave their strip of timber which the wind then comes
9 along and blows down. I have seen the results of several harbors
10 here, again I am grinding my own axe, but let's face it guys this
11 is basially boat country. And I have seen what happens to some
12 of these harbors after they have been stripped. They are no
13 longer utilized for fisherman because they are just a blow hole,
14 they are no good any more. I have seen the results of the
15 silteration on the streams where the salmon cannot get up any
16 longer. The trout get washed out, the eggs get lost on the
17 salmon. You end up with barren water. I utilize Tebenkof. I
18 don't have an axe to grind right there personally, because so far
19 that hasn't been touched. And apparently won't be because it is
20 now a wilderness area. But places such as Malmesbury which is
21 another one that I use which, maybe I am over extending myself
22 here. This is not in this 1990, up to 1990 proposal. But as I
23 have been told it will extend to that. I have seen what it has
24 done to the upper end of Kuiu Island. Hallock Harbor used to be
25 a fine harbor, until it was stripped, clear cut. I have seen
26 what happened in Malmesbury when selective cutting was utilized.

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1 I had no qualms with that I was there. I fished it. I was
2 concerned when I was told they were going to selective cut in the
3 bay. They did such a fine job. I don't know about the quality
4 of the lumber they took out. It's not my concern, I'm not a
5 logger. I only know the job they did. There was two or three
6 little skid marks in the beach, there was no erosion. There was
7 no washed out ground. If you are a bear hunter, you don't go
8 into cut over areas looking for bear. You go into timber. If
9 you are a deer hunter, you go into the timber, you don't go into
10 the cutover, slash areas. If you are a sport fisherman you
11 don't go up through a cut over area to a salmon stream. If you
12 are looking for clams, you don't go to the bottom of one of these
13 washed out streams that has been full of siltation. So based on
14 that, I yes indeed agree that we will not have this slash cut
15 over areas that I have seen in the past. I understand the plan
16 is that eventually it will be all of Kuiu Island will be cut. I
17 don't think that anything I say here is going to change much but
18 I can at least voice my opinion. I have seen it, I don't like
19 it. Being a commercial fisherman I harvest my living from the
20 sea. I am a subsistence user. We eat clams, we eat crabs, we
21 use the deer, we use the meat from the bears that we kill. All
22 the different critters that we utilize, all of which will be gone
23 if it is slashed over, particularly the watersheds. And that is
24 my main concern because of the salmon troller. My own little
25 personal axe to grind. But I can't help it that's the way she
26 lays. I guess that is about all I got to say.

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1 DICK ESTELLE: Can I ask you a question?
2 EVERETT YOUNGBERG: You certainly can.
3 DICK ESTELLE: Do you have any specific comments about
4 the specific proposals? any comments on...
5 EVERETT YOUNGBERG: Well, most of what I see here on
6 your charts we are dealing with the north end. And let's face it
7 guys that is already history. If you have flown over the north
8 end of Kuiu Island it's one massive raped plain. There's really
9 not that much up there to talk about. It's already over and
10 done. We get to talking about the lower end, we get down into
11 Table Bay and Malmesbury on the west side, the east side, excuse
12 me, of Kuiu Island, No Name Bay, Alvin down in that country,
13 I've hunted down there, I've fished down there, I've seen the
14 country, I know what it looks like now. I'll cry when my kids
15 see it twenty years from now...Any more questions?
16 DICK ESTELLE: Thank you very much.
17 EVERETT YOUNGBERG: Thank you.
18 DICK ESTELLE: Okay that is the only people who
19 indicated a desire to testify. Is there anyone else who would
20 like to say anything?
21 (from the audience) The only thing that needed to be
22 said at this time is I think your meeting is really bad timing.
23 It is just before a closure. I think it is very poor timing.
24 DICK ESTELLE: Would you like to
25 (from the audience) Everybody that is concerned is
26 out, they wanted me to bring a VHF to the meeting so that they

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1 could all anchored up and talk to you about it.
2 DICK ESTELLE: Okay.
3 (from the audience) So I think that the meeting really
4 does have much of a turn out due to the fact
5 DICK ESTELLE: Excuse me, would you like to get this on
6 tape?
7 (from the audience) indiscernible....if it's on tape
8 fine, if it isn't tough.
9 DICK ESTELLE: Not having anyone else wishing to testify
10 at this time I'm going to recess the hearing. As stated before
11 hearings will be held open until 10:00 o'clock if someone else
12 wishes to testify they can do so at that time. So at this time
13 the hearing is suspended...recessed.

14
15 HEARING RECESSED
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17 DICK ESTELLE: Okay, the time is 9:30 PM and we are
18 reconvening the hearing. Gerry Merrigan is going to make
19 presentation.
20 GERRY MERRIGAN: My name is Gerry Merrigan. M-E-R-R-I-
21 G-A-N. Box 1065, Petersburg, AK 99833. I'm a commercial
22 fisherman, a troller. And in Port Alexander I fish out of here
23 alot of time in the summer. In terms of subsistence use on the
24 Kuuiu and proposed supplement, the only area I really tend to use
25 and more winter fishing is over by Port Beauclerc And I think
26 the proposed units running down below the Threemile Arm, Port

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1 Camden area is bordering on the backside of Tebenkof Wilderness
2 area is an intrusion. It also looks like it crosses right
3 through the Tebenkof Portage hiking trail, the canoe trail the
4 Forest Service paid to put in. And it seems like the intrusion
5 is Kuuiu is a start of a bad trend of an area that like more
6 heavily used than north Kuuiu. North Kuuiu is not really used that
7 much by myself in subsistence because it pretty heavily roaded.
8 And what's the point? The south Kulu is fairly much intact with
9 this point and that one unit running down from the Portage area
10 there or the one, not unit but several units seem back right in
11 Tebenkof Wilderness area and it seems like on the slate down the
12 road we're going to looking a Malmesbury, Table Bay and everything
13 else which are all the winter anchorages. And the summer pretty
14 much summer livihood for most of the trollers in this lower
15 Chatham area. It seems like the northern area is a given, on
16 Kuuiu. The only other area I have ever been in there to duck hunt
17 is Kadake Bay. And that seems like it real important for Kake.
18 I'm sure you will hear that from those people over there. In
19 general I just think it's odd at this point to be adding
20 supplements to a five year plan that is as big as the New York
21 phone book at this point. Expecting people to have full
22 comprehension of it, well it getting attention in Congress at
23 this point anyway. It seems kind of redundant in adding to a
24 burden. But since they are making the effort to come around and
25 solicit comments I just thought I'd stop in and give my nickels
26 worth. Thank you.

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1 DICK ESTELLE: Thank you. Welcome folks. You are
2 welcome to give testimony on the question here if you like. If
3 you want to spend some time talking about it informally first we
4 can recess and talk about it. And then if you choose to testify
5 why that would be fine. I think we will recess again for a few
6 minutes at this point in time is 9:40 PM.

7
8 HEARING RECESSED
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11 DICK ESTELLE: Okay, are we on Bob?

12 CLERK: Yes we are on.

13 DICK ESTELLE: Okay, the hearing is back open again.
14 And let's see, I'm not sure what your name is. Why don't you go
15 ahead.

16 PIPER K. MERTLE: My name is Piper K. Mertle. And my
17 last name is M-E-R-T-L-E. And I reside at Tract B, Port
18 Alexander and the mailing address is P O BOX 8094, Port
19 Alexander, AK 99836. And I would like to say that I am against
20 the logging on Kuiu Island and I just believe there should be,
21 should not be additional logging and clear cutting in the area.
22 And as relative to subsistence goes I imagine that it the
23 potential for people in this area to use it, it's the potential,
24 personally I haven't used that area a great deal. But I'm
25 against the logging and I would like to see less logging
26 happening. It just seems that it is, what I see is done in an

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1 irresponsible manner. And that's all.

2 DICK ESTELLE: Okay, thank you. Anybody else want to
3 speak? Okay, then thank you very much. I think at this time I'm
4 going to close the hearing I don't see anybody else coming in.
5 So it's 10:01 PM and the hearing is closed.

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7 HEARING CLOSED
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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF ALASKA

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

)
) ss:
)

I, Patricia Reid Hinde, court reporter for the First Judicial District, State of Alaska, hereby certify:

THat the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 13 contain a full, true and correct transcript of proceedings had in USDA FOREST SERVICE PUBLIC HEARINGS held at Port ALexander, ALaska, on Friday, August 11, 1989, transcribed by to the best of my knowledge and ability from a tape recorded by Bob Hinde, a court reporter for the First Judicial District, State of Alaska.

Dated at Petersburg, ALaska this 1st day of September, 1989.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY:



Patricia Reid Hinde

Appendix B-9

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NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

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1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods
for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

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An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

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Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

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SITKA, ALASKA

USDA FOREST SERVICE
Tongass N.F., Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, AK 99835

BEFORE JOHN SHERROD, HEARING OFFICER

SUBSISTENCE HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE 1981-1986 AND 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
OF THE ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE

Held August 12, 1989
7:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Verstovia School, Sitka, Alaska

ATTENDEES

DIANNA ANDERSON	113 Parris Drive, Sitka, AK 99835
GORDON ANDERSON	CA SEIS Representative
NICK BECKER	Box 1684, Sitka, AK 99835
LISA BUSH	Raven Radio
EDWARD BUYARSKI	142A Wolff Drive, Sitka, AK 99835
RICHARD CARL	Court Reporter
SUE (?) CHRISTNER	
HELEN CLOUGH	District Representative
MARK JACOBS, JR.	Box 625, Sitka, AK
DAISY JONES	901 Lincoln Street, Sitka, AK 99835
PETE J. KARAS	230 (?) Kugwanton
MARVIN C. KINBERG, JR.	Box 2112, Sitka, AK
ANN L. LOWE	415 Arrowhead Street, Sitka, AK 99835
HANK NEWHOUSE	RO SEIS Representative
DENTON PEARSON	406-C Marine Street, Sitka, AK 99835
MILLER T. ROSS	Box 2484, Sitka, AK 99835
JIM RUSSELL	
DOUG STOCKDALE	P.O. Box 2913, Sitka, AK 99835
ALLEN SYKORA	Box 799, Sitka, AK 99835
DICK ZABORSKE	
VERA ZABORSKE	P.O. Box 631, Sitka, AK 99835

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ORDER OF PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONY

<u>PRESENTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>FURTHER TESTIMONY</u>
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DAISY JONES	10	32
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PETE J. KARAS	24	

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1
2
3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: The meeting will come to
4 order. Good evening. My name is John Sherrod, and I've been
5 designated by the USDA Forest Service as the Hearing Officer
6 for this proceeding. I'd like to welcome all of you and
7 certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here for
8 this hearing today.

9 For the record, today is August 12, 1989, and the time
10 is 7:15 p.m. This hearing is being held at Sitka, Alaska, at
11 the Verstovia School. Public notification of this hearing was
12 made by a publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters
13 to local individuals and groups, and specifically, in Sitka,
14 through public service announcements on radio and television.
15 A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the
16 official record.

17 The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to
18 get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft
19 Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the
20 1981-86 and the 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp
21 Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract may affect your
22 subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

23 There are some rules of procedure I would like to
24 review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00
25 p.m. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will continue until

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1 everyone that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do
2 so. If testimony is completed earlier, I will keep the record
3 open until 10:00 p.m. to allow opportunity for additional
4 comments. If you have not already done so, please sign in at
5 the door. In addition, there are sign-in sheets for those who
6 wish to present testimony.

7 I'll call your name to present testimony and encourage
8 all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to the
9 point. All testimony will be limited to a maximum of ten
10 minutes. This is to allow all those wishing to speak the
11 opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more information
12 than is possible in the ten minutes allowed, you will be given
13 the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to
14 present their views. Written testimony is also encouraged for
15 testimony that will exceed ten minutes, and a verbal summary of
16 longer written material is recommended.

17 If you should disagree with the views expressed by the
18 individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All will
19 be given the opportunity to testify. Please use the microphone
20 as you testify. The recording is important to get the full
21 testimony into the record.

22 Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810
23 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on
24 subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft
25 Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the

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1 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp
2 Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract.

3 In the interest of expediting the hearing, please
4 limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use. Once
5 you begin your testimony, please be prepared to complete your
6 statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to
7 obtain additional information take time that could be used by
8 others wishing to testify.

9 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
10 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
11 wish to make -- made part of the record for this hearing, it
12 must be presented tonight at the hearing. Any written
13 testimony submitted after tonight's hearing will be considered
14 as a response to the Draft Supplement to the Environmental
15 Impact Statements for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods
16 for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract
17 and not as part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

18 The hearing today will be an informal public hearing.
19 What I mean by informal is that witnesses are not required to
20 be under oath when making their presentations. We are
21 recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript. The
22 transcript is important because it, along with all written
23 submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the
24 preparation of the final Environmental Impact Statement and
25 record of decision for the Supplement to the Environmental

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1 Impact Statement for 1981-86 and '86-90 Operating Periods for
2 the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract.
3 The transcript of this hearing will be published as an appendix
4 item to the final EIS.

5 As Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn, and
6 reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an
7 informal hearing, there will be no cross-examination of
8 witnesses. Information about the APC operating plan and the
9 various alternatives was provided during an Open House
10 preceding this hearing; therefore, I will not accept questions
11 except those concerning hearing procedures. The only questions
12 asked by me during the hearing will be to clarify your
13 testimony.

14 The purpose of this hearing is to make an official
15 record of your testimony. If individuals have the same
16 testimony as others, I hope the presenter will simply state
17 that they stand with Presenter X or Presenter Y who testified
18 on this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
19 for the record instead of repeating the previous testimony. In
20 addition, written testimony is just as acceptable as an oral
21 presentation.

22 The order of testimony will be as follows: Community
23 representatives as well as local Fish and Game Advisory
24 Committee members will be asked to present their testimony
25 first. After they are done, interested individuals will then

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1 testify. Individuals testifying will be called in the order of
2 sign-up names are given to me. Following them will be State
3 and other federal agency representatives. I will call your
4 name and at that time, please come forward, give me any written
5 testimony you may have, use the microphone, and proceed with
6 your testimony.

7 The first testimony tonight will be presented by a
8 Marvin Kinberg. Herbert?

9 MR. KINBERG: You may -- Kinberg is.....

10 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Kinberg.

11 MR. KINBERG: You effectively -- excluding any
12 testimony that I may have to give you. I haven't had a chance
13 to go through your catalog there. I just found out about this
14 meeting about a half an hour ago. I've put an X on prepared to
15 testify to the fact that I do use this' country for subsistence.

16 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Would you.....

17 MR. KINBERG: Through the years.....

18 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Marvin, would you like to
19 come up and say those into the mike so we can record it?
20 That'd be fine.

21 MR. KINBERG: I don't think I have.....

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: You don't need a long
23 testimony.....

24 MR. KINBERG:any alternatives. I don't know
25 what your alternatives are.

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Would you like to make your
2 comments, though.....

3 MR. KINBERG: Certainly.

4 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD:so -- for the record,
5 into the mike, please?

6 MR. KINBERG: Yes. Thank you. Would you like me to
7 identify myself?

8 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We've got you in the.....

9 MR. KINBERG: Okay.

10 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: It went in here.

11 MR. KINBERG: I will do so anyway.

12 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARVIN C. KINBERG, JR.

13 My name is Marvin C. Kinberg, Jr. I was born in
14 Petersburg; I was raised in Sitka. I spent the -- basically,
15 the best part of almost 60 years living in this country. I've
16 used the land for subsistence, personally used -- everybody has
17 a different name for it. When I grew up in Alaska, we relied a
18 lot on resource. Members of my family still do; many of my
19 friends still do. A good number of the members of my family do
20 not have the opportunity to testify tonight because they're
21 still trying to make a living at fishing and have another
22 day -- I wish this thing'd been held next Monday when -- during
23 the closure, but that didn't happen.

24 I'm -- basically, I feel I'm excluded from giving any
25 in-depth testimony on the alternatives because I didn't hear

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1 about this meeting until about half an hour before it was
2 supposed to start. Certainly was not aware of the scope of the
3 information necessary to study. So I feel, basically, I can't
4 be effective. I put my name down there because I didn't
5 realize when I entered here exactly what the narrowness of
6 testimony would require.

7 I do feel that a lot of your -- I have -- would have
8 something to say were this a decision-making process other than
9 testifying on the decisions that are already made. Thank you.

10 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Marvin. Next
11 person to present testimony is a Mark Jacobs.

12 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARK JACOBS, JR.,

13 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Mark Jacobs, Jr.,
14 66 years old, born and raised in Sitka. So for many years, I
15 have watched the subsistence. Every summer we went to Chatham,
16 Sitkoh Bay. We used the sockeye runs heavily. And I noticed
17 in your report that there's going to be consideration of
18 utilizing Kook Lake, and I believe that's in Basket Bay, and we
19 call that Kuk (ph).

20 I have testified previously to the Fish and Game and
21 also with the Forest Service on subsistence. It seems to be a
22 never-ending process. As long as we have subsistence laws on
23 the books, there's going to be hearings, hearings, hearings,
24 all the time. It seems like they just can't leave it alone. I
25 believe the 1978 law, State of Alaska, is probably the most

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1 compatible fish and game regulations that we can live with. It
2 considers all Alaskans, those that have the true Alaskan
3 spirit, to utilize the resources and not waste it.

4 In my testimony previously on sockeye creeks, you know
5 that all sockeyes -- sockeye creeks have a lake. And that's
6 the reason I mentioned Kook Lake. In my previous testimony on
7 Chatham, Sitkoh Lake, I opposed the logging around the lake.
8 The removal of all growth would raise the temperature of the
9 lake. I was told that the higher the temperature would enhance
10 the growth of sockeye salmon. The creek itself, the Sitkoh
11 sockeye creek, used to have nice, clean gravel bottom. After
12 the logging was finished, or even during the logging operation,
13 the needles and sawdust and bark and rotten vegetation that was
14 entering the lake and into the creek caused the form of algae
15 in that creek to where you couldn't hardly stand. We used --
16 we never used to depend on the trail. When we went for
17 sockeyes, we used the creek.

18 So I believe my testimony as far as the destruction or
19 hindering the sockeye runs around the lakes is a bad thing. I
20 think every sockeye lake should be defended and protected from
21 over-utilization. If Kook Lake goes through the same process
22 as Sitkoh Lake, I think the same thing is going to happen.
23 When I was told that the higher temperature of the water would
24 enhance the sockeye and would increase the run, this didn't
25 happen. In fact, there were more restrictions placed on us in

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1 using Sitkoh Lake. In fact, they're trying to eliminate Sitka
2 from using Chatham. When I say Chatham, I mean Sitkoh Bay.

3 I'm a heavy user of subsistence. I am retired. I
4 live on a fixed income. I don't waste my fish, and I don't
5 leave it overnight. I get busy on it and work on it. I think
6 I'm an expert in old subsistence ways. I've been taught and
7 brought up that way. The food I prepare is something that I
8 cannot do without. Even if I can afford the best steaks you
9 can offer me, I still have to have my Native food.

10 Thank you.

11 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Marv. We
12 appreciate your testimony. Daisy Jones?

13 MS. JONES: I don't -- if I even know how to use
14 this. Where do you talk, into here?

15 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: That's okay. Just talk;
16 it'll pick you up.

17 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF DAISY JONES

18 Well, thank you for calling on me, Mr. Chairman. I'm
19 about -- I'm going to be 78, and that's a long time. I can
20 remember way back when all this were swamp where we used to
21 pick berries from. A lot has changed in Sitka, and a lot of
22 things have changed. The young people nowadays don't have the
23 privilege we had a long time ago. We -- as I remembered, we
24 used everything, and our Native people, they even used to use
25 the bark to eat the -- of certain trees. It's just a sweet

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1 taste to that. And we used the trees to put branches in the
2 water to catch herring eggs. There was a season for everything
3 a long time ago.

4 The first one is the fish egg season. They put it
5 away to -- they either salted or dried. And then the -- that
6 halibut, people used to go out to camp to put up dried halibut,
7 and then they -- the next one is to put up sockeye halibut,
8 half dried and canned. Now we have the freezers. And the next
9 one, dog salmon, and all these late, late fishing kind of.
10 They -- a long days ago, I remember we used to put up as much
11 as 300 dried fish. No freezer them days. And they all dried
12 their stuff. They used wood from the forest to dry our stuff.
13 And the berries that came along, the blueberries, salmon
14 berries, and cranberries. We just used everything in Alaska.

15 And the early pioneers that came up that for look --
16 seeking gold, they ate like we did. And deer season now that's
17 upon us, like now, people dried some and then they cook it and
18 dry it and put it into a seal grease to preserve it in
19 five-gallon cans. And it was very delicious when you sliced
20 them up in wintertime and it was cooked. And they had the
21 scray (ph) berries put in the large containers, and the young
22 people ate heartily. They were healthy. And nowadays, it
23 seems like everybody either had heart trouble. Maybe they
24 don't eat enough fish.

25 They say that fish oil is good for our bodies, and

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1 just about everything. They weave baskets out of the roots of
2 the trees and made totem poles to sell to the tourists, the
3 deer hide they save to make moccasins to sell to the tourists
4 and also the hair seal, they render the -- they used to render
5 the seal oil from that. Now my children don't even know how to
6 use the seal oil. They don't have developed the taste for it
7 really. But we used the gun booths (sic) in the camps on the
8 beach, the abalones, and the devil fish, and the sea urchins,
9 and the -- I don't think a person would go hungry if they got
10 lost in the woods, them old-timers.

11 And they even used the devil club for medicines, and
12 they always say nowadays it's good for what ails you, even
13 cancer. The Yakutat people says it's a good cancer medicine.
14 You don't have to boil it, just put it in a water that farka
15 (ph). Take the sharp parts out and put it in a bottle and take
16 a half a cup everyday or every other day. You won't get any
17 cancer they said. Fish oil is good, that help our people.

18 And we even used to exchange them for hair and
19 hooligan oil from Klukwan, and they used to exchange hair and
20 eggs for their high bush cranberries from over there and their
21 soap berries. They -- and the seaweed we pick down here, they
22 don't have it up there. They -- so we used to exchange for
23 that. And people used to use it altogether. We have relatives
24 in Angoon, and it being a small Alaska, we have cousins and so
25 forth. So we just exchange.

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1 And then our children are married into Caucasians too,
2 and it seems like everything, Philipinos, and there're just
3 all kinds of people here, and they're all Americans like us,
4 and we do use it altogether the same -- they use it the same
5 ways that we do, and it seems like they develop tastes for it
6 too, and all this.

7 Oh, I went to the store the other time, a few weeks
8 ago, and try -- I got hungry for crabs. Eight dollars was just
9 too much for me. I lost appetite. And when I tried it, it
10 taste awful. It didn't taste like the fresh crab that I
11 dragged out of the water. We always just used to get just
12 enough for to satisfy us. We never overdo or overload our
13 freezer and then throw it away. We know just how much we need.

14 And nowadays, the young people don't have even the
15 jobs. The young people now, they closing the season on
16 trolling. All the Seattle boats, the big trollers, they fill
17 the quota when the little guys that is just a hand troller
18 didn't hardly make anything. And gas is so much. And another
19 thing is if we go out once to get halibut, might as well get
20 enough 'cause gas costs too much. You run out all the time and
21 you might as well buy from the store. Things are so hard for
22 our young ones, and they're our future. And they don't even
23 have enough money for education. Long days in my time, we used
24 to work 16 hours a day in the cannery, top, when it's really
25 going full blast, but now it's pretty hard.

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1 You don't see anybody working 16 hours a day, I
2 think. And our young ones are having a hard time. And
3 sometimes when they're broke, they go out and take some out of
4 season. Maybe it's halibut, maybe it's deer. But they don't
5 have money. Rather than steal, they might have stolen a closed
6 season thing, game. Then they take them to jail and they make
7 them feel like criminals. And I never know that kind of day
8 when we had Depression. I didn't know we were poor. We had so
9 much Alaskan food put away, and we didn't feel guilty. We
10 slept peacefully. We didn't feel like criminals. But these
11 young ones, I'm talking for them. I don't care if it's a white
12 boy or Philippino boy or -- but it makes them feel guilty if
13 they don't have enough money to buy things.

14 Rent cost's so high you can't even build a cost now.
15 I heard my old people say, 'We worked all summer in the
16 cannery. We saved, and we bought lumber and then we built it
17 ourself.' And I -- nowadays I don't know what's the matter
18 with the people. Mrs. old-time Sanders, Mrs. Sanders was
19 saying these. But now you have to have permit, a permit for
20 this. You got to build it right, and the land is so high you
21 can't buy any land. I just feel sorry for my great-
22 grandchildren.

23 I think we tried to get down to -- this -- I thought
24 this land suit would help us, but all kinds of litigations and
25 this and that. You've got to have lawyer. There's young

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1 people -- my grandson can't even buy a car insurance. They run
2 up from \$1,000, \$800 for car. How young people going to make
3 anything? How they going to live? So they get disgusted, and
4 sometimes they try to forget it and drink, and it backfire on
5 them. And I feel sorry. All I can do is just pray for all our
6 people. I don't care who it is. Everyday I try to pray about
7 our future, American, and I don't know just how else to wish
8 for our Americans.

9 And I see all kinds of people, they say they were
10 going to help out Europe people and the South people and all
11 these people. Here our own people needs the slots too. I
12 don't wish for young people to be born if we're going to have a
13 hard time like that. I wish for the good old days. I thought
14 I had a hard time, but I can see we had lots of jobs. Even the
15 old people sat home, took care of babies, and the teenagers.
16 We don't have that kind of jobs. The seasonal job is going to
17 end in two weeks maybe.

18 And of course, the pulp mill, we're doing all right.
19 They say some logs are good. It helps the small little fish.
20 They eat something out of that bark. But, of course, if
21 there's too much sawdust and other things that they might take
22 the dirt into -- keep it from running into the water, might
23 endanger. I can see a few, but not to make it too much bark in
24 there and too much mud maybe that will hurt. But I like the
25 way those hatcheries are trying to make the fish come back this

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1 year. I heard the seiners are doing good this year. The last
2 year it was bad, but I don't know how next year will be.

3 And I don't know how -- what else to add. But the
4 good old days were sure good. We had the traps them days. And
5 then the -- but this time, it's worse with all our foreign
6 fleets coming in here and taking all the fish, Japan way out
7 there, Koreans way out there. They catch it before it ever --
8 before our fishermen get to it. Sometimes you can't blame our
9 own people too much. It's Russian people out there. They
10 might catch it before our people get it.

11 So this is all I got to add to it. Maybe not much. I
12 thank you for adding a little bit to it, to this fishery
13 thing. Thank you.

14 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: And thank you, Daisy. Thank
15 you for that testimony. The next person to testify is Ann Lowe.

16 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF ANN LOWE

17 My name is Ann Lowe, and I'm not going to tell my age
18 like the rest of them. What I'm here representing is a broad
19 group. I'm also a member of the Fish and -- Sitka Fish and
20 Game Advisory Committee. We've been embroiled in the
21 subsistence issues statewide for quite awhile. We're very
22 interested in all the resources and all the different people
23 who are interested in getting them.

24 I have here a book which I compiled from testimony
25 from Sitkans on subsistence use, and I'd like to give you

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1 copies of this testimony telling where they fish and how they
2 do it, and it'll probably be of some aid. I feel like I must
3 speak to the issues. You have told us -- mentioned this this
4 afternoon, but this is a bad time of the year to be holding
5 hearings, and most people in the public perceive it as an
6 effort not to be heard. This is the time of year when Alaskans
7 gather and prepare for winter. This is the time of the year
8 when people have -- take advantage of the summer, are gone
9 here, are gone there. You're right in the middle -- well, I
10 should say towards the end of a fishing season. A lot of our
11 people are gone.

12 We have a culture camp that's going on right now at
13 Dog Point, and those folks aren't able to be here to testify.
14 So it's -- I would encourage the Forest Service, if they really
15 do want to hear what people have to say, to schedule their
16 hearings in October or November when folks are home and kind of
17 forced to be homebound because of the weather and so forth so
18 that they could come and talk and not be afraid of what you
19 might hear from the public.

20 I want to speak to the different alternatives that I
21 saw this afternoon on a chart, and I wished you'd left those
22 charts up because they certainly would help people with their
23 testimony. It's hard to remember this unit and that unit
24 without a map to look at. And I know you're afraid it might
25 influence us in some way, but it certainly would be more help.

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1 I'm looking at Alternative 7, and it's on page 90,
2 VCU 245, False Island and Plain View, and this particular VCU
3 that I'm looking at has to do, my main concern for Sitka and
4 those of us that are involved in this, is the Sitkoh Lake,
5 Sitkoh Creek drainage, and the drainage in the back of Sitkoh
6 Bay, which is not identified on our map. The Sitkoh Creek
7 drainage is a very important sockeye resource for us.

8 At the recent joint -- at the recent Fish Board
9 meetings in Petersburg and Juneau, after a hard-fought battle,
10 Sitka was given subsistence rights on sockeye; however, we have
11 joint jurisdiction with Angoon in the Sitkoh Bay area. They
12 have priority, been already prioritized, and they have priority
13 over us, and that if that the resource is in trouble, then
14 Angoon will get to harvest Sitkoh -- sockeye there first, and
15 then if there's anything left, Sitkan residents can come down
16 and harvest. This year was a happy year for us. They were
17 going to not have much of a harvest there, but luckily, there
18 was a big sockeye run in Basket Bay. Most of the Angoonians
19 went there because they -- there was more quota that they could
20 catch, and they could do a better job of it than out of Sitkoh
21 Creek.

22 Sitkoh Lake has been previous logged around part of
23 it. The lake has a recreation cabin as well as a Forest
24 Service work cabin on it. The side facing southeast has been
25 logged up above on the hillside. There has been some recent

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1 slides -- and I say recent, within five-, six-year periods --
2 that have come down off the hillside. And the interesting
3 thing about this is, as in anyplace in this forest, with our
4 small over-burden that we have, is it has that loam in it, and
5 that loam has a tendency to float on the surface of water. And
6 what's happened is, the last time I was in there to look at
7 this system, which was in the spring of this year, last year I
8 was in there in the late fall when there wasn't -- a lot of
9 bears and no fish, and they were very hungry. It's not just us
10 that want to subsist; it's some of them bear over there. I
11 don't want them subsisting off of me. So I'd like to have this
12 fish runs kept healthy, for their sake as well as mine.

13 This loam had floated back -- had washed down and had
14 come -- there were some -- the sockeye spawn in these areas
15 back in these gravel areas, or shallow areas, where some of
16 this loam has come into, especially where the creek areas run
17 out and build up a gravel area, and that loam has covered some
18 of their spawning areas. So I have a feeling that this will
19 probably -- and I'm no fish expert, but just from listening to
20 my peers and people who have a lot of knowledge about this and
21 being involved with the Fish and Game -- I have a feeling that
22 this is going to show -- be bad results from us because as we
23 lose spawning ground, we're going to lose fish.

24 In several of your alternatives -- I think you have
25 seven alternatives -- the one that is the most favorable to me,

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1 if it was to be done -- we'd just as soon you didn't go in
2 there, but if it was to be done -- would be this VCU 245
3 Alternative 7. This alternative keeps you from logging right
4 on the creek, this Sitkoh Creek. Most other of your
5 alternatives have some kind of unit down in the creek area
6 itself. This creek is a -- as Marcus said, has had a lot of
7 green growth in it, or algae or whatever that stuff is called,
8 and it's gotten harder and harder to walk in that creek area.
9 And I'm almost certain it is due to added nutrients which have
10 come from runoff and that kind of thing.

11 Also, I'm very concerned with the back of Sitkoh Bay.
12 I've notice that crab are not afraid of log dumps. In other
13 words, I've seen, when I've dived around, I've seen lots of
14 little babies down there. That doesn't seem the problem, but
15 it seems to be their missing arms, and they've got black spots
16 on them, and got weird little things going on with them. So I
17 don't know what that does to them when they get older, but I
18 have a feeling it makes the older ones I'm finding like that
19 come from those locations, and I'm sure it probably has
20 something to do with the bark.

21 From experience here in Sitka, watching the mill dump
22 bark in a place temporarily to be held and the stuff that runs
23 off, the stuff that runs off has suffocated the fish in the
24 creeks, killed them, it has caused some kind of algae bloom
25 that's sort of pinkish and then has a green surface to it, and

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1 we witnessed that right here. So I have a feeling that's
2 possibly what causes maybe cancers or whatever those spots are
3 on the crabs, and so we're concerned about that.

4 The particular creeks in the back are humpie creeks.
5 These are very important feeding creeks for the bears around
6 that area, and there are a lot of them. They're also a good
7 place for getting your humpies, and it seems to me that they
8 were -- from conditions not quite known but maybe some bad
9 winters and maybe some high seas interceptions and things, this
10 year they've done a little better, but last year it was
11 terrible and which is why we had a lot of hungry bears running
12 around. There just weren't fish there to dine off of, and they
13 were looking for deer.

14 I see that there's a lot of units that run down that
15 creek bed, or along that creek bed, that goes up there, and
16 that's a pretty good system. That system is also a flyway for
17 geese and ducks starting in September that sit out in the tide
18 flats, king crab, fishing in there. I don't like to give away
19 secrets that people don't care for me to tell about, but all of
20 this is at risk with the logging efforts.

21 The deer population is another very important
22 population. The Sitkoh Lake drainage is a wintering range.
23 The deer winter around the upper part of this lake where
24 there's still some big timber, and it's true, you'll find them
25 on the hillsides after a good logging, and there's lots of

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1 brush there, but that's not where they like to hang out when we
2 get a good, hard winter. Matter of fact, they can't hang out
3 there. They have to go -- and I've noticed that the timber
4 now, after 15, 20 years, areas that have been logged is -- the
5 trees are so thick nobody gets through them, including deer.
6 They don't like those kind of areas, and even the thinning
7 doesn't help it for -- and I'm not sure that's the answer along
8 the way. Anyway, I've seen thinned areas now in this area at
9 Sitkoh and False Island itself that now the next growth of
10 trees have come up under it, and it needs to be thinned again,
11 and it's just going to be another big mess, and it's going to
12 take a long, long time before these things get back to where
13 they are producing again.

14 I think the Forest Service's logging practices have
15 not taken into account that it's going to take longer for
16 growth to come back. It'll never be old growth again, but
17 it'll always be some kind of growth. And that when I first got
18 to Alaska years ago, it was supposed to be 70-year rotation. I
19 think you're up to 120-year rotation now. Maybe some areas are
20 slower, some are worse. Maybe down south in Prince of Wales
21 maybe you will get by with 100-year rotation or 120, but I
22 think as you go further north, it -- conditions change. And I
23 just -- it's hard to be specific about all the units in this
24 Sitkoh Lake area, but this whole area is very important
25 drainage.

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1 We have beavers starting to come back. When the
2 logging company moved in and started logging this area, they
3 decimated the beaver that were there. Presently now we have
4 beaver around the back side towards Florence Bay, back towards
5 Basket Bay, that have started to come back. They've gotten on
6 the road systems and dammed some of them up. That means
7 they're starting to build back up and get -- reclaim some of
8 their areas that they had been killed out -- off of. A matter
9 of fact, they had come back enough that somebody put a proposal
10 into the Fish and Game to allow beaver trapping on Chichagof
11 Island, which was absolutely ludicrous, but nevertheless, we're
12 starting to see that build up again, and we'd like to see it
13 continue.

14 All of these species that were very prevalent and
15 noticeable are impacted in one way or another by different
16 techniques in logging, and I think, you know, you're ready to
17 go back in here and get some of this timber, but I just would
18 like to reiterate again that we'd like to protect the Sitkoh
19 Lake/Sitkoh Creek area. It's a very important subsistence
20 source for deer and for sockeye for Sitkans. We do not have --
21 at this point in time -- we'll see what the court does -- we
22 are not been (sic) recognized for humpies, chums, king crab, or
23 any shellfish. However, these are real important areas in the
24 Sitkoh Bay, and I believe, if I've listened to the record
25 correctly, that a long time ago, Sitka was given use of Sitkoh

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1 Bay, and the Board has decided that Angoon gets priority, but I
2 believe that's not a correct determination at this point in
3 time. We'll let the court settle that too.

4 Presently, Sitkans can go to Sitkoh Bay and harvest 10
5 sockeye with subsistence drift net, and a person with a sports
6 license can go to Sitkoh Bay and -- and this is for his family,
7 10 for his family -- can harvest six a day per person by
8 snagging them. So if you took your family of five, you could
9 get 30 fish that day. But if you go subsistence, you can only
10 get 10. I think there's a disparity here somewhere.

11 Presently, Sitka has been forced to spread out because of the
12 declining resources. We go down to Neka Bay, which is
13 something that hadn't been used very heavily before.

14 Redoubt Bay is another real important area to us.
15 We're also only allowed 10 a day per family for subsistence in
16 Redoubt. So this being one of our more important areas and one
17 of the last areas that's fairly close to Sitka, we really want
18 to reiterate that it's an important subsistence area, and we'd
19 like to have it protected. And I'm not going to discuss the
20 other ones 'cause you haven't got your charts, and I'm not real
21 sure where I'm at with these maps all spread apart.

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Ann. Pete Karas?

23 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF PETE KARAS

24 Name is Pete Karas. I've lived in Sitka ever since
25 1947. My wife is Native, so she enjoys their Native food; it's

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1 her Native culture. I can remember going into Chatham since
2 1955. My father-in-law was a seiner. We worked in Chatham.
3 We traveled all over with the same fleet. I can remember
4 Chatham or Sitkoh Bay as a beautiful bay with lots of timber,
5 and when you go into there now, it just makes you -- gives you
6 kind of a sick feeling to see what's gone on. I'm not against
7 logging, but I am against clear-cutting. I think there should
8 be more strip logging or more areas left for any old growth.
9 Once you take the old growth, you never replace it.

10 I'm not -- I don't know if I could call myself a
11 sportsman. I do a lot of hunting; I do a lot of fishing. But
12 if -- I'm more of a subsistence person. If I was to hunt to
13 kill a game animal, it's for the table, it's not for sport. If
14 I was for sport hunting, I'd be out there with a camera,
15 expensive camera, taking a lot of pictures and letting an
16 animal go on his merry way. The same way with fishing. If I
17 would be more into hooking/releasing, but when I catch a fish,
18 it's for the table. And subsistence is a commodity that you
19 can't put a price on, you can't go in the grocery store and buy
20 it. It's not processed the way the Native people like it, not
21 only Native people, even white people. I'm a Caucasian; I've
22 got accustomed to the Native foods. I enjoy the Native foods.

23 I can remember my mother-in-law putting up sockeye and
24 other types of subsistence, halibut, dried halibut, game --
25 deer, venison, they'd put up. And we in Sitka have used Sitka

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1 Bay as much if not more than Angoon people. I believe the
2 reason that Sitka got left out and got the short end is because
3 there wasn't enough Sitka people that came forward to testify
4 during the time that they should have been testifying. There's
5 very few people here tonight that use game and subsistence that
6 are not here. They've -- we are the only ones here that's
7 representing them, and I think that's kind of sad.

8 I totally agree with Mark Jacobs and Ann Lowe, and I
9 don't have much more to say, but I -- it's just my personal
10 feelings that -- and I think we're entitled to subsistence, and
11 it shouldn't be taken away from us. I think it's vital for us
12 to protect our national (sic) salmon streams. We protect our
13 hatcheries, and why not protect our national -- natural streams
14 that the fish come into? We have more bear confrontations with
15 hunters because of a lack of salmon in the streams.

16 I don't know if I could add any more, but that's my
17 personal feelings. I thank you for giving me this
18 opportunity. Thank you.

19 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We appreciate your
20 testimony, Pete. Thank you. Is there anyone else present that
21 would like to testify at this time?

22 (No response)

23 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Marvin?

24 MR. KINBERG: Well, it appears that you've allowed a
25 broader scope than it seemed to indicate. I would like.....

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Would you like.....

2 MR. KINBERG:to testify.

3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Certainly. That was to be
4 my next question, Would anyone like to come up who has already
5 testified?

6 MR. KINBERG: Thank you.

7 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARVIN C. KINBERG, JR.

8 I had understood that the scope was to deal strictly
9 with the logging proposals that have been placed forward, and I
10 had not had a chance to review them. But since we are talking
11 about subsistence, almost any Alaskan that's lived here for any
12 length of time and came here to enjoy the character of Alaska,
13 and particularly Southeast, utilizes the resources. Now, you
14 got lots of titles you can hang on: Personal use, sport
15 hunting, subsistence, or anything, but it's the utilization of
16 resources. And that includes the crabs, abalones, Daisy stated
17 them. We all know what they are. Everything that's out here;
18 we use all of it. And it has nothing to do with race or age or
19 philosophies.

20 But we left out one thing in this discussion, and it's
21 just the woods themselves. I've spent a lifetime, my mother
22 and father have, my sisters, my brothers, my friends, spent a
23 lifetime wandering around these woods, and I do not oppose
24 logging. I've worked at the pulp mill; I have friends in the
25 logging industry; I have family in the logging industry. I'm

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1 not opposed to logging. I do feel that the Forest Service has,
2 in many cases, let us down because they have not controlled the
3 character of logging. They've let every decent valley that
4 I've ever hunted or enjoyed be destroyed.

5 We lived on Krusof (ph), my family, for almost 10
6 years battling the Forest Service for a foothold and finally
7 lost, and then they logged it. The character of Krusof (ph) is
8 destroyed. There's still interest over there. There's still a
9 nice place to go. There's great beaches. But the forests are
10 gone. The fish streams aren't what they used to be. The crabs
11 that used to inhabit the surf on the outside of Krusof (ph) and
12 Mud Bay are no longer around. This may be from a number of
13 things, pressures, I don't know what they are. I do know that
14 logging has changed the character tremendously of every decent
15 place that I've ever enjoyed in the woods in Alaska.

16 I feel that clear-cutting has been the problem. I
17 think sleek (ph) would have been a far better way to go, and I
18 do believe that we have innumerable scrappy hillsides that
19 would probably be better off logged, but they're not really
20 what you would consider economical. So we -- what we're losing
21 is the great character of Southeastern Alaska because we're
22 taking only the very finest. And I personally have objections
23 to this. I don't think we're protecting our resources in any
24 form. Thank you.

25 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Marvin. Is there

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1 anyone who has not yet testified heretofore who would like to
2 testify at this time?

3 (No response)

4 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Is there anyone who would
5 like to add to their original remarks?

6 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MARK JACOBS, JR.

7 Mark Jacobs, Jr., again. I failed to mention that I'm
8 the -- presently the President of the Alaska Native Brotherhood
9 for Sitka, also President of the Tlingit and Haida, and I have
10 many, many years of testifying on subsistence and many, many
11 years, probably over 30, maybe 40, years of Indian leadership.
12 I have never laid down on my job. I think this is the first
13 testimony that I've ever given without presenting a written
14 testimony.

15 But I would like to say something about the time that
16 you had this schedule for like was mentioned previously. I
17 think it's very poor timing when a lot of the fishermen are out
18 and a lot of people are probably out making a living right
19 now. And it reminded me that because of my position as
20 President of Alaska Native Brotherhood, I could speak in their
21 behalf. The ANB has came up -- has come up with a position
22 paper. And so many people think that the subsistence law is
23 Native law; it is not. It is for all Alaskans, true Alaskan
24 spirit. It's too bad they didn't leave the 1978 law alone. I
25 still say it's the most compatible and entitles all Alaskans to

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1 harvest.

2 It seems to be getting worse all the time because of
3 the international interest in our resources. It seems to me
4 like if we don't utilize it, they have a right to take it.
5 It's getting so where they began to run down our system of
6 preservation. They've done away with our fight -- our unions.
7 I don't want to get off the subject on this, but I know the
8 trend is something on the international level that's going to
9 impact us very severely. We felt it before.

10 I think the Native people was first impacted most
11 severely by the Forest Service, and it's historical. When you
12 began to burn down our smoke houses, and when we began to
13 protest, the bureaucrats were telling us it was a blight,
14 unlivable, delapidated, and appears to be abandoned. But I
15 want you to know that an Indian smoke house is one that is full
16 of air. The purpose of smoking fish and meat in an Indian
17 smoke house is complete dehydration along with the smoke. This
18 is a method that will preserve it.

19 The University of Alaska tells you now dried fish,
20 smoked fish, doesn't necessarily protect it from botulism. But
21 I want you to know that completely dehydrated fish will last
22 all winter. There are different methods of fish that will
23 keep. Sockeye is one of the first fish that will not keep very
24 long because of its oily condition. The next one up the line
25 that'll last a little bit longer is coho. They have a little

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1 more oil, and they'll keep longer than sockeye. The fish
2 that'll keep indefinitely is humpies and dog salmon. Dog
3 salmon is bone dry.

4 A little known fact is the Indian River is never
5 utilized for smoked fish. I have wondered about this from the
6 time I was a young boy why Indian River fish was never smoked.
7 And I began to inquire about it, the -- I was told that it has
8 a tendency to mold. Maybe some biologist or some scientific
9 person can't find an answer to the reason why the fish from
10 Indian River will tend to mold faster than other creeks.

11 There are some things that are known by our Native
12 people because of living so close to nature that we begin to
13 observe some of these things, and we can practically tell out
14 in the ocean where the fish is headed. You don't have to tag
15 them. We can tell Chilkat fish; we can tell Neka fish. Easy
16 to tell. We can tell Chatham 'cause we just know the
17 characteristics of those different kinds of sockeyes. I want
18 to let you know that probably without being a scientific
19 people, our Native people living close to the nature -- close
20 to nature has learned some things that is part of their life,
21 not scientific, and I wouldn't call it primitive.

22 I want to thank you.

23 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Mark. Are there
24 any other folks who would like to testify at this time?

25 (No response)

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Daisy?

2 MS. JONES: Well, maybe only to....

3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Daisy, could we have a --
4 just a break a moment to rewind our tape recorder? Thank you.

5 (Pause)

6 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay, Daisy. Thank you.

7 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY BY DAISY JONES

8 Well, my name was Daisy Jones, and I just wanted to
9 add a few things more to the one I talked about.

10 In a way, if we didn't use the logs or something, what
11 I -- I laughed. I said that one thing we can do is without
12 toilet paper. And Russians don't have that; you have to take
13 your own over there. Another thing is a newspaper. One of our
14 friends, Calvin, was a newspaper man or something, so Herman
15 says, 'Well, what you going to do without the paper if you own
16 a newspaper?' So we do need a few things, but we also have to
17 help our loggers maybe to listen to us like that strip logging,
18 whatever, they suggest. That we're with them too but to use it
19 wisely because in the long run, their family might need fish
20 too.

21 And another thing is we're all married into Angoon
22 people. Some of our children are over there, our uncles,
23 children, and I was married to an Angoon man, a Daysheton
24 (ph). Our children are Daysheton (ph) children. And I told
25 Angoon people we used everything together a long time ago, and

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1 I don't think we should eat this alone. Even the Lord says
2 share what you have with somebody, then there'll be more plenty
3 someplace.

4 And I don't like the idea -- my father used -- my
5 father fished Chatham quite a bit, Charlie Daniels. His name
6 was Toonuk (ph), and they kiksute (sic) lived in Chatham too
7 from way back, and we were a part of Chatham. And I don't like
8 when Angoon says they own it altogether and we're out of it.
9 It isn't so. And a long time ago we weren't divided until this
10 land suit came about and then people began to say, 'This is
11 mine. This is mine.' And this is like a pie. I think they
12 should all work together and share together, and they'll be
13 more blessed that way.

14 And we worked in Chatham most of my life too. We
15 worked in a cannery and got most of our food from there. But I
16 think that most of my people are not here from A and B (sic),
17 and a lot of the old people already died, and my young ones are
18 all mixed up. And even their history, they don't know it
19 much. It's not their written language sometimes. But we all
20 live together from Haines and Hoonah and Yakutat, Ketchikan.
21 We all have relatives all over this place, and I think we all
22 should share together.

23 Of course, we should talk about this Koreans and Japan
24 trying to take our fish away. Sometimes they tow them away
25 with all the fish in the hatchery in their boats. Our hatchery

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1 fish would be found in there, their boats. But I haven't not
2 much of A and B and the sisterhood here tonight. I used to
3 hear Frank Williams talk too, and -- but they're all out
4 fishing or hunting.

5 But this is the feeling when I used to hear them at
6 the meeting. I know it bothers them. And I have -- I'm
7 thankful to hear most of the speech and opinions of the other
8 people here tonight. Thank you very much.

9 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you for your comments,
10 Daisy. Is there anyone else who has not testified tonight who
11 would like to do so at this time?

12 (No response)

13 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: This hearing will not
14 adjourn before 10:00 o'clock tonight. We'll be here to take
15 yours or anybody else's testimony until that time. Until that
16 time, we would like to have a recess here until you or someone
17 else comes in and lets us know they have something to say for
18 us. There's coffee back there, cookies. Help yourselves to
19 the documents over here that are for you to take. We will
20 reconvene at any time that someone has some more testimony to
21 give or someone comes in with some testimony to give.

22 So we stand in recess now.

23 (Off record)

24 (No further testimony was offered, and the meeting
25 adjourned at 10:00 o'clock p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE

1
2 I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct
3 transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
4 matter.
5
6
7
8

9 Cindy S. Carl

10 Cindy S. Carl, CCR

8-18-89

11 Date
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11

SUBSISTENCE HEARING

ANGOOK TOWN HALL

ANGOOK, ALASKA

for

SITKA, AK

VERSTOVIA SCHOOL

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 12¹², 1989SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Edward Buyarski	1424 WOLFF Dr SITKA	Edward Buyarski	
VERA ZABORSKE	PO BOX 631 SITKA	Vera Zaborski	
Marvin Kinberg, Jr			
William C. Kileg	Box 2112 SITKA AK		X
Mark Jacob Jr	Box 625 SITKA	Mark Jacob Jr	X
Allen Sylora	Box 799	Allen Sylora	
Doug Stockdale	PO Box 2913	Douglas B Stockdale	
Dianna Anderson	113 Farrin Dr	Dianna Anderson	
Nick Becker	Box 1684	Nick Becker	
Daisy Jones	901 Lincoln St.		X
Ann L. Leve	415 Arrowhead St., Sitka		X
Rita J. Karna	780 Kuguatun		X
Miller T. Ross	Box 2424 SITKA, AK		

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
VERSTOVIA SCHOOL
SITKA, ALASKA

for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 12, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Denton Pearson, 400-C Marine St, Sitka, AK 99525			

From: Alton I Cropley
1702 Hallbut Point Road
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-8558
DOB 7/7/47

February 19, 1989

To: State Board of Fisheries
Juneau, Alaska

It is my understanding that the State Board of Fisheries may denied me, a Sitka resident my Customary and Traditional use of local *Salmon*. I would like to take issue with this question in hopes of shedding some light on this topic.

I was unaware that something as Traditional as my life style would ever be questioned, then to learn that this right may be removed from me is almost beyond belief.

In the very simplest terms of Traditional seafood use, it has always been an essential part of my diet and life style. This is so much part of my life that I simply grew up with it. I never considered, learning how, as something that was taught, but rather it was just that, a way of life, a life style, Tradition. My family's use dates back not only the known generations but spans many centuries and into Legends.

My Grandmother (Kootshitaa) (TaKdeintaan) moved to Sitka in 1939 from Hoonah. My Mother (Shkik) had moved to Sitka a year before in 1938. My Father (Kogwanton) moved from Juneau in the same year. I (Ah'nee) was the third born in the family. The first born had died before my birth at a summer fish camp in the Sitka area. I was born in Juneau as my Mother and Father were on the fishing grounds when my time came and they were closer to Juneau than any other town. I have always made Sitka my home as I find it very disturbing to move from this area and to change the life style I was born with. Even as I write this, my family and I are planning to go out to the waters of this area and add more seafood to our tables.

Today my wife and I have three children of our own. Chris, the oldest was born in 1977, Tyler was born in 1979, and the youngest, Megan, was born in 1985. If there Great-grandparents were alive today I'm sure there greatest concerns would be the loss of the lifestyle, that had served them so well, these children would never know. I might add that this letter is written in behalf of my children's generation and there Great-grandparent's generation, as neither of these generations have the ability to respond to the lost of this life style.

As a youngster all sea food was an important part of my diet. Salmon surly is one of the most important of all sea food. The Salmon that returns to the streams has always been processed for use during the long winters, until spring would fill the boys with new salmon for our tables. This source of food was shared by all as it is today. The question of sharing has come to light, this was not something that had to be told to the people of this area as it was again a way of life or better yet the manner of survival, a Traditional use. To this day Salmon is an important part of our diet that is always shared by all. Trade and barter is a word that has been introduced by others that did not understand the true meaning of life in the Sitka area.

Sending of the Salmon to other parts of Southeastern Alaska was done before the arrival of any of the Western World and yet I am asked to justify my useage of the same, by someone that must not understand the lifestyle of this area.

Our family has processed Salmon in many different ways, to numerous to list. Certainly Salmon was dried, smoked, salted and today, canned. The different manners of harvesting these foods is also to numerous to list. In the simplest terms the people of this area have always used what ever means are most appropriate at the time. The people of this area, as any area of this world have always taken on and used new technologies that time provides. This is certainly the Tradition of any People and certainly the Tradition of our families.

I Have always traveled to the outlaying areas to harvest the food provided by the sea. To travel 100 or more miles from Sitka is not uncommon.

It has been said that one can study the culture of a People but you can never really know that culture unless you live that culture. You are now asking me to explain only one small part of my life style, culture or as you put it, Traditional and Customary use of the food provided by the sea. Before long you will be asking me to justify one more of the Traditional and Customary parts of my life style.

In closing I would like to tell you about a little more of this family's history. My Father served in the United States Army during World War II, to protect the life style he had known. During the Vietnam War I served in the United States Army to protect the life style I have known. Today I see there is still another front.

I would also like to thank the many people that have taken the time to help educate me to the loss of life style that I thought would never be questioned, by people that refer to me as, they and not we.

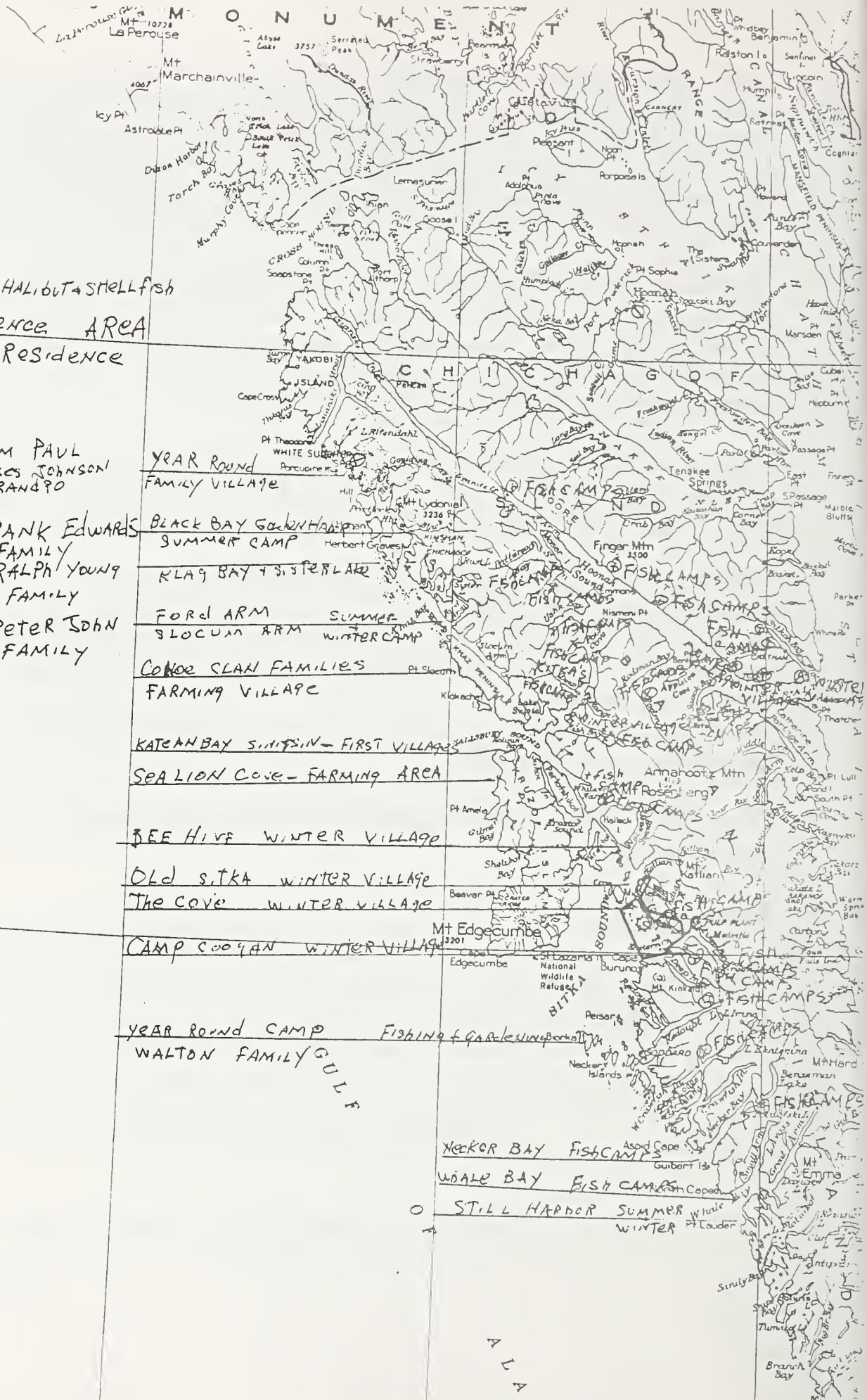
Please take the time in considering your decision and help me maintain the Traditional and Customary use of these sea foods to the life style that has been enjoyed by me and the many generations of the past and the many generations yet to come. If I sound a little bitter it is only because I am bitter that I must justify my life style and the life style that I hope will be there for my children and the generations that will follow.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this, a very important part of my life.

Regards,



Alton I. Cropley



FISH - SALMON, HALIBUT & SHELLFISH
SUBSISTENCE AREA
SITKA Residence

SAM PAUL
MOSES JOHNSON
GRANDPO

FRANK EDWARDS
FAMILY
RALPH YOUNG
FAMILY
PETER JOHN
FAMILY

YEAR ROUND
FAMILY VILLAGE
BLACK BAY GARDEN
SUMMER CAMP
KLAG BAY & SISTER LAKE
FORD ARM
SLOCUM ARM
CONOR CLAN FAMILIES
FARMING VILLAGE
KATEAN BAY SINTSIN - FIRST VILLAGE
SEA LION COVE - FARMING AREA
BEE HIVE WINTER VILLAGE
OLD SITKA WINTER VILLAGE
THE COVE WINTER VILLAGE
CAMP COOYAN WINTER VILLAGE

YEAR ROUND CAMP
WALTON FAMILY GULF

FISHING & GARDENING PORT
NECKER BAY FISH CAMPS
WHALE BAY FISH CAMPS
STILL HARBOR SUMMER
WINTER

Elizabeth Blubaugh
618 Monastery St.
Sitka, Ak. 99835

Feb. 14, 1989

To The Subsistence use Committee;

This is a short summery of who I am, and the way I live in the area of Sitka.

I am an Alaska Native and it is my nature to be a gatherer, Taught to me by my parents and grandparents, and the community as a whole. GATHERING-SHAREING-STOREING or as you may, PRESERVING the resources available in their season.

GATHERING, to make sure we had enough food during the winter. SHAREING the excess, to those who are not able-bodied. STOREING fish as, frozen, drying or perserved in oil. Pressure canning, crab, clams and shrimp. My way of canning has a definete voice about your grocery store item called Nalley's, and the like. VENISON and SEAL are sausaged, dried, frozen and preserved in oil.

This habitude of living is so ingrained that I liken it to an animal such as a cow. The farmer does not offer "Daisy" a bale of fish or roast duck. "DAISY", eats only the food she is accustomed to. Her health depends on it. So it is with my way of eating, It's good for my soul. To see others in my community doing the same way of existing gives me a feeling of onenss and acceptance. It's a sense of well being.

Please help me and my family in keeping with this tradition.
DON "T TELL THE TOURIST IN OUR BROCHUREthat we live exactly the way he does. HE WON'T COME UP!

Elizabeth Blubaugh

2/16/89

NN

To Board of Fisheries

I have lived in Southeast Alaska since 1979 and have subsistence fished off and on over that time period.

The fish I catch are ~~for~~ for personal use and it bothers me that I may have to go without that opportunity.

To eliminate this food source will have a negative impact on my family and I strongly encourage continued use of this resource for subsistence purposes.

Thank you

GP Overturf

PO Box 3025

Sitka, Ak 99835.

PS - Please let me know the statistical results of any comments received concerning this issue. Thank you.

Many Sitkan families have been utilizing Subsistence resources for many generations, like my family and I. We depend on these resources year round and utilize each available harvest related to different periods of the year.

We have been utilizing these resources for many years and my father taught me the necessary skills, as his father taught him. We have been harvesting a wide variety of resources every year, mostly fish, deer, shrimp, clams, abalone and crab.

To preserve the resources properly for storage, we freeze, can and smoke our food. Most of the time our resources are kept cool until ready to eat, usually we seek resources frequently enough, but not always.

We harvest these resources by hand whether it be digging for clams or hunting for deer. Just like Subsistence users in Sitka, like my self, we have to travel many miles to seek out each resource that is preferred.

To Whom It May Concern:

Like other Iitka families, our family has harvested the natural resources of southeast Alaska since our forefathers called this land home.

In order to provide substance for my family I depend on a year round process of harvesting resources to meet these needs.

With the increase in pressure from other interest greater distances must be traveled in order to provide the necessary resources. Without these resources of land, fish, waterfowl & skillful Iitka families would be in a world of hurt.

Naturally some harvests are very productive which allows us to can, smoke, or freeze the extra supplies for future use. At times when other family members are low on supplies we share, until they are restocked themselves.

Thank you.
Georg B. Nutt

My family and I have been utilizing these resources as far back as my father and his can remember. We do not seek these resources to trade or barter with other Sitkans, we simply use them to live, to feed our families like we have been doing for many generations now!

I feel that these or any changes to subsistence rights to each individual of Sitka is wrong. Unlike many other towns throughout Southeast, Sitka has the most abundance and variety of resources available for Sitkans. We do not take an overly abundance of resources from our land, we just use enough to live comfortably.

Sincerely
Gary Bender

TO: The Alaska Fish and Game Board

FROM: George D. Max

Sitka Resident

I have been a resident of Sitka for thirty-nine years and have used fish and game resources over those years. I do not understand why Sitka's people, natives and others, are losing their subsistence rights. Also, I am concerned that our right to barter our fish and game with other villages is being taken away. This has been part of our native culture and economics for generations. An example of this would be fish eggs for hooligan oil.

My extended family and myself have used deer, seal, salmon, herring, herring eggs, shellfish, crab, halibut, rockfish and seagull eggs since I can remember as part of our food supply. Hunting and other food-gathering techniques have been handed down from generation to generation. The way in which this is done and how successful we are at doing this have been a great source of pride and self-reliance. Catching, preparing and sharing subsistence food with elders is a tremendous way of bonding us together as a community. The sharing of one's catch is highly valued.

I do not believe that Sitka should be penalized for having a more diversified economic base than other villages. Our people are able to be less dependent on subsistence and more able to balance out subsistence food gathering with more modern jobs. However, there are still enough members of our community who are dependent on the subsistence life style to warrant maintaining Sitka's subsistence status. I think a blanket ban of Sitka from subsistence is unfair.

Sitka is one of the oldest villages in Alaska and a fine city has grown up around it. I believe the Fish and Game Board should reconsider its view on eliminating Sitka from subsistent status.

Sincerely,

George D. Max
George D. Max

(Morris Otto)

Page 1

M.O. Brown (Brownie) - 82 years old
wife - Ida (Quick) (Born in Ktn) - 68 years old
Came 1938 Sitka

(phonetic spelling)

→ Is direct descendent of Chief Yaa'quan
(Greatest Chief among natives in S.E. - Klenget)

Daily by
Grandfather

[Her (Daddy) was the first Salvationist in Ak.]

Children - 3 adopted 2
Grand-children - several (8)

Fish - humpies

We harvest

Mostly fish we could get from beach & creeks.

The first year we were married all we had was rice and humpies.

Rice: ^{salted} humpy for breakfast, lunch
rice / salted humpy and for something
different we had salt fish & rice. ^{ordinance}
We dug clams were Thompson harbor
is now. Couple of years later we

got on our feet and done a lot
of hunting. We lived off the beach
most all our lives - clams. We
never fished abalone - but we learned
to use sea cucumbers. We collected
from the beach when the tide went out.
I always cleaned them before I
brought them home. Our neighbors used

to dry fish - they split them and they were hard as a rock. We used to buy some from them for 50¢. We harvested our fish in summer and we also canned them.

Commercial fisherman used to bring us halibut. One time we packed a 60 lb halibut home in an ~~old~~ wash tub. We canned our halibut - it was delicious. You can make wonderful salad with canned halibut. Creamed - white sauce over the halibut is wonderful. Only time we got corn is when someone gives it to us. I was always going out in the creeks and snagging them (pink humpies).

We were given crab's sometimes but I never liked them.

We have herring eggs all the time. Now I can't harvest them anymore but I rely on others giving them to us. We salt our herring eggs down also. I used to put branches out for herring eggs. We had a ~~native~~ friend who had two old dead sprigs he claimed beech - he used to ~~climb~~ up there to hang the herring eggs to dry on the branches.

(The eggs were on grass & Kelp hair).

I used to snag herring and smelt. We salted them down. We pickled herring - I got pickled herring in my refrigerator right now.

I have handlined halibut, rockfish, lingcod. I have freezer ~~full~~ of red snapper right now. Ling cod is salted, freshen it, then pickle it - ahh that's delicious no bone.

We harvested most of our ~~salmon~~ in Starigwan and Sandy Cove.

My son Buzz took me out there last year. That's the only way I can go out now is if my son Buzz takes me out.

After Thompson Harbor was built up we started harvesting our clams in Ulga Straits and Dry Pass. Sometime when I go out with someone else we split the resource - because they furnish the boat and I'll buy the gas.

Take fish about size of my finger deep it some dough batter and fry it like that - you've got a dish!

MO Brown
2/15

My NAME is Monty Johns and I am rather
Disturbed to hear that I may lose my Right To the use
of The Ocean Resources Available To me in The Sitka Area.
My Family has been using These Subsistence Resources in the
Sitka Area for going on Three generations now.

Each year we smoke, can, + Freeze Fish, Clams, Shrimp,
Crab + sometimes Abalone. This is something My Father started
doing when we moved here + He taught my brother + myself as we
grew up + we are Teaching our nephew now as he grows up.
Every year we take our hooks + lines and catch salmon, Halibut, Red Snapper
and Lingcod, dig clams, set crab pots once in awhile shrimp pots. I
also dive for Abalone sometimes. Our family has been doing this for a
long time now and it's hard to believe someone is going to tell me I
can't continue this practice.

We normally share what we catch with my Grandmother
my Aunt + Uncle and one other Family Friend.

The ocean is there Full of food to be used and it helps
out to save on the food bill. To stop our use of it would be
taking Food out of our mouths. It's wrong to stop The Subsistence
use in The Sitka Area because a lot of people here depend on it
as there Major Food Source.

Thank you,

Monty Johns

2609 H.P.R.

SITKA, ALASKA

99835

747-8797

N.N.

Feb 12, 1989

Our family has been hunting and fishing in and around Sitka for going on 3 generations now.

My father & I, along with my brothers & sisters, have hunted and fished for our family together since I was a young teen. As my own family has grown, so have our needs. My young son now accompanies me. (As do my wife & daughter also)

We rely heavily on these resources year round, rarely buying meat or fish from the market.

We take advantage of what's available each season for harvest & preservation.

We have traditionally harvested venison, salmon, halibut, other bottomfish, crab, shrimp, abalone, and clams (all kinds).

In addition, we also use firewood, and kelp.

We usually travel by skiff and/or hiking on foot to different locations as needed.

We go as far south as Whale Bay, west on Kruzoff, north to Khaz Peninsula and east to Chatham.

We use hook & line, and sometimes nets (for fishing, hands, rakes & shovels for clams skiff & low tides for hand picking abalone, (No scuba gear - just skinned knees & knuckles) crab rings & pots for crab & shrimp.

For storage & preservation our methods include ; smoking / drying / jerking, canning, freezing and pickling.

We regularly share our catches among our family and close friends, as they do (with us.

We highly depend on these resources as part of our lives here in Sitka, and do not want to see them jeopardized in any way.

Sincerely,

Michael & Becky He
Po Box 1270
Sitka AK 99835

747 8055

State Board of Fisheries,

FEB. 13, 1981

FOR three generations my family has been harvesting not only herring, halibut, Salmon and shell fish but we've been harvesting plants and other Resources as well. (Berries, deer, bear, furbearers, firewood, etc.)

The methods for harvest vary with the species and time of year we gather crab, clams, and abalone on minus tides and fire wood on extreme high tides. we use nets for Salmon, Smelt and herring. we also use hooks and hand lines for halibut and Rock fish.

The area we use the most is from whale bay to The South, to Chatham straits to the north.

To put up our meats, fish, berries, etc. we try to use them fresh as much as possible. In order to use them through the year we can them, freeze them, dry them and smoke them.

my parents taught me and I taught my children how to harvest, preserve and respect the valuable Resources that surrounds us.

There are lots of older people that live in Sitka that are unable to harvest the Resources like they use to. On occasion I have shared my harvest with them as well as

family members and they have
done the same with me.

my family Relies on a wide
variety of these Resources to get
us from one year to the next.

Don Byrd
2701 H.P.R.
Sitka, AK 99835

Don Byrd

747-8652

My name is Sam Hartley P.O. Box 63 Sitka

When I was growing up in Sitka my parents & my two brothers & myself ate red crops, halibut, coho, kings, & humpies. I still harvest these foods for myself & give a lot to elders around town.

I use a beach seine sometimes, other times a rod & reel & when I grew up I used to just grab salmon out of the stream, or gaff or spear them.

I used to fish in Kalemien Bay, Naknessina Kattian & Chatham, & Readout. Lately I have fished at Sitka, also.

I can my fish, freeze it, pickle it, dry it, smoke it, & even make jerky.

I trade fish, if someone wants to, within Sitka area.

My family has harvested these resources since they came here fifty years ago. I learn how to fish from them and from the native families next door. They treated me like a brother.

I use gumbots, octopus, clams, abalones, cockles, razor clams, all species of ocea fish, seaweed, & herring eggs.

Samuel H H Hartley JR

Testimony written by Roby Tuthfield
witnessed by: Edith T. Swan
Edith T. Swan

February 8, 1989

Personal Testimony

My personal feelings about putting restrictions on herring, shellfish and halibut for subsistence use by the people of Sitka is that it is not right and shouldn't be done. For instance, limiting abalone from 50 to 20 per person would not even make one meal for a family. To my recollection, families in Sitka have never abused the privilege of taking abalone in excess. In fact, most families are busy year round working and it is hard to find the right tide & know the places to get abalone plus expenses to get them. I believe it is not subsistence users who would deplete the abalone supply but it would be the companies who attempt the taking of them for commercial use.

My name is Harriet Miyamoto Belval and I had lived in Sitka for 16 years & raised seven children. I am from southeast Alaska, Wrangell, Alaska and my entire family, generations back, had traditionally used fish, deer meat, shellfish and halibut from the time I was a small girl. I, like other Al natives, was raised on subsistence

food and it is necessary and a part of my heritage and way of life. Halibut, salmon and other types of fish has high food value to everyone. We depended greatly on food from the sea and the land. It is an intangible, cultural identity that all native people have, our link to our proud past, our link to the land and sea and it should not be taken from us. The food value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Our subsistence rights to hunt and fish has been a special right and has not been extinguished by ANSCA original act nor the new 1991 amendments. In fact, the new 1991 amendments states we still have & always will have those rights as native Alaskans and as Alaska's first people of the land. In fact, my brother, Chester J. Miyasato, who lives in Sitka over 30 years & has worked as a carpenter and paid all his taxes to support this community, supplemented his food supply with the deer meat, fish, clams and taught his four sons to hunt & fish. It goes without saying that he had much pride in being able to pass these skills on to his sons and know that part of subsistence living is our connection to our grandparents.

Name. Edith T. Swan. Box 6042. S.
My family was raised in
Stodiak, Alaska in villages
way back in 1800s.

I have children & grand
children who still depend
on different species of fish
and shell fish, they eat them
good whenever they can get it.
My family & relatives
harvested by using beach
seine, gill net, hook & line.

We fished Rivers, Karluk
lake, Karluk River. Litnik Afognak
also fished many. Speridox,
Gochar, Uyak, Larsen and
several other areas.

My children fished when
they were in their early
years.

We shared with our people
and the needy.

We like all foods and different
variety.

Edith T. Swan.

In the early 1940's, fish was plentiful and there weren't regulations, fishermen fished most of the summer. In my recollection, there was no misuse/abuse of the fisheries. In the creek at Klawock + Sitka, there was lots of fish. It is not the subsistence users who are depleting our resources. In my opinion, it is the foreign fishermen coming in and taking it out and also, allowing too many outside people the right to the fishing permits.

In all clear conscience, I believe no more regulations should be made to make it harder for Alaska residents to have the privilege of subsistence, the right to take halibut, shellfish or herring. After all, Sitka residents are the taxpayers and should be utmost in your minds before you take their rights away as subsistence users.

Sitka still should be classified as a rural community and not urban because it is a way of life to subsist and has been a definite cultural identity for our native people as well as our Sitka residents of the community love outdoor activities such as fishing & hunting.

If you did a survey of the people who live in Sitka, you would probably find

that they feel strongly on the issue of subsistence use.

It is what makes Alaska unique and apart from the lower '48 is the beauty of the freedom to hunt and fish and subsist on our herring, shellfish and halibut and salmon. Why take the pride my nephews and brother feel in being able to traditionally be subsistence users and utilize our natural resources from time immemorial. We are talking about a way of life.

The next generation and generation after that should and have the right to be subsistence users. A little research would show that it isn't the subsistence users who have depleted our salmon industry but the foreign commercial fishing people who have taken from Alaska waters.

I strongly object to any proposal that the State Fish and Game makes to take away our rights as subsistence users for salmon, halibut, shellfish and herring. I believe the State Fish and Game Board has a fiduciary duty to protect our subsistence rights, not take them away.

And I believe we need Alaska natives who have made fishing a profession to serve on these Boards.

These people know from experience about the cycles of production with the salmon, halibut, shellfish and herring. It is years of experience and knowing what we are dealing with.

Please consider very carefully before making a final decision that could be detrimental to Sika residents and our future generations to come.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this vital issue.

Sincerely,

Harriet Buleal & Seven Children.

Chester Miyasato Sr
& Family of 6 Children

Akin M. Sam
7 Family of 2 Children

Liz Miyasato & Michael
(2 yr old child)
Future hunter & fisherman

George Moreno

Philip Moreno

Rachel Parker

Anthony Moreno

Paulette Dilgoda

Diane Moreno

Lynette Sikk

Katie Miyasato

本局在 2013 年 12 月 31 日以前，已收到 2013 年度企业所得税申报表，并已向主管税务机关申报，且已按规定缴纳了企业所得税。

Jackie @ Moore
Phyllis Moore

949-3673

Customary & Traditional Subsistence Use by the John Littlefield Family of Sitka

Criteria one: length, history of use

John H. Littlefield Sr. was born in England April 16, 1857. He married Martha White and their family was originally from the Hoona T'akwáan clan. They had five children whose descendants live in Sitka today. The oldest boy was John H. Littlefield Jr., born Nov. 11, 1890 at Kikie. He married Annie Peters, a Kaagwaantaan lady with strong Sitka family ties. Annie's family used Dog Point for a fish camp six months out of the year, and when John & John applied for a native allotment 160 acres were given to them in 1959. That same year John died and within a 10 year period that property was whittled at by government agencies until Annie was left with only 5 acres. She willed the property to her son Edward (born in 1919) because he worked the hardest at food gathering & spent the most time at Dog Point with his family. Edward married Martha Carlo from Rampart and one of their sons John H. Littlefield III continues the subsistence lifestyle of gathering & preserving food for his family and community.

Adopted into I'uknax-ádi (Coho) clan

Criteria #1 (Continued)

Our immediate family numbers consist of
Our extended family (up to 2nd cousins) number 92.
counting 3rd cousins & in-laws it's another 100. It
might be related to half of Southeast by the time
you count all the "shirt-tail" relatives. We have
family and clan ties in every village as well as
trading commitments for subsistence foods.

My observations are that the board is
trying to break Southeast into individual
usage units when traditionally we are one.

Criteria #2 Seasons

Our family harvests these foods throughout the year:

gumboots
cockles
seal.

halibut

alder for smoking

skunk cabbage

In January & February & March:

deer, clams, smelt,
herring, & the winter
crop of seaweed

April & May & June:

yaana.eit, suk'teil, =,
birds eggs, herring eggs,
early sockeye, spring sockeye

July, August & September:

devil club, berries, yarrow,
twisted stalk, grey cubes,
crab apples, summer sea urchin,
grouse, ptarmigan, lingcod,
cod, halibut, dog salmon,
pinks, kings, leaden apples,
sea cucumbers, sea urchin,
and deer

October, November & December:

wild rice, Hudson Bay
clams, deer, & moose.

Criteria #3 means & methods

Our family uses these methods regularly:

trolling lures
gaffs
beach seine
circle hooks
long-line sets
small gill net
rod & reel

we use these occasionally:

jig hooks
throat gorges
spears & lures
dip nets
metal J hooks
gas can bouys

our ancestors have used:

V-hooks, bottom hooks
stomach bladder bouys
seal rawhide rope

@ Proposition 18

central point: Our family participates fully in the halibut openings. Often we retain a whole opening catch to distribute to our extended family & keep for our winter food. It is very difficult to keep

Criteria # 3 (continued)

Halibut would be used ^{as} subsistence food by many people, except you have to be rich enough to pay for commercial licenses & buy a boat that can compete with other commercial boats ^{open}. If halibut was classified as a subsistence food & people allowed to use customary & traditional means of harvest, I think it would take a lot of pressure off the commercial impact on the stocks, by allowing people to make a small set when its needed, not 6 mos. ahead of time. Traditionally, on a nice day, a young man would go out & make a small set (under 50 hooks), within sight of his uncles (halibut are dangerous), & then either +roll or return to chores on the beach to wait for the gas can or tippy-float to begin hobbing. As soon as the float signaled action a boy & his uncle would go pull in the line & immediately take care of it.

Criteria #4

Geographic Areas

These are some of the areas used by John as a child with his uncles, and as an adult teaching his own children:

Ushga Bay	-	king crab
Rockman Bay	-	king crab, seal
Sitka Sound	-	abalone, seaweed
Dukoi Inlet	-	coho & chums
Dry Pass	-	coho
Nakwesina	-	coho, pinks, herring
Katlai	-	coho, pinks
Philipino Cove on Chichikoff	-	coho
Joe's anchorage	-	sockeye
Lake Anna	-	"
Sitkoh Bay	-	"
Basket Bay	-	"
Goddard	-	coho
Redoubt	-	sockeye
Alutkina	-	chums
3 entrance Bay	-	Kick dogs out of stream
Necker Bay	-	sockeye
Biorba	-	abalone
Pieser Isl. Rocks	-	birds eggs
Silver Bay	-	sockeye, dogs
Indian River	-	coho
Swan Lake Creek	-	coho
Whale Bay	-	hunting
Crawfish Inlet	-	"

Criteria # 5 handling, preparing, preserving

We take care of our subsistence harvest quickly, with no waste or spoilage. Unused parts of the fish are given to the sea so that it can return to our nets next year.

We eat deer meat, stomach, heart, & liver. We use the skin for making rawhide, the hooves for decorations, the bones for soup, & the fat to flavor dry fish.

We use seal meat, skin, liver, heart & intestines, as well as the fat to make oil. We use oil to preserve smoked deer meat & berries. It is used as a high energy flavoring on dried or smoked fish, as a seasoning in soups & berry dishes. We also use bear tallow for preservation when it is available.

We dry halibut, lingcod, & seaweed in the sun or dehydrator, or freeze it fresh or smoked. We smoke dry cockles & preserve them in oil. Clams are steamed or frozen fresh. Rarely we harvest razor clams for a meal. Shaaw, yein, & nees' are delicacies served 5 times a year. Gunx'ia we all enjoy & can't get enough of. Our children are taught the nutritional & survival value of unusual sources such as china caps, pop seaweed, sea urchins, fish skin, deer blood, certain mushrooms & inner bark of the jack pine.

We use crab pots when time allows us to watch them, but recently our last pot walked away. This circumstance limits our harvesting.

Criteria #5 (continued)

We have harvested herring with a herring rake, dip net, gill net, & rod & reel. We eat herring fried & pickled. It is preserved by freezing and salting. Most of the herring with salt is used for bait in the commercial herring fisheries (we take subsistence food from this catch). Salted herring is used for bait in subsistence "sport" fishing by my children & some is used in winter trapping for mink, martin, & weasels, which is not sold, but used at home.

We don't usually "target" rockfish, but when it's taken incidentally we fillet the meat for eating fresh, and we have used it as live-bait & gurrey bait.

Criteria #6 Passing on knowledge

My husband, John, grew up on the water or on the dock. Hunting & fishing was what he lived for. He learned from his dad & uncles at such an early age that his knowledge of Lingít appears instinctive to me. He has passed on this tradition of knowledge and respect to our three co. We share our property, knowledge & skills with Sitka children who don't have the advantages of an extended family. Often a parent or grandparent of these children joins our subsistence project & shares their special talent or knowledge.

The last 5 years our subsistence camp has become as a teaching center to pass on traditions.

The Sitka Native Education Program emphasizes heritage and nature foods appreciation. The children go to the school after school & are often served a snack of native food to get them through the rest of the day. This snack is usually provided by the parents of the 100 plus children.

Criteria #6 (continued)

knowledge to more than 80 children, & you can see that in Sitka the subsistence tradition is held in high regard. It is preserved even when it might be cheaper for the individual family to go to a grocery store.

Criteria #7 Distribution & Exchange

Our family has shared or traded just about everything we harvest at one time or another. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge other members of our community who are known to be particularly generous.

John Duncan - gaax'w - herring eggs on hemlock
Herman Davis - ne - herring eggs on hair kelp
Earl Williams - ya looleit - cockles
ANB float fishermen - yaaw - fresh herring
Mark Jacobs - gunxaa - abalone
Nancy Littlefield - saak - herring
Ray Nielson - shaach' - smelt and ribbon
Carl Kerr - x'eix ka s'aaw - king crab
Nelson Frank - laak'aak - black seaweed
John Littlefield - gaal' - clams
Ray Nielson - dolly varden
Jake Peters - chaat' x'eeshi - dried halibut
Sitka Sound Seafood - ishkeen - black cod
Sitka Community Assoc. - naayaadi - half dried salmon
Sitka Native Ed. Prog. - +saan naa' - ...

February 22, 1989

Board of Fisheries

Juneau, Alaska

Ladies & Gentlemen;

My name is Valorie Nelson, I am 34 years old, a lifelong resident of Sitka, as are the rest of my family. My maternal grandparents came to Alaska many years ago as fisherman, and both of my parents were born and raised in Southeast Alaska. My seven brothers and sisters as well as myself have come to rely on the foods that we can obtain through subsistence use, as this has been an integral part of our food source. From the time we were small children we have been taught by both parents and grand-parents how to procure, process and consume many different species of game, fish, shellfish and plant life.

I have relied on subsistence food sources from the time I was a small child and my parents were hard pressed to feed a bunch of "rug rats" without obtaining extra sustenance from the resources close at hand. I have continued to rely on these methods and means in raising my children.

As far as seasonality, there is no one particular season that my subsistence activities are limited to. Summer months do seem to be the most productive as we have sockeye, silvers (coho), and a higher percentage of catch on our king salmon.

Means and methods that I use to catch fish range from trolling (sport fishing), jigging, mooching, dip netting and beach seining. As for bait, I use whatever works best at the time, anything from herring, to flies, spoons or whatever, as well as a lot of praying and sometime a little cursing or vice-versa.

Geographic areas that I use range from Crawfish Inlet to Tenakee Inlet, until I can obtain a more reliable boat.

Means that I employ in handling, preparing and preserving are: first giving the fish or game to my husband to handle as far as cleaning, then he sometimes helps in the preparation which ranges from but is not limited to the following methods, pickling, smoking, drying, canning, freezing and vacuum sealing.

My children are being taught the methods and means of procuring and preserving that have been passed on to me by my ancestors and I feel that this makes them more able to rely upon themselves and to provide for themselves as they mature.

I do trade and share my fish when I can afford to - ie: salmon for blackcod, crab for goat or whatever we might have on hand. I also share fish with my husband's family who live in the state of Washington.

Sitka has a diverse range of resources that I use and rely upon - smelt, herring, bottomfish, coho, king, sockeye, halibut, shrimp, crab, clams, abalone, mussels and scallops as well as various other sea life.

In closing, I would like to say that I am hard pressed to believe that you people with very little notification to the public seem to be able to remove food from my family's mouths and tables. I do not agree with the methods and tactics you are employing to accomplish this and I wish that I had the time and resources to discuss this with you. Unfortunately I must remain in Sitka and work to stay off of welfare.

Sincerely,

Valorie L. Nelson

Valorie L. Nelson

Box 1356

Sitka, Alaska 99835

Satate of Alaska
Board of Fisheries
Juneau, Alaska 99835

February 17, 1989

Dear Sirs:

I respectfully implore you to grant Sitka area residents subsistence status for salmon as in the past and also ask that you recind your decision that deleted our subsistence status for rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish.

I am a lifelong Sitkan. My mother's side of our family has resided in Sitka continuously since prior to the 1840's. My great grandparents Nicolas Schmakoff and Anastasia Simeonoff were married here in 1846. My grandmother, Annie Schmakoff Hanlon, was born here in 1860. My mother, Margaret Hanlon Osbakken, was born here in 1900 and still resides here. My Norwegian father, John Osbakken, arrived here in the early 1930's and I was born here in 1936. I raised five children, three of which remain in Sitka. I have four granchildren all living in Sitka. My family has been continuously using the above mentioned resources throughout our residency in this area. Each year we harvest and preserve these species for our dinner table.

Since I am a hand troller, a portion of my salmon and rockfish catch is retained for our own use. ~~In~~closed seasons we use sport rods to catch salmon, halibut and rockfish. Often we harvest sockeye using dip nets or gaffs in the West Chichagoff area. Crab are harvested using a long pole with a small hoop at the end, a ring net, or a traditional crab pot like the commercial fishermen. We pry abalone and gumboots from the rocks at low tides. Clams and cockles are obtained with shovels. For herring we use either gill nets or jigs. We also gather herring eggs with hemlock branches.

Our traditional area for gathering these resources is from Cape Aspid to Klag Bay, including Salisbury Sound and Peril Straights.

My dad always had three kegs of salted fish on hand; one each of Salmon, Herring, and grey cod. We used these for boiling and also for pickling. I still salt salmon and herring for these uses. We also smoke salmon and jar both smoked and fresh salmon. Freezing is now our primary method of preserving these various species.

My family has been harvesting these resources for as long as I can remember. As a juvenile I went with my uncle, William Hanlon, to harvest crab at Port Krestof. This annual task was much looked forward to by my brother and I. We used a pole with a hoop at the end to collect the crab from the bottom and often cooked them


right on the beach over an open fire. My uncle also took us out often to fish for red snapper and grey cod using a cotton hand line. These handlines were also used to troll for king salmon and halibut. In the late 1940's my dad rigged our skiff for my brother and I to hand troll for salmon. Most of the fish that we caught was brought home to eat. It always gave us a feeling of pride to help with the family needs. Later I began to use sport rods employing the same baiting techniques that my father showed me. My children have harvested all of these species with me using these same techniques and now I am showing my grandchildren how to live from the sea.

I share the sea food that I gather with my late brother's family, with my mother, with my daughter's family and with friends that are unable to get out to harvest their own either because of age, infirmities, or lack of a boat. We also send herring eggs to my wife's family in Yakutat. In return they send us dried fish and moose meat.

We rely on a wide variety of species for our family use. I remember an occasion several years ago when my boss from Denver enjoyed a meal of abalone at our home. When he asked if we harvest much of our own food, I was able to list eleven different kinds of wild meat and fish that we had on hand at the time.

I would like to see these subsistence resources remain as such for future generations of my family to use just as our family has done for the past 150 years or more in the Sitka area. If I can offer any testimony that might make it easier for you to render such a decision, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely


Willis Osbakken
1719 SMC
Sitka, Ak. 99835

907 747 3901

ROBERT BEER
PO BOX 1642
SITKA, AK, 99835

STATE BOARD OF FISHERIES,
MY NAME IS ROBERT BEER.
I WAS BORN & RAISED IN SITKA AND I AM
VERY DISTURBED ABOUT WHAT IS HAPPENING TO
MY SUBSISTENCE RIGHTS.

MY FAMILY HAS BEEN USING THE LAND AND
THE OCEAN AND ITS BEACHES TO SUPPLEMENT PART OF
OUR FOOD SUPPLY FOR 3 GENERATIONS AND I HAVE
KIDS THAT HELP WITH OUR SUBSISTENCE FISHING AND
HUNTING AND WOOD GATHERING.

EVERY YEAR WE PUT UP CASES OF SOCKEY, WE
USE A BEACH SEINE, MY FAMILY GETS TOGETHER,
MY DAD, MY BROTHER, MY SON, AND MYSELF GO TO
NECKER BAY AND KLAG BAY FOR OUR FISH.

EVERY YEAR WE SET BRANCHES FOR HERRING
EGGS. AFTER WE GET OUR EGGS, WE TRADE
SOME FOR MOULGAN GREASE FROM OUR RELATIVES
IN METLAKATLA.

EVERY YEAR WE ALSO PICK ABALONE AND
FREEZE IT.

EVERY YEAR WE PUT UP DEER. (FREEZE IT)

WE USE THE WATERS AROUND SITKA, FROM
WHALE BAY TO SITKA BAY AND ITS BEACHES
AND LAND TO SUPPLEMENT OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

I HAVE 4 GROWING KIDS, 1 WIFE, 1 CAT AND 1 DOG.
MY FOOD BILL FOR 1 MONTH IS 900⁰⁰ BILLS!!!
I HAVE A GOOD JOB, BUT I STILL NEED MY
SUBSISTENCE FISHING AS WELL AS HUNTING AND
WOOD GATHERING, BESIDES THAT, ITS BEEN THE
TRADITION FOR OUR FAMILY FOR HUNDREDS OF
YEARS TO USE OUR WATERS AND LANDS FOR FOOD.
I THINK YOU CAN REGULATE SUBSISTENCE USE
TO PROTECT THE FOOD SUPPLY WITHOUT TAKING MY
RIGHTS AWAY.

THANK YOU
ROBERT W BEER

HELP IS NEEDED TO INSURE THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE
RIGHTS ARE NOT TAKEN AWAY!!!!

In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Lita Adkott	Box 2822 Sitka	747-3456
Danny Whitson	Box 1315 "	747-5530
Bruce Dennis	Box 2883 Sitka	747-8627
Richard Spay	Box 2316 Sitka	747-3490
Kelly Kossman	Box 1455 Sitka	747-5530
SP# NESS	326 Lincoln St. Sitka	747-6440
David Perry	#2 Oceanside Tract. Sitka	747-8605
Nature Perry	714 Lake Street Sitka	747-5465
Lee Martin	108 B Wolff Dr. Sitka	747-3382
McCallows	Box 204 SITKA	747-8636
Len Bellows	Box 371 SITKA	747-3220
Paul O'Brien	3600 1/2 SP# 11 SITKA	747-6729
Martha Perry	Box 2261	747-5465
Scott Cassidy	Box 452 SITKA	747-3456
Myron Tim Lockwood	Box 599 SITKA	747-5156
Elvin C. Lundell	231 Kathleen St 2-25	NONE
Steve Ellen Flannery	Box 2765 Sitka	747-6389
Tom S. Mattingly	Box 624 SITKA	747-3135
Alvin Lewis	410 Box 57 SITKA	747-5679
Nick A. Dodeland	719 Siesta	747-6490

23, KATUN ST m-23 STRA.H.K 247 69/L

Edward K Bean 235 Lakeview Dr Sitka AK 747-5646

Matthew Konoske 207 BRADY SITKA AK 747-8343

Alana Leiker 708 E LAKE ST SITKA AK 7-8469

3310 HF12 S.Hen AK 7-3873

Mike Knowles Bay 21 Silver 7-6329

Earl J. Jensen 710 E. 10th St. Sitka 7-8203

One Jackson 104 Holzschumann Be 3145 Silber - 6097

Mayhem. 491 Monastery S.H.K. 7-8988

15-7K Brown Bx 1819 Sitke 7.8017

2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379,

Ron Mellickin ~~244~~ 231 KATLAA 1-20 SITKA 7-3718

17035 INC SIT/A 7-57a

2nd strain 3086 S: + KA 7-6349

Don. T. Haeflich Box 283, Suka 747-6821

Jim Sy G/wh
Sittka AK
Box 2045
Sittka, AK
Sittka, AK
747-3143

Jim Clark 3/1/24, 1972
408 Monterey
Sitha 747-3450

Gay-Loran	P.O. Box 1442	Sitha	748-8630
	1117 1st St	Sitha	742-1845

Nelson Irada 1604 #c1 Davidoff St. Sitka 747-6945

Sheila McLean 501 Pherson Sitka 747-5692

Jimmy Carter Box 1206 S. Hitt 747-3398

Ray, H. L. - 17th
R. L. Jones - 18th

HELP IS NEEDED TO INSURE THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE
RIGHTS ARE NOT TAKEN AWAY!!!!!!

In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
David D. State	Box 236	747-6907
Patrick B. May	P.O. Box 33	747-8717
Lawrence G. Wilmark, Sr.	Box 685	747 3577
Harold Kiska	Box 6022	747-7472
Kathy Meece	Box 1512	
Fred Hope	518 Monastery	7-3305
Steve Hodge	2812 #2 H.P.R.	7-6173
Paul Willis	316 Cascade St, Sitka	7-5461
Wm. Kanosh	P.O. Box 2562 Sitka AK	7-8108
Donna C. Coker	405 Marine #5 Sitka AK	7-87457
Ignacio J. Wilmark	P.O. Box 765	7-8717
		7-2427
Richard Marvin Sr.	621 Merrill St.	7-3507
Lila Marvin	621 Merrill St	7-3507
Arthur A. Diduckson	P.O. Box 522	7-6429
Nancy A. Diduckson	P.O. Box 522	747-6429
Joseph E. Howard	P.O. Box 2294	73706
Shirley L. Williams	1915 SMC	747-3705
Paul Williams	1915 SMC	747-3705
Herman L. Davis Jr.	Box 395	747-5302
Christine B. Howard	P.O. Box 6076	966-2668
Donna L. Davis	4071 Hill ...	7117 0265

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME _____

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Carl Bartels P.O. Box 2164 Sitka

Pam Welch 9B MARKSOUT OF SITRA, AK

Tody BERGSTRÖM P.O. Box 6235 SITKA, AK.

700 Blonke sika, ek

700 Biorka Sitka, AK

Time of day

154 5.76.2 14

Grankas - Box 777" 51X29
51X29

Ronald L. Paul - Box 777

Two (may) Maleskwa AK

James E. Jerning X P.O. Box 986 Sitka, AK. 99835
Box 772 110 Eberhardt,

James E. Jernigan
Box 772 110 Eberhardt Pl. Litka. 99835

Edith Kephau X Box 1322 Sitka, Ak 99835

Cynthia Istacio Bradley P.O. Box 2147 Sitka

Lynn Albrecht 231 KAILAN M-23 SITKA 99835

Ruce J. Lemke P.O. Box 6115, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Lynn Savonen PO BOX 2633 SITKA AK 99835

Joyce Froetsche (Box 93 Sitka AK)

Bob Kirkman Box 2716 SITKA AK.
Buddy E. Hall Gen. Delivery Sitka AK.
Cathy A. Bloughnessy Box 2142 Sitka, AK 99835
RA W. J. 118 LINCOLN SITKA, AK
Charles B. Trenchard SITKA AK
Kendall Justin Box 634 Sitka AK
Bill Anderson Box 2655 SITKA AK.
Lynn Hansen Box 777 " "
Gussie Lang Box 1055 Sitka, AK
Hikki News 2618 Halibut Pt. Road Sitka, AK
Freddy B. 36085 Sitka AK
Charles J. Skuttka P.O. Box 665 Sitka, AK. 99835
Leona Skuttka P.O. Box 665 Sitka AK 99835
Larry Bayne P.O. Box 2185 Sitka AK 99835
Charlie Hazel P.O. Box 2572 - 609 ETDLIN SITKA AK 99835

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
1 DONALD C. DIDRIKSON	361 KOGWANTAN ST.	747-6034
2 ROXYAN DIDRIKSON	SITKA, AK.	747-6034
3 Loni Blumett	P.O. Box 633 SITKA, AK.	
4 Dean Charles	906 Montary	747-2421
5 Pat Fredrick	601 DeGraff	747-6710
6 Betty Hawth	404 Lake St.	7-3052
7 Julie Schoer	2816 SITKA, Alaska	906-2503
Frank Ologuin	P.O. Box 3052 SITKA	747-5821
8 Calvin Carlson	332 KOGWANTAN ST.	747-8188
9 Dolly Didrickson	422 KOGWANTAN ST.	747-5618
10 David Didrickson	422 KOGWANTAN ST.	747-3618
11 Travis Haglin	212 Peterson Ave	747-5984
12 Harold Ed. Erickson	426 KOGWANTAN	747-3812
13 Herb Didrickson	114 Osprey	-
14 Bert May	Millerville AK	- 5225-4964
15 Mary H. Erickson	SITKA HOTEL 182 AK	747-3334
16 John Chan H.	Box 1931 SITKA	747 3352
17 L. Nelson H.	Box 1535 SITKA	none
18 Nolan J. Simpson	Box 2151 SITKA	747-5511
EC Frank	Box 2106	717-5572

Bonnie Grant - 117 New England - 747-5754

Richard P. Jones

P.O. Box 762

747-8239

Valerie J. Jones

P.O. Box 762

747-8239

HELP IS NEEDED TO INSURE THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE
RIGHTS ARE NOT TAKEN AWAY!!!!

In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Richard Bernier P.O. Box 1313 747-6091

John Callaway P.O. Box 303 747-6640

John Callaway " " 283 747-6827

John Callaway " " 2752 747-5815

John Callaway P.O. Box 253 747-3168

Kathleen N. Dinkes 1417 Haldut Pt. Henry Sitka 747-3521

Mike Olson P.O. Box 297 747-6340

Charles Haley 500 LINCOLN ST #1A MESSAGE 747-3902

Tony F. Olson 1517 SAW MILL CRT. RD ST AK 747-6625

Donald W. Kypela Box 2727 Sitka AK 747-8103 99803

Samuel Greg Fuller Gen. Del. Sitka AK

Mary L. P. 15 Box 2752 SITKA AK

John P. P. Box 26 SITKA AK 747-6096

John P. P. P.O. Box 552 SITKA AK 7-6090

John B. W. P.O. Box 2224 SITKA, AK 7-3873

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In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Angelique Kennedy	Box 6265	747-7451
Nickel West	Box 498	
Vickie Slade	201 Katlian	747-8750
Paulette Kosak	P.O. Box 3133 Sitka, Ak. 99835	
Sally Mirabal	201 Katlian Suite 101 Sitka, Alaska	747-8950
Mont Willis	316 Caracul St	747-3454
Edna Hill	Box 201	Sitka
Pamela Bateman	3208-18 HRC	Sitka 747-3789
Carl Samuelson	3208-18 HRC	Sitka 747-3789

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Ted W. Latt	Box 154	None Sitka
Steve Latt	1684 DORR ST	9-6963
Steve Latt	Box 1705	7-6757
Mimi Latt	Box 1705	747-6306
Mark Buck	Box 2218	747-6863
Jim Ryan	703-B LAKE ST.	747-5173
Bruce Ullrich	Box 736	747-8294
Steve Middleton	Box 851	7-8283
Carole Brown	801 Lincoln	7-3586
Al Brookman III	P.O. Box 6113	
ALDO NELSON I	Sitka	
Charleen Joseph	P.O. Box 642	7-3537
Frances Fine	103-32 Burkhardt	7-3105
James D. Brown	1811 S.M. CK. Rd. #1	7-8597
Bob Roulston	Box 913	7-5067
Bob Roulston	Box 2921	
Larry Brown		
Wade P. Martin	P.O. Box 2543	747-3242

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Bessie Larson	Box 2535 Sitka AK.	747-5027
Marta Lipman	Box 1032, Sitka, AK	747-3513
Martha Howard	Bx 1833 SITKA AK	747-5327
Elizabeth Martin	Box 2543 Sitka Alaska	747 3242
Latherine Williams	Box 6016 Sitka AK	747-6851
Adrian D. Mercer	113 wolf	747-8867
Barbara C. Lewis	Box 142 - Yakutat, AK.	99649
Barbara L. Jensen	Box 6012 Sitka, AK	747 2319
Cassia J. Wilkins	408 Monastery Sitka, AK	99835 747-5450
Shay Carroll	1701 HPR #11 "SITKA"	747-5413
Len W. Carroll	1701 HPR "SITKA"	747-5413
Robert J. Carroll	1701, HPR #11 Sitka AK	747-5413
Bob [Signature]	522 LAKE ST. SITKA AK	747-5564
MARK A CORBIN	PO Box 2013 SITKA AK	_____
Ant J. Binkholt	Box 6023 SITKA, AK.	_____
Russell George	209 Lake ST. Sitka, AK	747 3263
Roberta James	Box 334 SITKA, AK	_____

HELP IS NEEDED TO INSURE THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE
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In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Mark Lewis	Box 345	747-5302
Peter Church	312 6th street	—
Tim Eide	Juneau	—
Dorothy L. Kierulff	P.O. Box 3250 Ketchikan, Alaska	225-2282
	330 Koonen St Sitka, AK	747-3978
Richard N. Jackson	P.O. Box 8634	225-1939

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In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

1. Marie Lanning 418 Koonan Ten 747-8087
2. Rebecca Simpson 310 Lake St #3-BL 747-7436
3. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] 747-7417
4. Chester J. MiyASATO JR. 450 KATLIAN 747-5013
5. Freda C. Dindrickson Box 6014 - 747-8654
6. Kris A. Dindrickson Box 6014 - 747-8654
7. Charles Samuelson Box 6014 - 747-8654
8. Walter P. Samuelson Jr. Box 6014 - 747-8654
9. Vicki J. Slade Box 498 747-8750
10. Floyd L. La Box 1191
11. Jose M. Elgo 908 HPR #17 747-6113
12. Edith Mark Box 6011 Sitka, Alaska
13. Laura Hughes 336 Kogwonton - Sitka - 747-5867
14. Pauline Poywiz 411 Hollywood Apt F - Sitka
15. Susie Reeves 1709-5 HPR - Sitka - 7-5159
16. Cora Lang Booth 616 Biarka St. 7 8892
17. Elmer " Booth 616 " at " 7-8892
18. Harry Lang 616 " at " 7 8892
19. Georgia Kite 121 Jeff Davis Sitka 7-6459
20. Joseph Reeves 1709-5 HPR Sitka 7-5159
21. Sarah James 411 Hollywood Sitka 7-8045
22. Edward James 411 Hollywood Sitka 7-8045
23. Larry James 325 upland St Sitka 7-8045

CONFIDENTIAL

1

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

ADDRESS

777-115

965 1177.11.12

John Adams

5/1/94 Box 16 Apt 11

$$= 247 - 50 \frac{1}{2}$$

1744/5-89

Box 1116

747 - P132

A.C. 126 x 1535'

7417-8755

103-35 Burkhardt

-1-8269

Box 2195 Citrus, Wk

74.7-546-1

FREDERICK SARGENT, JR. FEB 6 24 95. 177A

FREDERICK SARGENT, JR. FEB 6 24 95. 177A

Page 109-128 Date 7/15/7

Mary L Dimmet Box 1351 Sitka ak

Gerald Willis #316 Cascade St- 7-5461

Ernest Barnes 416 BACK ^{5th} KAAX 7-3480

Harvey Jacobs 12 230 Kogwouton 7-3778

Wallace H. Jacobs Po Box 673 Sitka 7-3484

C. L. Jacobs
DAVID T. DORR

PAUL J BARNES P.O. Box 125

Marion D. Thompson, PO BOX 673 SITKA 7-3484

Robert C. Simpson P.O. Box 427 Craig AK - 99921

HELP IS NEEDED TO INSURE THAT YOUR SUBSISTENCE
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In Juneau, beginning on February 22, 1989, the State Board of Fisheries will be considering whether Sitkans have a Customary and Traditional fishery for salmon. The Board may also reconsider its decision of 2 weeks ago which denied Sitka a Customary and Traditional use of the local rockfish, halibut, herring and shellfish resource. Your help is needed.

We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Irma Button	P.O. Box 1334	SITKA
James A. Button	P.O. Box 1332	SITKA
Stina Morkley	P.O. Box 1335	SITKA
William K. Morkley	P.O. Box 1315	SITKA
Norval J. Maxlon	P.O. Box 16076	SITKA
SERGE Howard	P.O. Box 16076	SITKA
Sandy Price	P.O. Box 2246	SITKA
John Lee	415 Monmouth Apt. X	SITKA
Maria Ragon	434 Kogwonton	SITKA
Esther Lauson	Box 1123	SITKA
Josephine Myerson	Box 16216	SITKA 7-6240
Karen W. Howard	P.O. Box 1615 H.P.R. #4	SITKA
Mike Howard	1615 #4 H.P.R.	

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Gallone Boring	55 Burkhardt St #30	747-5549
Robert (Lloyd)	410 Monastery #B	747-5015
Charles William	1415 SMC	747-5705
Philnick Hill	410 Monastery #B	747-5015
Byron - Paul	Gen Delivery Sitka	747-6231
Ronald J. Jones	Box 334 Sitka	747-5059
Katherine Ballard	Box 920 Sitka	747-6820
Helenora M. Paden	610 Elm St, Sitka AK	" "
William Paden	" "	" "
Paul Sam	P.O. #21	747-5507
James Williams	P.O. #21 33	966-3032
Buddy B. B. B.	410 Monastery #B	747-5015

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Ed Williams	328 Cascade St	
Bob Romy	108 Ocean St Sitka	
John Dugan	4054 DUGOFF	747-6134
MICHAEL D. JACKSON	118 LINCOLN ST	7-3886
ROBERT T. STEINHOFF	3309 H.P.R.	747-5581
C.J. Mulky	#75 HPR	747 5954
Jandra Nielsen	Box 2825 Sitka	
Don Kopala	Box 2722 Sitka	747-8103
Catherine Libauer	106 Viking Way	747-8811
Mark A. Hill	105 Finch Alex	747-8132
L. Naray Nott	PO Box 2716 Sitka	747-5073
ALKE DAHRING	#3403 HPR	
JASON MARCHUS	#7 Schnaffier	
Rush Waite	3403 HPR #2	747 6351
Cynthia Jones	Box 221 Sitka	MESS 747-5255
Cathy Rockley	303 FIRST ST Sitka	747-3553
inquiry	28 Lake View Dr	747-5418

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Anta Burgoy	Box 624 - Sitka	747-3135
Harry W Johnson	Box 777	SITKA

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE #
Leonard C. Perkins	Box 404 Sitka	747-5242
David R. Smith	621 Degroff	747-8629
James W. Roberts	222 Marie	747-8852

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Lundquist See 407 Sitka

7-3642

Larry S Merrill 607 Sawmill

7-8165

Nathan D Craine 619 Katlian

7-6995

Bruce C Edens #415 Charcoal Island

2-3636 Ext 24

Mary Jones - 101 LINCOLN ST. - 7-8148

Charles Carlson

4620 HALIBUT Pt. Road 777-8000

Walter Yatchmanoff

621 DEBROS ST SITKA AK.

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We, the undersigned, would like to keep our Subsistence Rights:

NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE NO.

Nicholas M. Williams - 327 Concord St. - P.O. Box 6051 - 55
Georgina Kacyon Box 1602 Sitka 747-3751
Ron & Edleff 62440 ODAY Drive Juneau, AK 99801 789-4174
Darlene E. Cannel 604 Merrill St Sitka, AK 99835 747-8159
Robert E. Cannel 604 Merrill St. SITKA AK 99835 747-8159

Flora C Davis Metlakatla

Daniel Charles Jr. Box 412
Sitka, Alaska 99835 966-2229

Melville B Bjorge Box 2264 Sitka, AK 747-5649
Linda Bjorge Box 2264 Sitka, AK. 747-5649

Appendix B-10

Tenakee Springs

NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE **FOREST SERVICE** ALASKA REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#

TENAKEE SPRINGS, ALASKA

USDA FOREST SERVICE
Tongass N.F., Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, AK 99835

BEFORE JOHN SHERROD, HEARING OFFICER

SUBSISTENCE HEARING

IN THE MATTER OF:

THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
FOR THE 1981-1986 AND 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
OF THE ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE

Held August 10, 1989
7:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Tenakee Springs Community Hall

ATTENDEES

GORDON ANDERSON	CA SEIS Representative
KENT BARKHAU	District Representative
ROB BOSWROTH	AFDG, Division of Subsistence
RICHARD CARL	Court Reporter
T. J. CLARK	Box 614, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
JIM GAITHER	418 I Street, Davis, CA
ROBIN HERSCHE	Box 22, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
RACHEL ISRAEL	Box 561, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
DEBRA LOCKHART	Box 563, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
MATT LOCKHART	Box 563, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
CRAIG R. MAPES	Box 46, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
RAY PADDOCK	Box 565, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
R. PARISH	Box 521, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
TOBIN C. RUBLE	Box 22, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
LINN SHIPLEY	RO SEIS Representative
BOB WAGNER	Box 543, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
ALISON WATT	916 East Maple Street, Bellingham, WA 98225
PAMELA WINSTANLEY	3207 APR, Sitka, AK 99835
DARCIE ZIEL	Box 44, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841
DIANE ZIEL	Box 44, Tenakee Springs, AK 99841

EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084



ORDER OF PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONY

<u>PRESENTER</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>FURTHER TESTIMONY</u>
DIANE ZIEL	6	
CRAIG MAPES	10	18/25
R. PARISH	12	
ROBIN HERSCHE	17	
TOBIN C. RUBKE	20	
RACHEL ISRAEL	21	
BOB WAGNER	23	

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(907) 272-4084



HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Good evening. My name is John Sherrod, and I've been designated by the Forest Service as the Hearing Officer for this proceeding. I'd like to welcome all of you for coming. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here for this hearing today.

For the record, today is August 10, 1989; the time is 7:05 p.m. This hearing is being held at Tenakee Springs, Alaska at the Community Hall. Public notification of this hearing was made by a publication in Southeast Alaska newspapers, letters to local individuals and groups, and specifically, in Tenakee Springs, through notices on community bulletin boards and public service announcements through radio, television, and CB radio. A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the official record.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract may affect your subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

There are some rules of procedure I'd like to review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 p.m. If testimony runs beyond this time, I'll continue until everyone

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- 2 -

that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier, I'll keep the record open until 10:00 to allow opportunity for additional comments. If you're not already -- if you have not already done so, please sign in at the door. In addition, there are sign-up sheets for those who wish to present testimony.

I'll call your name to present testimony. I encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to the point. All testimony will be limited to a maximum of ten minutes. This is to allow all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more information than is possible in the ten minutes allowed, you'll be given the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to present their views. Written testimony is also encouraged for testimony that will exceed ten minutes, and a verbal summary of long -- longer written material is recommended.

If you should disagree with the views expressed by the individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to testify. Please use the microphone as you testify here on this table. The recording is important to get the full testimony into the record.

Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the

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- 3 -

1 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp
2 Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract. Again, these
3 documents here, that are back there on the table.

4 In the interest of expediting the hearing, please
5 limit your testimony to the subject of subsistence use. Once
6 you begin your testimony, please be prepared to complete your
7 statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to
8 obtain additional information take time that could be used by
9 others wishing to testify.

10 The record for this hearing will close at the end of
11 testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you
12 wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it must
13 be presented tonight at the hearing. Any written testimony
14 submitted after today's hearing will be considered as a
15 response to the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact
16 Statements for the 1981-86 and '86-90 Operating Periods for the
17 Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-Term Timber Sale Contract and not
18 as part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

19 The hearing today will be an informal public hearing.
20 What I mean by informal is that witnesses are not required to
21 be under oath when making their presentations. We are
22 recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript. The
23 transcript is important because it, along with all written
24 submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the
25 present preparation of the final EIS and record decision for

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- 4 -

1 the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for '81-86
2 and '86-90 Operating Periods for the APC Long-Term Timber Sale
3 Contract. The transcript of this hearing will be published as
4 an appendix item to the final Environmental Impact Statement.

5 As Hearing Officer, I will call recesses and adjourn
6 and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an
7 informal hearing, there will be no cross-examination of
8 witnesses. Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation
9 operating plan and the various alternatives was provided during
10 the Open House preceding this hearing; therefore, I will not
11 accept questions except those concerning hearing procedures.
12 The only questions asked by me during the hearing will be to
13 clarify your testimony.

14 The purpose of this hearing is to make an official
15 record of your testimony. If individuals have the same
16 testimony as others, I hope the presenter will simply state
17 that they stand with Presenter X or Presenter Y who testified
18 on this or that point. That type of statement is acceptable
19 for the record instead of repeating the previous testimony. In
20 addition, written testimony is just as acceptable as an oral
21 presentation.

22 The order of testimony will be as follows: Community
23 representatives as well as local Fish and Game Advisory
24 Committee members will be asked to present their testimony
25 first. After they are done, interested individuals will then

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- 5 -

1 testify. Individuals testifying will be called in the order of
2 the sign-up names that are given to me. Following them will be
3 State and other federal agency representatives. I will call
4 your name and at that time, please come forward, give me any
5 written testimony you may have, and use the microphone and
6 proceed with your testimony.

7 The first testimony will be given by Diane Ziel.

8 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF DIANE ZIEL

9 My name is Diane Ziel. I'm a 13-year resident of
10 Tenakee Springs. I would like to begin my testimony with a
11 comment on the deplorable timing of these hearings as well as
12 the release of both Phase I and II of the SEIS. Scheduling
13 these important attempts to gather public comment during the
14 time of year guaranteed to get the least public comment cannot
15 be accidental, not when it happens repeatedly. I know of over
16 a dozen Tenakee residents that cannot be here tonight but would
17 have testified at a more convenient time of year. In the
18 summer, the prime time for commercial and subsistence fishing,
19 other subsistence gathering, and wage earning, many people have
20 no time to even put together a written testimony for these
21 hearings. They certainly don't have time to wade through four
22 volumes of the SEIS.

23 Many Tenakee residents moved to this community because
24 of a love for the land. We can live well in this area of low
25 economic opportunity by augmenting our skimpy wages by using

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1 subsistence resources. I deeply regret that my husband, who,
2 along with my son, does the majority of our hunting and
3 fishing, cannot be here to testify more accurately about the
4 areas they use. Our family's economic status varies widely
5 from year to year. There are years when we are extremely
6 dependent on the subsistence resources in the inlet to survive.

7 The subsistence way of life is a valid and traditional
8 alternative in this area for both Native and non-Native
9 populations. It is as important to many of us as is the check
10 that pays for the food in the grocery store and should be
11 respected.

12 In reading the many EIS's that flow through our
13 community, I've been repeatedly astounded with the ease that
14 the Forest Service writes off the long-term effects of
15 clear-cutting on subsistence use. I was particularly amazed
16 with the Forest Service's later -- latest. Under "Other
17 Environmental Considerations, Unavoidable Adverse Environmental
18 Effects," it states, quote, "All action alternatives include a
19 risk of causing some local unavoidable adverse environmental
20 effects. These effects may include increased soil erosion and
21 soil productivity loss beyond natural occurring levels, local
22 and short-term reductions in water and air quality, alteration
23 of natural landscapes, increased competition for subsistence
24 resources, loss of the primitive character of roadless areas
25 that are entered, loss of opportunities for wilderness

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1 designations of areas being entered, and the disturbance or
2 loss of some wildlife habitat," unquote. Then it states, "The
3 unavoidable effects are expected to be short-term, usually less
4 than two years."

5 Give me a break. These long-term effects will last
6 far beyond my lifetime or my children's lifetime. Anyone that
7 spends time in the woods or clear-cuts of Southeast Alaska
8 knows that. Anyone that tries to traverse a five-, ten-, or
9 twenty-year-old clear-cut or walks through the sterility of a
10 second-growth forest knows that. The long-term effects are
11 forever, and the -- and subsistence will be drastically
12 affected.

13 The subsistence way of life, commercial fishing, and
14 tourism are all forest uses that are low or no impact and can
15 be managed to be truly renewable. Logging is not. Old growth,
16 the most important element for all user groups, is not
17 renewable. Our forests must be managed for true multiple use.
18 At present, the Forest Service is managing for timber harvest.
19 Clear-cuts, the necessary roads, and ensuing influx of
20 vehicular traffic and hunters definitely harm the environment
21 and subsistence resources.

22 My husband's hunting habits have changed since we
23 moved to Tenakee. He now avoids the Indian River area that he
24 used to hunt regularly but is now heavily hunted by
25 three-wheeler hunters. The ocean floor in the Sunny Cove area

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1 dump -- log dump area is covered with several feet of silt and
2 debris from the past logging. This has to affect sea life.

3 My family uses the following subsistence resources:
4 deer, bear, shell fish, fish, berries, greens, martin, and
5 mink. The areas we use most heavily are Trap Bay in the south
6 shore of the inlet, on either side of Trap Bay, Kadashan,
7 Basket Bay, the north shore of Tenakee Inlet from Indian River
8 around East Point to Wachusett Cove, and up the mountains into
9 the Freshwater Bay drainage. Areas that we use less heavily
10 include Crab Bay, Seal Bay, and Saltery Bay. Although we do
11 not personally use the Goose Flats area, I know that it is
12 extremely important for subsistence to people that cannot be
13 here tonight.

14 My suggestions to the Forest Service include the
15 following:

16 Number one, Recognize the subsistence way of life as a
17 legitimate and honorable way to live, then,

18 Number two, Listen to what the people have been saying
19 to you for years.

20 Number three, Protect areas that are crucial for
21 renewable resource management, especially subsistence. In the
22 Tenakee area, we would like to see the following areas
23 protected: Trap Bay, Kadashan, and the Goose Flats area.

24 Number four, Stop eroding.

25 Number five, Do not connect the Tenakee Springs road

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1 system with any other road systems, and close off, in a
2 permanent and effective way, the roads no longer in use. The
3 present way of closing up roads is just not effective.

4 Number six, Support cancellation or renegotiation of
5 the 50-year contracts.

6 Number seven, Support a Tongass reform bill. The
7 present direction of the Tongass as mandated by Congress does
8 not allow for true multiple use management and has allowed the
9 Forest Service to ignore the needs of many Tongass users.

10 My children were born in Tenakee and are being raised
11 here. They've grown up with a deep love for that -- this
12 country and respect for all that it provides. The Forest
13 Service must start managing this forest so that its resources
14 are available for their use and their children's use. They
15 must stop squandering my children's inheritance.

16 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Diane. The next
17 person to testify is Craig Mapes.

18 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF CRAIG MAPES

19 My name is Craig Mapes, and I'd like to testify on
20 behalf of myself. I've been using subsistence resources here
21 for six years. I depend heavily on all of the various forms of
22 food that this inlet provides, and I make very little money.

23 I'd just like to say that in reading the Supplement
24 Draft Environmental Impact Statement, the -- one of the first
25 things I noted was that there -- they talk about the

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1 contractual obligations on meeting the contract obligations to
2 the 50-year contract holders. And I'd just like to see the
3 Forest Service meet some obligations to the citizens that live
4 in Bush Alaska and depend on these resources for their
5 livelihood.

6 I also notice that the preferred alternative is
7 Alternative No. 4. This alternative would connect -- on the
8 Corner Bay road system, would connect the Kadashan Road to the
9 Sitkoh Lake/False Island road system. This would have a real
10 devastating effect to a really important area to me, which is
11 Kadashan. The logging camps on the other side would be
12 connected then to Kadashan. I don't know if many people here
13 recognize that or not, but the preferred Forest Service
14 alternative connects the road from Kadashan to the Kook
15 Lake/Sitkoh Bay road system. So people could drive over from
16 logging camps and right into Kadashan.

17 Some very important areas for me are from South Pass
18 on down through Trap Bay. Trap Bay I utilize a lot for deer
19 hunting. And the Kadashan area is very important to me.
20 Anytime that a road is put into an area, there is a decrease in
21 wildlife, an increase in hunting pressure, and, of course, once
22 the clear-cutting has occurred, it's been shown that the deer
23 winter range is reduced, and thus, the deer population in a
24 heavy winter suffers.

25 In my own instance, I've had to switch areas a little

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1 bit because of the heavy three-wheeler outside hunter traffic
2 on the Indian River road system where a lot of outside hunters
3 come in and just take trailer loads full of deer out, where I
4 used to walk in and get deer.

5 So in closing, I'd just like to say that I wish the
6 Forest Service would respect the needs of the local individuals
7 in food-gathering and would listen to what Congress and many
8 different Southeast Alaskans have been saying in trying to get
9 some timber reform here on the Tongass -- canceling the
10 contracts, doing away with the 450-cut mandate, and putting a
11 higher regard on management in other areas besides timber.
12 Thank you.

13 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Craig. The next
14 person to testify is a R. Parish.

15 PUBLIC TESTIMONY BY MR. R. PARISH

16 I've used the Tenakee Inlet area for the past probably
17 20 years for subsistence in addition to serving on a bear
18 charter boat before I retired there. Since my first trip here,
19 I've seen the forest disappear before my eyes. Probably one of
20 the real cultural shocks, you might say, to me was the first
21 time I went into Pavlof Harbor after a number of years of
22 hunting, and this used to be my favorite spot to hunt deer in
23 the meadows up there, and I find logging trucks rumbling through
24 the upper meadows with trucks full of deer that hunters have --
25 that the loggers have harvested, and which was their right.

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1 And I'm not presuming to say what's anyone's right, and there's
2 a lot of concern here about the motorized traffic on these
3 roads.

4 When you're talking about subsistence, subsistence is
5 the taking of an animal or a resource to use, and I wouldn't
6 want to get into the philosophy of which was right or which was
7 wrong of how you take the animal. And there's some people that
8 are old or infirm that can't hunt any other way, and this is
9 just a matter of preference, I guess, whether you hunt with a
10 vehicle or whether you go up and hunter -- or whether you hunt
11 out of a boat.

12 But this has little to do with subsistence, I guess,
13 but it does impact us here considerably when you have this vast
14 network of roads. And I -- I've heard the argument many times
15 by Foresters and people that are high in the chain say, 'Oh,
16 this really makes it nice for people to be able to have access
17 to go out into these remote areas and hunt.' But most of these
18 people are from the bigger cities that come in here just for a
19 weekend or a couple of days, and it does make it real handy for
20 them. But we who live here are the year-around, and I can and
21 smoke. And actually, the deer is our subsistence. We live on
22 deer. We have no choice. We're pretty much in a position to
23 where this is what we eat all winter long.

24 And in a case like last year, a case in point, that I
25 just come back from an Alpine hunt where I was up in the high

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1 meadows, and of course, the winter after last year, you're
2 going to see an impact on deer under the best of conditions,
3 but where we saw 100 deer last year, I'm looking at 25 or 30
4 deer. And so there's a -- then a big winter kill last year
5 that probably wouldn't have occurred if the deer were able to
6 have shelter in a lot of these places. This is the last refuge
7 for the deer when you have a bad winter like this, is down on
8 the beaches. And in front of my house, there wasn't a deer
9 passed after February when the bad snow came. And I walked to
10 town several times during the winter on the beaches, and I
11 seen, on the average, of two deer between Columbia Cove and
12 Tenakee on the beach. And although I didn't see a great number
13 of deer dying, I seen one or two little yearlings that weren't
14 going to make it. I'm certain that they were -- they would
15 have died before spring.

16 But this whole thing of having these meetings, I don't
17 know what purpose is really served in the long run. It seems
18 to me like it's kind of a Catch 22 thing. We have these great
19 list of questions here about, Does logging interfere with this
20 or that? And it's obvious that logging interferes with a whole
21 lot of things. But by the same token, we'd be more than
22 hypocritical if we said that we don't need logs, we don't need
23 lumber. But the irony of the whole thing is that we are not
24 getting the logs, we're not getting the plywood, we're not
25 getting the lumber. The Japanese are getting all of it. And I

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1 really resent that. I fought in the war against the Japanese,
2 and I guess that makes me a little bit of a racist, but by the
3 same token, I really resent seeing all of this timber going to
4 a foreign country and we don't even have a sawmill in this
5 country. And I don't like it, but who am I?

6 But anyway, these are just a few of the things. I'm
7 not going to dwell on the other types of subsistence -- crabs.
8 And the Forest Service themselves have employed some of the
9 greatest minds in the business to study all of these things,
10 and they've studied the hell out of them, and they still ignore
11 what they say and leave the pulp companies tell them what to
12 do. So I don't know what effect I'm going to have here, but it
13 seems to me like it's a Catch 22. You come, we have these nice
14 discussions, the people say what they think, the people that
15 are really affected by these changing conditions all the time,
16 and we're pretty much largely ignored. I don't know.

17 Actually, it seems to me like a lot of these
18 questions, you'd have to be Einstein to answer them because
19 it's like toxic waste. If I went up here in the water shed and
20 dumped 10,000 pounds of DDT and buried it, and you asked me
21 tomorrow, Tell me what effect toxic waste is going to have on
22 your environment. Well, maybe 20 years from now, whenever the
23 people started having deformed children and cancer and one
24 thing or another, then you would really know what the effects
25 are.

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1 So I'm not going to make a big tirade here like I
2 usually do. I'm just going to say that I hope that things will
3 be better, and I hope that there'll be some more rational
4 thought about what we're doing to this country. This is the
5 last right here. This is the last wilderness that we have, and
6 I know that the Forest Service hates to hear the word
7 'wilderness,' but there should be better ways. If the waste
8 that goes on in this forest was done in Germany, for instance,
9 they would take the people out and hang them. They even take
10 the little bundles of faggots over there that they have wasted
11 over the years, their whole forest, and they make the people
12 responsible for these things. And you come in here -- we got
13 people in Prince of Wales Island cutting down trees that have
14 been there for 500 years and walking around a foreigner saying,
15 'You take this one. Take that one.' And the rest of them
16 could lay there and rot.

17 Well, I guess I've had my say. Thank you very much
18 for your time.

19 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Mr. Parish. Did
20 you have some written testimony you wanted to leave, or.....

21 MR. PARISH: No, I was just.....

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay.

23 MR. PARISH:going for it.

24 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Diane or Craig, did you have
25 some written testimony you wanted to leave off?

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(Inaudible response)

1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay. We have it in the
2 record.
3

4 MR. MAPES: No, but can I add something?

5 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We could come back to you in
6 a few moments, uh-huh (affirmative).

7 MR. MAPES: All right.

8 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you. Let's see. The
9 next person to testify is a Robin Hersche.

10 MS. HERSCHE: Yes. Hersche.

11 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Hersche. Thank you.

12 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF ROBIN HERSCHE

13 Interestingly enough, I didn't come here to talk about
14 hunting or fishing. People from Tenakee will understand why.
15 However, I do want to address something that is recognized by
16 the Government as part of subsistence, which is the spiritual
17 and religious uses of this inlet.

18 This inlet is a cornucopia which feeds the artist, the
19 artisan, and the shaman of which there are many working in this
20 inlet, and a lot of good work is being done on this level.

21 Thank you.

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay. Thank you, Robin.
23 The next person to testify is a Tobin Ruble.

24 MR. RUBLE: As for me, I'm not quite prepared with my
25 testimony.

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1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Okay.
2 MR. RUBLE: Could I wait a bit?
3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Sure. Craig, did you want
4 to.....
5 MR. MAPES: Yeah, I did.
6 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD:come back up and say
7 some other.....

8 MR. MAPES: Yeah.
9 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD:words? All right.

10 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF CRAIG MAPES

11 Yeah, this is Craig Mapes back again. I just wanted
12 to add that the thing that really, I guess, irritates me the
13 most about the EIS is that we see, time and time again, is that
14 they're segmented into five-year operating periods, and this one
15 being no exception goes to 1990. Well, that's next year.
16 Because of litigation and so on and so forth, it's been drawn
17 out quite some time.

18 But all of this stuff that we're seeing in this
19 document goes to 1990, and in there, it says that there will be
20 no significant impacts, basically, based on -- through 1990.
21 And we have said for years here that we want to look at beyond
22 1990 and beyond the year 2000. We want to look at the long
23 term. And I don't know what it takes to get the Forest Service
24 to look at the long term, but I would like to recommend that
25 they do just that. Instead of looking at this thing in five

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1 years down the road and saying there's no impacts, look at it
2 25 or 100 years down the road and then talk about what kind of
3 impacts there are. Thank you.

4 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Craig. Tobin,
5 are you.....

6 MR. RUBLE: (Indiscernible reply.)

7 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD:prepared yet? Or we
8 could wait a little bit. Just take your time. If you want to
9 wait a little longer, we can just.....

10 MR. RUBLE: If I could.

11 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Surely.

12 MR. BARKHAU: There's cookies and coffee back here.

13 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Help yourself to cookies and
14 coffee, and if there's anyone else who would like to sign up to
15 testify, we have a vacant spot here right now.

16 (Whispered conversation)

17 (Off record)

18 (On record)

19 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: If everyone will take their
20 seats now, we'll reconvene the hearing.

21 (Indiscernible conversation)

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: If you'd take your seats,
23 please.

24 MR. BARKHAU: They're all out there drinking coffee.

25 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We've reconvened, and the

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1 next person to testify is Tobin Ruble. Tobin.

2 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF TOBIN RUBKE

3 Yes. My name is Tobin Rubke. I'm a resident of
4 Tenakee Springs, and one of my main sources of food is what I
5 can get on the hoof or the fin, as it may be.

6 First of all, I'd like to say that I'm not fooled in
7 the least by the Forest Service concern for subsistence users
8 of Tenakee Springs. It is my belief that their main concern is
9 for how much graft they can collect from the logging and road
10 industries. I think what it all boils down to is the greed of
11 a few very wealthy individuals who think nothing of the rape
12 and pillage of our forest for their own personal profit.

13 Anyone who would look at the situation in the light of
14 day can plainly see that logging in this area will -- in any
15 area -- is harmful to the environment. Any intelligent
16 individual who is not blinded by profit can plainly see this.
17 History repeats itself. We already know the repercussions
18 of -- the logging industry has on the deer and fish
19 population. There's no guess work involved. The Forest
20 Service would like to paint a pretty picture to justify their
21 actions to others. What I believe they're really protecting is
22 their jobs, not the forest or the people who depend on the very
23 forest to live.

24 That's what this meeting is about. The people of
25 Tenakee depend on this forest to live, not the logging.

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1 There's not one person in Tenakee who is employed in Corner
2 Bay, nor is there apt to be. The logging company will take the
3 money and run. Nobody in Tenakee has the capital or the power
4 to fight the logging industry, or they would not need to live a
5 subsistence lifestyle. The way to fight fire is with fire, and
6 the economy of Tenakee is such that the poor people don't stand
7 a chance against the conglomerates who would suck all the
8 wealth and resources out of here -- and the easy money.

9 I would like to ask the Forest Service to find it in
10 their hearts to help save our inlet. You're our only hope, and
11 it's all we got. Thank you very much.

12 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you.

13 (Applause)

14 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Tobin. Kent, do
15 we have others on the list?

16 MR. BARKHAU: No, there's none other on my list, John.

17 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Are there other folks who
18 would like to testify at the present time?

19 (No response)

20 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We will be here till.....

21 MS. ISRAEL: Can I give it a quick try here?

22 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Sure.

23 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF RACHEL ISRAEL

24 My name is Rachel Israel. I've been a resident of
25 Tenakee Springs for the last 11 years. I rely heavily on

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1 subsistence as a means of support. I have been to several
2 Forest Service meetings over the years and have commented on
3 several issues that disturbed me.

4 One, clear-cutting. I believe this is very
5 detrimental to the wildlife. I am sorry our country allows
6 such a wasteful way of harvesting a resource.

7 Two, subsidizing timber sales. Not a good business
8 practice. Take that money and retrain people in the lumber
9 business for other work. Let the wilderness remain intact.
10 Give the logging companies the right to reharvest on tracts
11 they have already cut. Leave some virgin timber stands for
12 future generations.

13 Three, don't touch Kadashan. It is a prime fishery
14 source, and there is no need to open it up with roads or
15 logging. The fish will be affected no matter how much care is
16 assured us.

17 Although these points are very general in nature, it
18 is my point of view that we need to keep things in balance for
19 our world to work. Industry should not have more influence or
20 importance than subsistence, which takes less of a toll on our
21 resources. We all need to conserve and stop wasting what we
22 have to live on.

23 I'm sorry I cannot make specific comments regarding
24 your EIS, but I cannot review those four volumes. Thank you.

25 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Rachel.

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(Applause)

1 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Are there other folks who
2 would like to testify at this time?

3 (No response)

4 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: If not, we will be here till
5 10:00 o'clock, so if you want to prepare some testimony and
6 come back with it or prepare it now, we'll stay around.

7 (Off record)

8 (On record)

9 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD:present something right
10 now -- soon. Okay. We will be here till 10:00 o'clock ready
11 to take your testimony any time you want to give it.
12 Meanwhile, we will take a recess until someone who has some
13 more testimony lets us know, and we will reconvene the hearing
14 when that time comes. We appreciate everyone coming. Thank
15 you very much for your testimony. Thank you very, very much.

16 (Off record)

17 (On record)

18 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: We have a Bob Wagner's
19 testimony now to receive. Bob.

20 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF BOB WAGNER

21 My name is Bob Wagner. I'm a seven-year resident of
22 Tenakee. I've been in Tenakee for over 20-some years, visiting
23 in and out of Tenakee. On the issue of subsistence, I'd like
24 to make a couple of important, I think, observations and
25

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1 suggestions as far as it's going to affect subsistence in this
2 community and affects anyone here in this community.

3 No matter what type of construction is done, road
4 construction especially is going to affect subsistence in a
5 sense that when road systems are put through into environmental
6 areas which have heavily population of deer, you're going to
7 also have the more -- and the more road structures that are put
8 through, the more opportunity there you're going to find for
9 people to come in and use those road areas for hunting. Now,
10 if there are ten people here, that's -- that pressure is going
11 to be less. But as the population of this country grows, and
12 the more of the roads you have, it's -- definitely you're going
13 to see that the greater pressure that it's going to have on the
14 hunting in this area.

15 You definitely demonstrated in -- out of Angoon -- I
16 mean, out of Moonah, they have closed the bear system -- bear
17 hunting down there. Heavy pressure, again, on three-wheeler
18 traffic because the accesses are there. This is going to
19 continue. Maybe not so much this time, but as anymore -- as
20 those roads are constructed, this is something they're going to
21 have to face or come to some sort of a working relation with,
22 with the subsistence and the logging industry.

23 The population at this point is maybe not that great,
24 so the pressure may not be that great. But maybe 10 years or
25 20 years from now, you're going to notice a great difference in

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1 the population possibly, and those roads that have been
2 constructed are going to be access to that pressure. So
3 definitely, as far as subsistence, that'll also have a definite
4 effect. And in this area, as far as the hunting, also it gives
5 access for -- even in the -- up in the area of the Goose Flats
6 area, which is a prime area for fowl and water fowl hunting at
7 that -- in those areas.

8 So this is mainly, I think, an observation and a -- as
9 far as the logging is concerned, logging definitely is most
10 certainly going to continue. But they're going to have to
11 recognize that when roads are constructed, that's definitely
12 going to have that effect in the future -- on any type of
13 subsistence lifestyle here in Tenakee and also our lifestyle.
14 Thank you.

15 (Applause)

16 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Bob. Are there
17 others that want to add to their original comments or new
18 persons that want to testify?

19 (No response)

20 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: I don't see any new faces,
21 but if you have anything else you want to add to your original
22 testimony, we could do it now. Craig?

23 FURTHER PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF CRAIG MAPES

24 Yeah. My name is Craig Mapes, and I'd like to add
25 some more to my testimony as I think of things.

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1 I used to hunt quite a bit in the East Point area, and
2 I like to go out there and moor my boat up -- my skiff up and
3 then hunt the ridges out there. And I see now that there's a
4 road that's been punched in and clear-cut right on East Point.
5 So I'm sure that's going to have a -- quite an effect on my
6 personal hunting habits because it's hard to compete with
7 pickup trucks and lots of guns. And any time that a road comes
8 into an area, it does have a negative impact on the hunting,
9 just because of the sheer numbers of people that can come into
10 an area.

11 So that's one area that's already personally -- well,
12 there's two areas, like I mentioned before, but that's another
13 area that's been a definite negative impact from roading. And
14 I'm sure that that -- you know, looking at these environmental
15 impact statements, there's just one more roading and logging
16 slated for Tenakee Inlet, and I would just like to see certain
17 areas set aside. Goose Flats, I'd like to see that set aside.
18 I'd like to see Kadashan set aside. I'd like to see Trap Bay
19 set aside, South Passage Point -- put into wilderness status
20 where there would be no logging because there's so much of the
21 inlet that is already slated to be logged, and there's roads
22 existing and more logging that will take place.

23 I don't think that it's unreasonable to ask to have
24 these areas set aside and permanent protection. Thank you.

25 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: Thank you, Craig. Anyone

EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084

- 26 -

1 else who would like to testify at this time?

2 (No response)

3 HEARING OFFICER SHERROD: If not, we will be -- anyone
4 else? We will be in recess then until that time when someone
5 has some more testimony to give, when we will reconvene. And
6 we will be here till 10:00 o'clock to take anyone's testimony.
7 Thank you very much.

8 (Off record)

9 (No further testimony was offered, and the meeting
10 adjourned at 10:00 o'clock p.m.)

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21
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23
24
25 EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084

- 27 -

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct
transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
matter.

Cindy S. Carl

Cindy S. Carl, CCR

8-15-89

Date

EXECUTARY
626 Cordova, Suite 104
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 272-4084

- 28 -

WRITTEN STATEMENT FOR USFS SUBSISTENCE HEARINGS
TENAKEE SPRINGS, ALASKA AUGUST 10, 1989

My name is Molly Kemp, and I have been a resident of Tenakee Springs for thirteen years. Throughout that time I have relied on the fish and wildlife resources of Tenakee Inlet, and my concern has grown for the future of these resources in the face of large scale clearcutting and road construction.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment "for the record". The tacit admission is that the interminable series of hearings and public comment periods of past years were ignored, as indeed they have been. I hope that this "official" hearing has more meaning, although past experience makes me skeptical.

I want to stress that the timing of this hearing and the release of the Draft SEIS could not have been worse. I can not begin to describe my dismay upon being confronted with four volumes of material and an abbreviated opportunity for comment.

For this hearing I would like to explain in a very direct and personal way how I have come to understand that the scale of clearcutting operations promoted by the Forest Service is directly incompatible with local subsistence use of resources.

My home, east of Tenakee's town core, is between the Inlet and the large clearcuts from the mid-60's that are very prominently visible from air and water. In 1976, about 10 years after cutting, it was still possible to cross the clearcut en route to alpine hiking and deer hunting. In fact, we made a game of crossing the cut by jumping from log to log without touching the ground. Although I was somewhat dismayed by the staggering amount of wood left on the ground, I was naively ready to accept that somebody in charge knew what they were doing, and that the extraordinary abundance of fish and wildlife that brought me here was not threatened. I was wrong.

You might say that my awareness of the realities of Tongass management grew with the impenetrable mat of vegetation that now covers that clearcut. I learned that winter habitat is the limiting factor in Southeast deer populations, and that the high volume old growth critical to winter survival takes at least 200-250 years to reappear. Now I don't even consider attempting to cross that clear cut. Although I am far from faint of heart about difficult terrain, the densely interwoven thicket makes the idea laughable. I have recognized that 20-year old clear cuts are now the blank

spots on our local maps, and that they surely present a barrier to deer and other animals as well as humans. I wonder how the normal season migration of deer from alpine grazing to what's left of winter habitat is affected by continuous bands of clearcuts, like we see developing in Corner Bay as the leave strips are cut.

This is why I feel such a sense of betrayal when I find statements like this in the SEIS:

Corner Bay Analysis Area, c4p16 "Timber harvest could affect deer population numbers during severe winters, at least until suitable vegetation is re-established." Under the planned 100 year rotation, critical deer winter habitat will NEVER be re-established. Or this statement, from c3p18: "It is important to recognize that when trees are harvested from a habitat, a habitat still exists. However, it is converted to second growth timber management and does not have the same conditions that previously existed." Is this supposed to be reassuring? Although the essential winter habitat for deer and other species may be eliminated, it will be replaced by habitat for....something else?

The second paragraph of c3p22 describes the percentage of deer winter range that will remain after the timber harvest planned - through 1990. This is 1989, after all, but what will happen after 1990 is left to the imagination. It is exactly the long term, cumulative effects that are the cause of the most concern.

C3p26 states "ADF&G reports that deer populations are at a high level." There is no mention of the fact that high deer populations have been a function of successive mild winters, nor of the deer mortality associated with the moderate winter of 1988-89.

It is very apparent that everything else being equal, the loss of winter habitat will lead to declines in deer populations. But added to that is the intensely amplified hunting pressure resulting from road construction. You don't need a Phd in animal behavior to see that the heart of an unroaded island is a refuge for game animals, when hunting pressure is limited by human enthusiasm for carrying heavy loads. The huge increase in numbers of deer killed by hunters regionwide is directly attributable to the increase in road access.

It is inevitable that at some point increased road hunting pressure and winter habitat destruction combined with a deep snow winter will result in a calamitous crash in deer populations.

My personal observations are substantiated by the ADF&G Subsistence Division report on Tenakee Springs, (Technical

Paper 138). Pages 86-92 describe the the changing availability of deer in what is called the "10-15 Mile Spit" area. Respondents described exactly the same progression I observed near my home, with a precipitous drop in deer availability as regeneration occurred.

The impacts of large-scale clearcutting on anadromous fish streams are another cause for concern. That current management is in effect a large scale experiment on Southeast Alaska's most important industry and an extremely important subsistence resource is revealed in the SEIS by its reliance on terms like "should maintain", "impacts not anticipated", "current assumptions", "available evidence", and "very little data available".

I would again like to use an example from own my observation. My home is part of an old homestead, once a mink farm. A substantial gorge cuts through the land. In 1976 there was usually a minor trickle at the bottom of the gorge, which has diminished with each passing year. Now there is only flow during periods of extremely heavy rain.

I was always puzzled by the presence of water pipes from the dry creek bed to the old homestead and garden. However that mystery was cleared up by a relative of the original mink farm owner, who told me that in the past - before the clearcut - that dry bed contained an excellent year round stream.

You don't need to be a hydrologist to apply that effect to the proposed road construction and clearcutting in places like Trap Bay and Kadashan. It is well known that very, very small streams are critical rearing habitat for coho salmon, but ALL the factors that contribute to making one stream productive while another is not are emphatically NOT known. To take chances with irreplaceable fishery resources for a timber program that costs American taxpayers over \$50 million dollars a year is absolutely indefensible.

Finally, I have a few comments about the section of the SEIS titled "Reasonably Foreseeable, Longterm and Cumulative Effects". It seems apparent that this section was written without reference to the rest of the document and certainly without ever trying to walk through a 20 year old clearcut.

In c4p74, under "Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects" there is a section that lists "some local unavoidable environmental effects" including "increased soil erosion and soil productivity loss beyond naturally occurring levels; local and short term reductions in water and air quality; alteration of natural landscapes; increased competition for subsistence resources; loss of primitive character of roadless areas that are entered; loss of opportunities for

wilderness designation of areas being entered; and the disturbance or loss of some wildlife habitat."

The next paragraph blithely states: "The unavoidable effects are expected to be short term, (usually less than two years)." TWO YEARS??? Apparently the Forest Service is still trying the approach utilized recently in China, that of "The Big Lie". Management of the Tongass is certainly short-sighted, but the effects are NOT short term. The changes wrought by large scale clearcutting will be present not only through our lifetimes, but for generations to come.

I am not opposed to slow, cautious, respectful utilization of some of the irreplaceable timber resources of the Tongass, if it is part of a locally based, sustainable timber products industry. I am totally opposed to the the current singleminded pursuit of "getting out the cut" regardless of the cost to other resources.

Kadashan and Trap Bay have been identified and re-identified as areas that are very important to subsistence resource users and deserve permanent protection from clearcutting and road construction.

The Draft SEIS indicates that Alternative 4 is the USFS preferred alternative "pending public comment". The public is left to wonder just how much comment, and from whom, is necessary to make a difference in Forest Service management decisions.

Molly Kemp
Box 571
Tenakee Springs AK 99841

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
TENAKEE SPRINGS COMMUNITY HALL
TENAKEE SPRINGS, ALASKA
for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
Franklin W. [unclear]	Box 100 [unclear]	[unclear]	
Don [unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	
Michael [unclear]	Box 461 The [unclear]	[unclear]	X
Dennis Zick	Box 44 The [unclear]	[unclear]	
Dennis Zick	[unclear]	[unclear]	X
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	
Tobias C Ruble	Box 22 The AR	[unclear]	X
Deb [unclear]	Box 1 [unclear]	[unclear]	
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	
[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	
T. J. Clack	Box 614 [unclear]	[unclear]	

Appendix B-11

Wrangell

NOTICE OF ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements for the

1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods

for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract for:

Analysis Area 2: Mud Bay-Neka

Analysis Area 3: Freshwater-Whitestone

Analysis Area 6: Corner Bay

Analysis Area 12: Kuiu Island

The USDA Forest Service will hold subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. Subsistence Evaluations, including hearings, are required by Section 810, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The purpose is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans disclosed in the SEIS. Hearings will focus on both the short and long term cumulative effects on subsistence resources and uses.

An open house will precede each Hearing, beginning at 2:00 p.m. People are invited to come to the open house to review information presented in the Supplement and to ask questions of the planning staff who prepared the Supplement.

Hearing Schedule:

Point Baker/Port Protection	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Point Baker Community Hall
Port Alexander	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Port Alexander Community Hall
Kake	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Kake High School
Petersburg	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Stikine Forest Supervisor's Office
Wrangell	July 14, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Catholic Parish Hall
Hoonah	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Sitka	July 10, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Centennial Hall
Angoon	July 11, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Town Hall
Tenakee Springs	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Community Hall
Pelican	July 13, 1989	7:00 p.m.	City Hall
Gustavus	July 12, 1989	7:00 p.m.	Gustavus School

Copies of the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract are available from Forest Service Offices in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah and Juneau. Copies are also located in Ketchikan, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Hoonah, Juneau, Angoon, Hydaburg, Kake, Pelican, Thorne Bay, Haines and Skagway Public Libraries.

For further information, contact James W. Pierce, USDA Forest Service, POB 21628, Juneau, AK 99802, (907) 586-7905.

NEWS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ALASKA
REGION

Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area
204 Siginaka Way, Sitka, Alaska 99835

Contact: Helen Clough or
Phil Mooney

Telephone: (907) 747-6671

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOREST SERVICE HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS

SITKA, AK . . . The Forest Service will be holding subsistence hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 operating periods for the Alaska Pulp Corporation long-term timber sale contract. The purpose of the hearings is to record comments by subsistence users affected by alternative operating plans presented in the document. Prior to the hearing an informal open house will be held from 2:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., Saturday, August 12, 1989 at the Verstovia Elementary School. The formal hearing will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Verstovia School. At the open house, Forest Service staff will explain the draft documents and answer questions. At the formal hearing, public testimony will be taken. Hearings are also being held in Angoon, Wrangell, Tenakee Springs, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Petersburg, Hoonah, Pelican, Kake, and Gustavus. For additional information contact Gordon Anderson, Helen Clough, or Phil Mooney at 747-6671.

#

ANILCA SECTION 810 SUBSISTENCE HEARING

ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG-TERM TIMBER SALE CONTRACT

Draft Supplement to the environmental Impact
Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90
Operating Periods

HEARING OFFICER: RICHARD KEENE KOHRT
U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Thursday, August 10, 1989
7:15 PM

in
St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church
Parish Hall
Wrangell, Alaska

U.S.F.S. PUBLIC HEARING

ANILCA, Section 810 on Subsistence.

APPEARANCES:

U.S. FOREST SERVICE: RICHARD KEENE KOHRT
Wrangell Ranger District

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

BE IT KNOWN that the USDA FOREST SERVICE held subsistence evaluation hearings regarding the Draft Supplement to the environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods under ANILCA Section 810, in the St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church Parish Hall, commencing at 7:15 PM on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1989.

RICHARD KEENE KOHRT: This hearing will come to order.

My name is Richard Keene Kohrt. I have been designated by the USDA Forest Service as the Hearing Officer for this proceeding. I would like to welcome all of you. We certainly appreciate your interest and effort to be here for this hearing today.

For the record, today is August 10, 1989, and the time is 7:15 PM. This hearing is being held in Wrangell, St. Rose Catholic Church Parish Hall. Public notification of this hearing was made by official notification in the July 27 and August 2 editions of the Wrangell Sentinel classified ads; a news article in the July 27 edition of the Wrangell Sentinel; an ad on Wrangell Cablevision scanner since Monday August 7; KSTK FM radio news release on August 7 and general news story on Tuesday and Wednesday August 8 and 9. Meeting announcements placed around town at the following places since Friday, August 4: Post Office, Ottesen's Hardware, Angerman's City Hall, Buess Brothers, Benjamin's, City Market, Harbor Master's shack, laundry mat, Pro Hardware, Wrangell Drug, Babe's

- 3

MY SECRETARY REPORTING
Teddy Ovrebo, Manager

Post Office Box 1731
Wrangell, Alaska 99929
907 / 874-3587

Country Store, Kadin Building and Alley Cat. A copy of this notice will be included as a part of the official record.

The purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to get your views on how the alternatives proposed in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber Sale may affect your subsistence use of the Tongass National Forest.

There are some rules of procedure I would like to review with you. The hearing is scheduled to run until 10:00 PM. If testimony runs beyond this time, I will continue until everyone that wishes to speak has had the opportunity to do so. If testimony is completed earlier, I will keep the record open until 10:00 PM to allow opportunity for additional comments. If you have not already done so, please sign in at the door. In addition, there are sign-in spaces for those who wish to present testimony. I will call your name to present testimony. I encourage all persons presenting testimony to be concise and to the point. All testimony will be limited to a maximum of 10 minutes. This is to allow all those wishing to speak the opportunity to do so. If you wish to provide more information than is possible in the 10 minutes allowed, you will be given the opportunity to do so after everyone has had the chance to present their views. Written testimony is also encouraged for testimony that will exceed 10 minutes and a verbal

4

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summary of longer written material is recommended. If you should disagree with the views expressed by the individual giving testimony, please do not interrupt. All will be given the opportunity to testify.

Please use the microphone as you testify. Although there is an independent stenographer, the sound recording is important as a backup to ensure that we get the full testimony into the record.

Please remember the purpose of this ANILCA Section 810 hearing is to obtain your views on the possible effects on subsistence uses of the alternatives presented in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber Sale. In the interest of expediting the hearing, limit your testimony to the subject of the subsistence use.

Once you begin your testimony, please be prepared to complete your statement. Breaks in testimony to check references or to obtain additional information take time that could be used by others wishing to testify.

The record for this hearing will close at the end of testimony tonight. If you have any written testimony that you wish to have made part of the record for this hearing, it must be presented today at the hearing. Any written testimony submitted after today's hearing will be considered as a response to the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on the 1981-86 and

5

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1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long Term Timber Sale and not as part of the ANILCA Section 810 hearing record.

The hearing today will be an informal public hearing. What I mean by informal is that witnesses are not required to be under oath when making their presentations. We are recording the hearing so that we can prepare a transcript. The transcript is important because it, along with all written submissions, will be used by the Forest Service during the preparation of the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for the 1981-96 and 1986-90 Operating Periods of the Alaska Pulp Corporation Long-term Timber Sale Contract. The transcript of this hearing will be published as an appendix item to the Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Now as Hearing Officer, I will call recesses, adjourn and reconvene the meeting as appropriate. Since this is an informal hearing, there will be no cross examination of witnesses. Information about the Alaska Pulp Corporation Operating Plan and the various alternatives was provided during the Open House preceding this hearing. Therefore, I will not accept questions, except those concerning hearing procedures. The only questions asked by me during the hearing will be to clarify your testimony. The purposes of this hearing is to make an official record of your testimony.

6

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1 If individuals have the same testimony as others, I hope the
2 presenter will simply state that "... stand with Presenter X or
3 Presenter Y who testified on this or that point." That type of
4 statement is acceptable for the record instead of repeating the
5 previous testimony. In addition written testimony is just as
6 acceptable as an oral presentation.

7 The order of testimony will be as follows: Community
8 representatives as well as local Fish and Game Advisory Committee
9 members, will be asked to present their testimony first. After
10 they are done, interested individuals will then testify.
11 Individuals testifying will be called in the order the sign-ups
12 are given to me. Following them will be State and other Federal
13 agency representatives. I will call your name. At that time,
14 please come forward, give me any written testimony you may have,
15 use the microphone and proceed with your testimony.

16 Kohrt: Let the record show there is no one to testify and we
17 will recess the meeting until such time as we have someone to
18 testify.

19 Kohrt: Reconvene the formal hearing, the time is 9:40 PM, is
20 that what you have.

21 Emde: Right, I got 9:40.

22 Kohrt: Our speaker is John Emde. Go ahead John.

7

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TESTIMONY OF JOHN EMDE:

1 OK. First of all we will talk about Cape Uda, Now as I
2 mentioned before I got on the record, that I have not subsistence
3 hunted on this particular island, but I've hunted on other islands
4 close to it with the result of the past few, past ten years that
5 game, not just, I'm not talking about game for eating, your fur
6 bearing animals, and the wild when roads go in, we have to have
7 roads to take out the logs, and I'm not 100% against logs because
8 I use timber, and I use lumber so I know it has, its an evil
9 necessity, I shouldn't say too evil. Anyway, I know it has to be
10 done, but, still I, its getting down to where there's so few
11 islands you know, we, Kikiu's already got so much island roads
12 anyway, but, I still would like to see less roads go in if we
13 possibly could, or at least not put the roads in until we
14 absolutely definitely have to because, of course what happens is
15 you make easier passage for people like myself and everyone else
16 who would just love to get up in the woods and just decimate all
17 the martin, and everything, you don't have to come down for
18 trapping, legal trapping. Alaska does not have a good trapping
19 system like Canada where each trapper has his own area and by god
20 he'd better keep it or it'll go down. You know. I wish they would
21 do something about it, but they don't. So the result when they put
22 a road in any Tom, Dick and Harry can go up there and trap and trap
23 anything. Trap all the females and all the males, just trap it dry
24

8

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and you ain't got nothin' and it's already happening in several areas. It happened in the last three years because of roads. You go in there with, go in and out very quickly with snow mobiles, you know, where you could never get in before, set the traps, bring them on out, by the hundreds. because it's all new territory. so this is why I'm against it. But I know you've gotta have roads to bring in log. I just, there's nothing I can do about it, but I'm gonna voice my opinion whether I'm a little shadow on the wind, cause that's the way I have to do it. So that's the way it is on Kikiu Island. I'm sorry I don't like your roads, but I know you have to have them, or you think you have to have them. Ok.

Keene: Point of order, do you mean Kuiu Island or Kikiu

Emde: Kikiu, excuse me did I say Kuiu.

Kohrt: Kuiu, is the one.

Emde: Kuiu is the one were talking about, I'm sorry, did I mispronounce that. We have both islands, I'm sorry.

Reporter: Is Kuiu the one he's talking about.

Kohrt: Right.

Emde: Right.

Reporter: Kuiu?

Kohrt: Right.

Emde: I think I did say Kikiu. Wrong island, sorry about that. Thank you.

Kohrt: Thank you.

9

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Wrangell, Alaska 99929
907 / 874-3587

Emde: You'll notice I didn't say anything about fish.

Kohrt: We will now recess, again, the session and let the record show it is 9:45 PM.

Back on record.

Kohrt: The time is now 10:00 PM, we will formally open the meeting and formally close the meeting. The meeting is now closed.

NO FURTHER TESTIMONY

(Hearing Concluded at 10:00 PM)

10

MY SECRETARY REPORTING
Teddy Ovrebo, Manager

Post Office Box 1731
Wrangell, Alaska 99929
907 / 874-3587

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I. T. Vaughn Ovrebo, reporter for the First Judicial District,
State of Alaska, hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 10 contain a full,
true and correct transcript of proceedings had in USDA FOREST
SERVICE PUBLIC HEARINGS held at Wrangell, Alaska, on Thursday,
August 10, 1989, transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and
ability from a tape recorded by me at said meeting. DATED at
Wrangell, Alaska, this 21st day of August, 1989.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY:



T. VAUGHN OVREBO

SUBSISTENCE HEARING
CATHOLIC PARISH HALL
WRANGELL, ALASKA

for
THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
for the 1981-1986 and 1986-1990 OPERATING PERIODS
of the ALASKA PULP CORPORATION LONG TERM TIMBER SALE

AUGUST 10, 1989

SIGN-IN SHEET

PRINT NAME	MAILING ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	X-TO TESTIFY
JOHN DOE	P.O. BOX 000 WRANGELL, AK. 99729	John Doe	X
LUCILLE MERRILL	P.O. BOX 702 Wrangell	Lucille Merrill	
BILL BYFORD	Box 131 Wrangell	Bill Byford	
Pat Nolan	Box 2294 Wrangell	Pat Nolan	
Shanda Lichtwak	"	Shanda Lichtwak	
Dawn Hutchinson	Box 805	Dawn Hutchinson	
Edward P. Churchill	Box 45	Edward P. Churchill	
Would like any information on Subsistence Mts. Wrangell. I.R.A.			
John W. Emde	P.O. Box 867	John Emde	X

SUB#4

Aug. 12, 1989

RECEIVED

AUG 13 1989

FOREST SERVICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA
TIMBER MGMT.

S.E.I.S. Team
USDA FOREST SERVICE
JUNEAU, AK.

Gentlemen:

Because my family and I use Chichagof Island for subsistence deer hunting and other food gathering I attended the hearing in Wrangell Aug. 10th intending to give testimony protesting the road building and logging on that Island.

But since my concerns were too general and not specific to the proposed roads, I did not testify but am writing to you to say that I am very worried that the cumulative effect of more roads on Chichagof Island depleting the Brown bear population.

Whenever logging camps and their roads interface with bear territory the bears always seem to lose out--and not just by poaching (which the roads seem to encourage) but by conflicts with people and their garbage. This happened this spring at the Freshwater Bay camp resulting in the removal of the bears to another state.

I believe that the brown bears are a much more important and valuable resource than the timber. Other states have timber and other countries, but none have this species of magnificent bears.

As the bears become depleted the deer will also. Its well known that it is the bears that keep the wolves under control on the three islands, Chichagof, Baranof, and Admiralty.

So I would like to see all the timber sales cancelled on those three islands and all of it except the towns and villages put into wilderness status to protect the brown bears, the fisheries, and the traditional subsistence food-gathering places.

Sincerely yours,

Lucille Merrill
(40-year resident of Wrangell)

Marlene Clarke
Box 1020
Wrangell, AK 99429
Aug. 10, 1989

RECEIVED

AUG 10 1989

STIKINE AREA
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

Dept. Agriculture
Forest Service
Wrangell, AK 99429

Re. Subsistence Use of Areas 2, 3, 6, and 12
Kuiu and Chichagof Islands

Sir:

I object to the U.S. Forest Service plans to do
extensive pre-logging on Kuiu and Chichagof Islands.

Many generations of Alaskans have used these areas
for subsistence hunting and I believe extensive pre-
logging will interfere with wildlife habitat.

I believe the U.S. Forest Service should only
build roads for timber contracts already let and not
spend our taxpayer's dollars to pre-road areas which
may be let out in a future timber contract.

Thank you for your consideration.

Marlene Clarke

Appendix B-12

Other Communities

ROUTING COPY
RETURN TO MAILROOM

Community of Elfin Cove Non-Profit Corporation

POST OFFICE BOX ONE
ELFIN COVE, ALASKA 99825
(907) 697-8131

August 11, 1989

Gary Morrison
Forest Supervisor
USDA, Forest Service
24 Sitinake Way
Sitka, Alaska 99835

Dear Gary,

As full time and seasonal residents of Elfin Cove we are directly effected by logging activity in the Mud Bay and Adolphus area and all other locations on Chichagof Island or any area adjacent to salmon spawning streams. We have been told the Forest Service decision to exclude us from the Subsistence Hearing Process was based upon information gathered on your visit to our community in early spring. The purpose of this meeting was to "get acquainted" with you. We were not informed that you were soliciting input regarding impact on logging efforts in Mud Bay and Adolphus. Perhaps the small turn out mis-led you to believe we were not interested. This letter is to insure you we have extreme interest and concern regarding Forest Service management of the Tongass, specifically at Mud Bay and Adolphus.

We officially request to be included in the Subsistence Hearings for said areas as guaranteed to us by law. The following facts substantiate our petition.

- 1) We are fishermen. We fish for subsistence as well as commercially. Damage to salmon spawning habitat will directly effect us. The Kadashan River is one of the five top salmon producers in northern Southeast Alaska. Current logging practices do not adequately protect valuable fish habitat.
- 2) We hunt for subsistence. We understand that since East Chichagof has been heavily logged, deer and bear population has dropped as much as 40% to 60%. When more valuable habitat is destroyed increased hunting pressure from guides and personal users is inevitable. Also, our community has a history of initiating measures to protect local bears. Logging Mud Bay and Adolphus revokes our efforts.
- 3) U.S. Legislation is in progress at this time. Manipulation by the Forest Service to proceed logging of this area prior to Legislator judgment shows blatant disregard for the Congressional system.

8-21-89

PS			
AO			
ENG			
TIM			
FWW			
RLA			
R&L			
PAO			

- 4) We want to protect the eagles, whales, bears and other wildlife that share this beautiful and bountiful country with us. Mud Bay and Adolphus are noted for eagle and whale populations. They cannot coexist with logging. Tourism is a growing industry in this area. It is a valuable state resource and totally incompatible with logging. Barren hillsides are all too common and they threaten the states truly renewable resource. Adolphus is a "must stop" for whale watchers. We urge you to keep it beautiful!

Current forest management has been based on the pulp mills 50-year contracts and constantly neglects multiple use resources. We have nothing to gain and everything to lose from logging these areas. We demand our right to have a say in the management of these lands that we choose to call home.

Sincerely,

Elfin Cove

cc: Gov. Steve Cowper
Sen. Ted Stevens
Sen. Bennett Johnston
Sen. Dale Bumpers
Sen. Tim Wirth
Rep. Don Young
Rep. Kika de la Garza
Rep. Harold Volkmer
Rep. George Miller
Rep. Bob Mrazek

encl: signature pages (5)

<i>Barbara G. Lowe</i>	P.O. Box 109, Elfin Cove, AK 99825
<i>Luoy Clements</i>	P.O. Box 15, Elfin Cove AK 99825 Aug 6
<i>Augusta Clements</i>	P.O. Box 30 Elfin Cove AK 99825 Aug 12
<i>Shirley Tedra</i>	P.O. Box 30 Elfin Cove AK 99825 Aug 12
<i>Michael King</i>	Box 4 Elfin Cove AK 99825 8/12/89
<i>Larry Siverby</i>	Box 24 Elfin Cove AK 99825 8/12/89
<i>Tom Kelley</i>	P.O. Box 211225 Auke Bay AK 99821 8/12/89
<i>Leslie Handley</i>	P.O. Box 25 Elfin Cove AK 99825 8/12/89
<i>Alan McLean</i>	1 Trail In Elfin Cove, AK 99825 8/12/89
	P.O. Box 23 Flanagan II Alaska 99841 8/12/89

Jim Bishop Hoonah Ak Miss Archer ^{U.}

Don Dean Juneau AK. F/V Jimma

Ray Jansson Peleeau Ak M/V Polie
~~Jim~~ Hoonah Ak. HELEN T.

Tom Nelson Juneau AK. F/V Ovidia

Robert Peters Hoonah AK. F/V Miss ANDREA

Jerry Meyer Juneau AK Helen T

Paul Hammond Juneau AK F/V Ovidia

Ronald K. Amin F/V Wictor

Karen M Amin F/V Wictor

Indy West Rosier P.O. Box 50 Elfin Cove, AK

Shelley Wilson P.O. Box 53 Elfin Cove AK

Derrick Reeves P.O. Box 49 Elfin Cove, AK


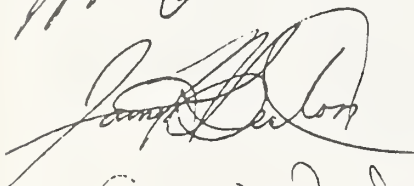
~~Wain Lane~~ P.O. Box 49 Elfin Cove AK

~~Wain Lane~~ ~~524~~ P.O. Box 46 Elfin Cove AK

Patricia S. Prospector P.O. Box 63 Elfin Cove AK

Ruth Reymore Box 77 Elfin Cove AK

Conley Wood Box 63 Elfin Cove AK

Andrea C. Craig	FV	Tools Gold	(2)
David W Waldo	RADAR MARINE	ELFIN Cove	
Wes Vizzini	Box 55	ELFIN Cove	
Jimmy Miller	PO. Box 16	ELFIN COVE F/U QUEST	
Helen Gammann	Box 36,	ELFIN Cove	
Larry Gammann	Box 36	ELF Cove AK 99825	
Patti Lewis	Box 275	Elfin Cove AK 99825	
Don C. H.	Box 92	DOUGLAS AK 99824	
Don Montez	Box 44	ELFIN Cove	
Steve Stromme	P.O. Box 1035	Douglas. AK	4/V Merry Maid
Don Howel	Box 9	ELF Cove, AK	99825
	Box 62	ELFIN COVE AK	99825
	Box 62	ELFIN Cove AK	99825
Angie Jenkins	Box 72	" " " " "	" " "
Franklin D. Bissett	Box 72	" " " "	" " "
Don Duval	Box 473	Hoonah. AK	99829
Philip B. Coshen	F.V. TOTEM	ELFIN COVE AK	99825

W. Hayes	Box 23	Elfin Cove
Pat G. Keel	Box 46	Elfin Cove
Dennis Hay	Box 44	Elfin Cove Lodge
Jeffrey A. Carson	P.O. Box 66	ELFIN COVE, AK.
W. Hume	P.O. Box 94	Elfin Cove, AK
Paul Singelton	P.O. Box 54	Elfin Cove, AK.
Wen Monrad	Box 34	Elfin Cove, AK
Helen Reddick	Box 50	Elfin Cove, A.
Loise Lawant	Box 70	ELFIN COVE AK
Bozzy Lybarger		
Bert Rhodius	P.O. Box 26	Elfin Cove, AK.
John Ross	P.O. Box 23	" " 99824
Jeff McLaughlin		F/V Sudan
Gandra Darnell	Box 14	Elfin Cove, AK
Dennis Enderle	Box 10	ELFIN COVE AK
Duke Sullivan	Box 49	Elfin Cove, AK
Dan W. Aach	Box 5	Elfin Cove, AK
Patricia A. Cruik	Box 5	Elfin Cove, AK
Margaret A. McDonald	Box 48	ELFIN COVE, AK 99825
Jeremy Brown		FV OSPREY.
Teresa Schilly	Box 18	Elfin Cove, AK 99825
Jeff Vinher	"	"

Jelly G. Buzby
Rosemary Enderle

Rosemary Enderle Po Box 10 Elfin Cove, AK.

Thomas E. Buzby Commander f/v KILDARE

William C. Buzby William Buzby f/v Kildare

Teressa Dewes

Sgt. Q. Rose

Peter Turner

FV OAXACA

Al Blain F/V AL-6

Randy Buttler

Charlotte Hanson

FV OAXACA

Carl Reller

FV OMAB

Kristine Benson

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Dubbe Hemmaway

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Richard L. Hansen

Lot 12B ELFIN COVE AK 99825

Aug 14, 19

Box 20454 JUNEAU 99825 58-5

St. John

Sam Dore Box 15 Elfin Cove AK. 99825 8/14/89

Quinn Olt 507 Kallan Sitter AK

8/14/89

Wm. Wiken P.O. Box 53 ELFIN COVE AK 99825 8-15-89

Appendix B-13

Forest Service Response to Subsistence Hearings

Forest Service Response to Subsistence Hearings

In accordance with ANILCA Section 810 requirements, Subsistence Hearings were held in 11 Southeast Alaska communities. The Hearings followed a finding, in the Draft SEIS, that proposed activities or reasonably foreseeable cumulative effects of proposed activities "may" significantly restrict subsistence uses.

The amount of testimony received during the Hearings is too voluminous to respond to each individual testimony. The Forest Service, therefore, responds to the Subsistence Hearing testimony in one of two ways: (1) a thematic discussion of generic issues raised in the testimony, or (2) an evaluation of site-specific concerns for proposed activities identified in the testimony. The Final SEIS provides the response for the site-specific concerns. The following thematic response discusses the generic issues raised.

The prevailing theme expressed in the Hearings relates to change. Many people who testified appreciate and want to retain the subsistence lifestyle available to them today or as in past years. Most of the people who testified generally view physical change resulting from land-use activities to the surrounding forest land as threatening. "Not in my backyard" was a recurring attitude expressed. Others see the change taking place as a positive or at least a neutral impact to their subsistence lifestyle, particularly if the change is accompanied with care and concern for the land over the long term. It became clear at the Hearings that rural community residents do not distinguish between public land and National Forest land as these lands relate to subsistence issues.

In the following discussion, the Forest Service attempts to make no distinction between subsistence users providing testimony (Native, non-Native; one subsistence community versus another subsistence community). Additionally, the discussion does not indicate that one view of an issue may be more correct than another view.

1. Old Growth

Many people who testified view old growth as key wildlife habitat, especially for deer and brown bear. Opinions differed as to the impact of harvesting old growth on the habitat capability to support deer. This testimony correlates strongly to the wildlife (deer and brown bear) comments received from the public review of the Phase II Draft SEIS. The Forest Service responds to both concerns as a common theme.

See Final SEIS Thematic Responses for Deer, Brown Bear, and associated discussions in Data Adequacy and Use of Models, and Site Specificity.

2. Fish

Testimony was given for specific areas and streams, such as Spaski Creek, Humpback Creek, Gartina Creek, Sitkoh Bay, Basket Bay, Kook Lake, Sitkoh Lake, Sitkoh Creek, Security Bay, No Name Bay, etc. The testimony indicates that some people believe roads and/or timber harvest provide a negative impact to fisheries. Other people do not believe there is a cause-and-effect relationship between timber harvest-road building activities and production of fish. A common theme, if one is evident, is that an emphasis for fish habitat (streamside) protection, such as buffer strips, is important. The testimony has a strong correlation to the public comments received on the Phase II Draft SEIS regarding streamside riparian zone protection needs, and both are responded to as a common theme.

See Final SEIS Thematic Responses for Site Specificity, AHMU discussion.

3. Wildlife

Testimony focused on the relationship of clearcutting to deer, bear, and furbearers. The theme concerns the availability of these animals for subsistence uses. Opinions varied about the relationship of roads and timber harvest on wildlife habitat. The testimony correlates strongly to the public comments received in the Phase II Draft SEIS, and both are responded to as a common theme.

See FEIS Thematic Responses for Deer, Brown Bear, and Marten and associated discussions in Data Adequacy and Use of Models, and Site Specificity.

4. Long-term, cumulative impacts

Testimony focused on the historic loss of resources in other areas, such as Hoonah. This concern relates strongly to the previous concerns in wildlife and fish, and is responded to in those discussions.

5. Marine Environment/ LTFs

Testimony was given concerning the effects of bark accumulation on fish and shellfish. Reopening LTFs in Sitkoh Bay and/or constructing a new LTF at No Name Bay were specifically objected to. Comments made concerning the 1986-90 Operating Plan FEIS were resubmitted as written testimony at the Point Baker-Port Protection Hearing. The comments concerned the cost analysis of the LTF proposed for No Name Bay. One of the Supplement alternatives includes construction of this LTF.

Response: The Draft SEIS describes the projected impact associated with existing LTFs and includes an environmental assessment for the No Name Bay Alternative in Analysis Area 12. Additional information concerning No Name Bay subsistence issues is provided in the Final SEIS for Analysis Area 12.

6. Roads

Testimony was given stating that roads negatively impact deer, bear, and furbearers. Testimony was also given stating that roads provide greater access to those subsistence resources.

Response: The discussion of possible impacts of roads to subsistence users was discussed in the Draft SEIS and is discussed in more detail in the Final SEIS, Subsistence Evaluation. The testimony has a strong correlation to the public

comments received on the Draft SEIS concerning deer, bear, and pine marten and is responded to as a part of those discussions.

See Thematic Responses for Deer, Brown Bear, Subsistence, and associated discussions in Data Adequacy and Use of Models.

7. Timber harvesting

Testimony was given stating that timber harvesting reduces habitat capability, particularly in deer winter range, thereby reducing the potential number of deer available for hunting. Some people testified that timber harvest was directly responsible for the apparent decline in numbers of deer on northern Chichagof. Testimony stated that timber harvest and associated road building were responsible for the decline in numbers of brown bear on northeast Chichagof. Others testified that timber harvest created additional forage for deer and was, therefore, beneficial to the management of deer. Still others testified that State game regulations were responsible for the apparent decline in deer and bear because seasons and bag limits allow for over-harvest of those resources. The testimony given has a strong correlation to the public comments received on deer and bear in the Draft SEIS.

The Forest Service responds to this issue in both the Final SEIS as well as in the the Thematic Responses for Deer, Bear, Subsistence, and associated discussions in Data Adequacy and Use of Models.

8. APC Long-Term Timber Sale Contract

In their testimony, some people perceived the requirements of the Long-Term Timber Sale Contract with APC as the reason for the impacts placed on subsistence users of the National Forest. They believe cancellation of the Contract is necessary.

Response: The Forest Service addressed this concern in the Draft Supplement. Cancellation of the Contract, as an alternative, does not satisfy the purpose and need of the Supplement. Therefore, it is not within the scope of this Supplement.

9. Planning process

Some people indicated the timing of the Subsistence Hearings was poor, because many of the fishers and other subsistence users were not available to attend the Hearings. A concern was raised in the testimony about the validity of the Hearing Record because of the lack of attendance by missing members of the community. This concern has a direct correlation to the public comments received on the Draft SEIS, and is responded to as a part of the Final SEIS response to that comment.

See Thematic Response for Public Participation.

10. Historic and cultural considerations in Subsistence Evaluations

Testimony at Angoon, Hoonah, Kake, and Sitka voiced concern for the historic use by the Tlingit people of areas traditionally and customarily used for subsistence purposes. The areas of concern, located in much of Analysis Areas 2, 3, 6, and 12 include Security Bay, Sitkoh Bay, Port Frederick, Mud Bay, Tenakee Inlet, and Whitestone Harbor. Also of concern were places outside the Analysis Areas such as Glacier Bay National Park and Admiralty Island National Monument. In their testimony, some people stated they believed the Tlingit people should have a strong voice in determining the future of these lands. Others who testified disagreed with this position and stated that, as residents of Alaska living in a rural setting, they also qualify as subsistence users. The concern of historic and cultural considerations in subsistence determinations was also raised in the public comments received on the Draft SEIS and is responded to as a part of the Final SEIS response to the comments.

See Thematic Responses for Subsistence, Planning Process, Public Participation, and related discussions in Data Adequacy and Use of Models. In response to this issue, the Final SEIS also provides additional information.

11. Subsistence

Testimony from the Hearings expressed concern about the changes taking place due to timber harvest and road construction on National Forest lands and increased competition from other fishers and hunters. This testimony also provided information concerning the impacts to subsistence users from timber harvest on private (Native Corporation) lands.

The focus of the testimony concerning change relates to the impacts to a current lifestyle and loss of subsistence resources critical to

maintaining that lifestyle. Some people who testified felt that timber harvest and road construction have adversely impacted their subsistence lifestyle, while others disagreed and felt roads provide increased opportunities for subsistence users. Still others testified they have not seen a reduction in available fish or game, but that more effort is necessary in the pursuit of those resources.

Another area of concern expressed in the testimony involved questions of who should qualify for subsistence fishing and hunting, which communities should qualify for fishing and hunting, and in which areas. Testimony also stated that sport hunters from non-subsistence communities, such as Juneau, are harvesting too many animals and thus reducing the abundance for subsistence users.

RESPONSE: Is there a change in the perceived abundance of subsistence resources? The Draft SEIS showed a marked increase in hunting and in the number of deer harvested, particularly in the Hoonah area. Chapter 3 (page 35), of Analysis Area 3, Phase II Draft SEIS, shows the change that has occurred in Analysis Areas 2, 3, and 6, in Major Harvest Units 33, 35, and 36 from 1984-1987 (1988 data was not available at the time of the Draft SEIS, but is included in the Final SEIS).

During 1984, the number of deer harvested in MHUs 33, 35, and 36 was 2,296. At the end of the 1987 deer season, harvest had increased to 5,133 deer.

This represents an increase of 224%, in a span of 4 years. The number of deer hunters increased in the last 3 of those 4 years from 1,551 to 2,331, which is a 150% increase. The number of deer-hunter days also increased dramatically during the same period of time from 5,881 to 13,928 hunter days (a 237% increase).

The marked increases in deer harvest and number of hunters seem to be affecting the effort needed to harvest deer by rural community residents. On page 94, data show that the number of hunter days for a Hoonah hunter to harvest a deer increased from 1.7 hunter-days-per-deer (in 1985) to 4.3 hunter-days-per-deer (in 1987); number of deer harvested went from 670 to 757. During this same period of time, Juneau hunter days within Major Harvest Area 35 increased from 585 to 2,239; number of deer taken increased from 285 to 762. This data represent an average of 2.1 days-per-deer taken in 1985 by a Juneau hunter, to 2.9 days-per-deer taken in 1987. In 1988, the effort required by Hoonah hunters to harvest a deer improved to 1.8 hunter days-per-deer. This may reflect the efforts by the State Game Board; in the winter of 1987, they modified the deer season and reduced deer harvest limits for non-rural communities in a portion of MHU 35.

The data presented in Analysis Area 3, Draft SEIS, Chapter 3, page 37, show deer habitat capability reduction for all lands (private and National Forest) of 9.1% since timber harvest and road construction began on private or National Forest lands in the Hoonah area. This amount of reduction would cause a projected decline in deer habitat capability from 2,541 to 2,318. The deer habitat capability is an estimate of the number of deer the habitat could support and is used as an indicator of potential deer population. Based on the ADF&G assumption that 10% of the total population is available for harvest, this area, prior to timber harvest, could potentially sustain an annual deer harvest of 254 deer. The reduction in habitat capability has reduced the annual potential sustainable deer harvest to 231 deer. During the last several years, the actual number of deer harvested in ADF&G Minor Harvest Areas 3523B and 3524 has exceeded what the potential deer population can sustain. In 1987, the reported harvest of 261 deer in just MHA 3524 is more than both minor harvest areas can sustain. In 1988, the reported deer harvest in MHAs 3523 and 3524 of 628 deer is nearly three times greater than what the potential population can sustain.

A reduction in habitat capability of 9.1%, and deer harvest levels are the basis of the concern expressed in the testimony. It is intuitively obvious that an abundance of deer, for example, cannot be maintained if the herd is harvested at levels higher than the population can support. The long-term maintenance of a huntable deer herd could be threatened by several successive years of such harvest levels. A reduction in deer herd numbers also reduces the probability of the herd to rebound from two or more successive years of severe winter conditions. The data support that the possible change in abundance being seen by local subsistence users today is primarily a function of hunter numbers and recent deer harvest levels.

Competition: Competition for subsistence resources, such as deer, is a function of the abundance of deer, number of non-rural community deer hunters using an area, and the harvest limits. Readily available and inexpensive access can have a direct effect upon both the rural and non-rural community hunters using an area.

As an example, access to portions of Chichagof Island with motor vehicles has dramatically changed since timber harvest activities began. The road construction associated with timber harvest has extended the transportation system radiating from Hoonah into adjacent private and National Forest lands. The State of Alaska ferry system makes regular stops at Hoonah. A scheduled ferry leaves Juneau on Friday afternoon and returns Sunday night. This allows for convenient and relatively inexpensive access to Hoonah. Hunters with motor vehicles can travel by ferry to Hoonah and hunt large areas of land that were not previously accessible except by skiff and by foot. It is not surprising that the numbers of hunters have increased from rural communities such as Haines, as well as non-rural communities such as Juneau. Both subsistence and sport hunters are using the transportation system

to access these lands. This results in an increase in hunters and competition.

Hunters using Analysis Area 3 are from both rural and non-rural communities. These communities include: Whitestone, Elfin Cove, Haines, Petersburg, Eight Fathom Bight, Hoonah, Tenakee Springs, Gustavus, Angoon, Kake, Skagway, Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg, and Ketchikan. The State of Alaska ferry system provides direct vehicular access to Hoonah from many of these communities.

Hunting Regulations are one means to assure competition for subsistence wildlife resources are not restricting the availability of those resources to subsistence users. The State of Alaska Game Board, with advice from the Department of Fish and Game and local Fish and Game Advisory Committees is responsible for establishing seasons as well as setting appropriate bag limits.

The Forest Service and private land owners can indirectly affect competition between rural and non-rural community residents by managing access and type of access to their lands.

Testimony at Hoonah recognized this factor in evaluating the apparent change in abundance of animals, "Juneau hunters are taking all of our deer." This statement is an example of the perception that the increase in competition is primarily from sport hunters. Competition between sport and subsistence hunters is, on the surface, easy to quantify. The public perception of this issue, however, is not as easily dealt with. For example: In Major Harvest Area 35, subsistence hunting went from 1,612 hunter days in 1985 to 1,335 in 1986, and to 4,070 in 1987 (Analysis Area 3, Final SEIS, Chapter 3, page 94). Considering only the subsistence community use of this Major Harvest Area 35, the competition has greatly increased. Sport hunting in this same area went from 644 hunter days in 1985, to 1,108 in 1986 and to 2,325 in 1987. The majority of this increase was from Juneau-Douglas hunters (2,239 hunter days in 1987). Combining the sport and subsistence hunting increases, a 284% increase in hunter days in Major Harvest Unit 35 was realized.

The data reflect the concerns expressed at the Hoonah Hearing that competition has increased. More subsistence hunters were using the area than were sport hunters, but the percent of increase in sport hunting was greater than that of subsistence hunters. In response to this emerging issue, the State of Alaska reduced the deer harvest limit on northern Chichagof Island for sport hunters in 1988. The result of this mitigation measure is reflected in the number of deer taken that year; total deer harvest decreased by 434 deer. The reduction in the 1988 deer harvest was felt by subsistence and sport hunters; subsistence harvest was down by 148 deer and sport harvest was down by 286 deer. The subsistence portion of the harvest, however, increased from 59.4% in 1987 to 65.4% in 1988, representing a 6% increase.

Increased road access along with liberal deer seasons and bag limits have likely contributed to the increase in hunting competition between rural and non-rural community residents. Other factors may involve an increase in population in Southeast Alaska communities, an increase in competition between non-rural communities, natural variation in subsistence wildlife resource abundance and distribution, and future trends of hunter desires.

Population: The official Census Record of April 1, 1980, and Provisional Census data from July 1, 1986, for population change is shown in Table 3-26. On an average, the southeast region has grown in population by 3 percent-per-year from 1980-1986. The actual population changes, which may be more relevant to the issue, are also provided in Table 3-26. Juneau, for example, has increased in population by about 6,894, while Hoonah has increased by 215 (6% and 5% growth, respectively). The increase in population for the whole southeast region from 1980-1986 is 10,643 (64.8% of which is in Juneau).

Table 3-28 provides data for Deer Hunting by Community in 1985. On an average, 14% of the people in the communities of the southeast region were active hunters in 1985. A correlation of regional population growth for the period 1980 to 1986 to the quantified increase in hunting competition is not directly supportable by the data presented in the Phase II Draft SEIS. The 1985 data, assuming this was an average year or is an accurate representation of hunting by community from 1980-1986, can be used to provide an indication of what portion of the increase in hunting pressure may be the result of an increase in population. $(\text{Increase in population})(14\%) = (10,643)(14\%)$ or 1,490 increase in active hunters. Assuming a linear relationship to hunter days (Table 3-28), this increase in active hunters would mean an increase of 7,080 hunter days for all of the southeast region. Using the same base year of 1985: Table 3-30 (page 94, Chapter 3, Analysis Area 3) shows 2,256 hunter days in Major Harvest Area 35 (22% of the entire southeast region hunter days.) Applying the 22% figure to the 1980-1986 projected increase in hunters due to population increases, would result in: $(22\%)(7,080) = 1,557$. The actual reported hunter-day increase for Harvest Area 35 from 1985 to 1986 was 3,612.

The data are not precise and therefore conclusions are speculative, but it appears the increase in hunters in Harvest Area 35, as an example, was more than twice the proportionate increase in population for the southeast region (using 1985 as a base year for extrapolation).

Will the trends of recent years continue into the future? Specific studies are not available for all the variables to be considered in making valid future projections of sport-hunting demand and subsistence-use demand. A recent ADF&G hunter questionnaire about the desired numbers of deer to meet an expectation of a successful hunt was introduced as testimony at the Hoonah Hearing. The questionnaire does not, however, describe specific sets of assumptions that could

influence such responses. Examples of pertinent assumptions include potential changes in game regulations, seasons, bag limits, income variables, access restrictions that may occur, changes in time available for hunting activities, and other demographic data. For example, in the Hoonah area, the change in allowable bag limit and season for sport hunting established in 1988 by the ADF&G provided a reduction of 6% in the sport harvest of deer. The results of the questionnaire do, however, indicate that people desire more deer than they are currently harvesting.

Road Construction: Traditionally, access to Analysis Areas 2, 3, 6, and 12 has been by boat or foot. Reaching areas inland from the beach has been traditionally on foot. Past and present road construction has not decreased the opportunity for those traditional methods of access. Within the last decade, 72, 180, 105, and 142 miles of road have been constructed within Analysis Areas 2, 3, 6, and 12, respectively (totals include private land). The maps provided with the Phase II Draft SEIS show the location of those roads by analysis area. Most of the roads provide seasonal access by vehicles such as a pickup or automobile. During the time they are closed by snow, the roads provide access by snowmobiles and other all-terrain vehicles.

Projected road construction through the year 2011 is shown for each analysis area. In each case, the projection is for more road mileage to be constructed by 2011, than exists today. The trend, if current management direction continues, is for continued increase in public access by the National Forest road system. It is likely that road use will also continue to increase as more roads are constructed. This scenario is even more likely in places that have State ferry access to a dock capable of off-loading vehicles, such as in Hoonah. In other areas not serviced by the ferry system, the current and probable future use of forest roads will be limited to ATVs that can be easily transported by private boat. The testimony provided at the Hearings indicates the change in access has been a positive change to some forest users, and a negative change to others.

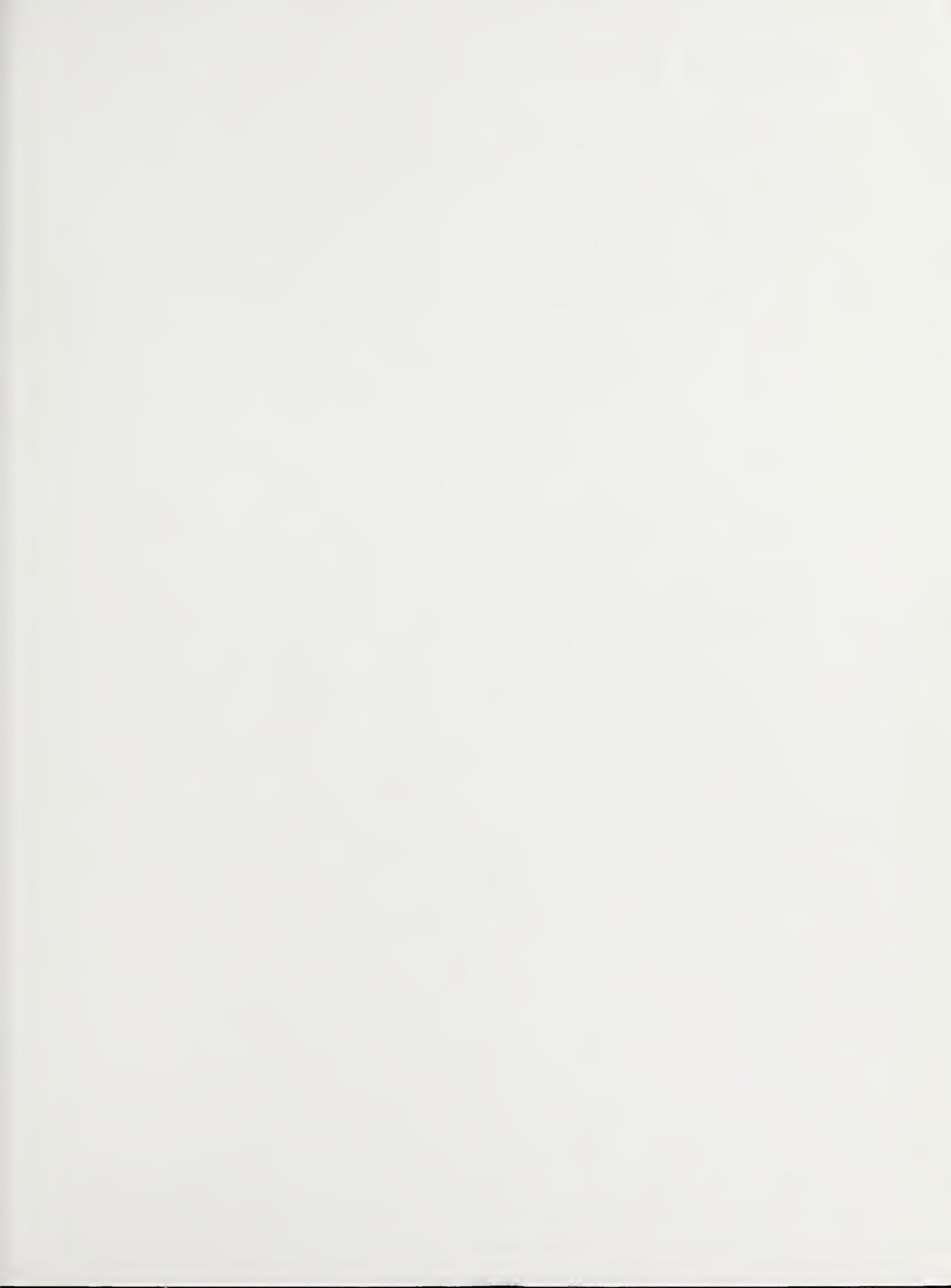
The recent Tongass Resource Users Community Survey (TRUCS) shows the additional access by vehicles on roads has contributed to increased subsistence use in the areas made available by the roads. The additional access has also contributed to increased competition between rural and non-rural community residents for subsistence wildlife resources. This is particularly true in Analysis Area 3, between different subsistence communities as well as between subsistence communities and sport hunters. There is also increased competition between hunters where road systems come within close proximity to shorelines that were traditionally accessed only by boat.

Hearing testimony indicated additional concern for fisheries, safe boating moorage, and increased competition where roads terminate at a Log Transfer Facility (LTF). The Supplement has quantified there is currently a higher demand for subsistence and sport harvest of deer

and bear in Analysis Areas 2, 3, and 6 than the biological habitat capability of these areas can continue to support. This is not the case in Analysis Area 12 (Kuiu), where deer hunting for subsistence or sport purposes is not currently authorized by State regulations.

The current trapping levels for pine marten in Analysis Areas 2, 3, and 6 also exceed sustainable levels. In Analysis Area 3, and in portions of Analysis Areas 2 and 6, current deer harvest levels exceed the habitat capability to support deer prior to any recorded reduction in habitat capability due to timber harvest or increase in access from road construction on private or National Forest lands. In Analysis Area 3, this is also true for brown bear. The Final SEIS further evaluates the information provided during the Hearings as a part of the ANILCA Section 810 Requirements.

Also, see Thematic Responses for Deer, Bear, and Data Adequacy and Use of Models.



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